"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER

Fair today; Tuesday unsettled and warmer; probably rain; west winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 10.

WILSON URGES NATION TO 'SPEAK, ACT AND SERVE TOGETHER' TO FURNISH SUPPLIES, ESPECIALLY FOOD, AND WIN THE WAR; BRITISH PATROLS ENTER LENS, FIGHTING GERMAN REARGUARD

WILSON'S PLEA TO PEOPLE

Those at Home Who Work and Save Serve Country, Says President.

NEED HUNDREDS OF SHIPS

"Small Profits, Quick Service," Motto for Merchants—Admonition to Middlemen.

PLANS FOR NEW TAXATION

McAdoo Schedules Higher Income and Profits Imposts, New Tariff, and Stamp Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A call for volunteers for a great service army to help win the battles of the nation and its allies against the German Government was issued by President Wilson tonight. It was in the form of an appeal to "my fellow-countrymen," and it set forth the vital necessity for the mobilization of all the industrial forces of the country to produce the things necessary to help the armies in the field and the warships at sea.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," declared the President. "We must all speak, act, and serve together."

The address is taken here to show that the President is more than ever determined that the commerce of the world shall not be paralyzed by the German submarine menace.

"The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom," he says.

Specifically, the appeal is addressed to the farmers, the middlemen of every sort, those who run the railways, managers and operative employes included; the merchants, the ship builders and shipyard workers, the miners, and those who cultivate gardens. Emphasis is laid upon the necessity of increased food production, and the farmers of the South are urged to raise abundant foodstuffs, as well as cotton.

"Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples at war," he said, "the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail."

There is a special appeal, perhaps a note of warning, in the address to the middlemen.

"The eyes of the country will be especially upon you," they are told. "This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and situation."

It is evident from the President's address that he has no faith in the view that the part to be played by this nation in the great war will be largely passive.

Suggestions for New Taxation.

Supplementing the President's appeal to the nation, Administration suggestions as to possible new sources of taxation through which to raise approximately one-half of the estimated cost of the first year of the war, or $1,807,250,000, were submitted by Secretary McAdoo tonight to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committees. The other half of the cost is to be provided by $2,000,000,000 of the bonds to be issued.

Outstanding in the suggestions are greatly increased income and excess profit tax rates, the taxing of many imported articles now admitted free and stamp, liquor, amusement, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and automobile taxes. The suggestions were sent to Congress for its information and without recommendation from the Treasury.

Probably the most far-reaching proposal concerns income taxes. The Secretary estimates that a 50 per cent. increase of the imposts on both individuals and corporations for 1916, collectible next June, would yield $165,000,000 additional. For 1917, Secretary McAdoo points out that to lower the income tax exemption from $3,000 to $1,500 for unmarried persons, from $4,000 to $2,000 for married persons, to leave the normal tax at 2 per cent., but to raise the supertaxes materially, would produce $340,000,000 additional in June, 1918, without changing the corporation tax. The highest rate on supertaxes under the plan outlined would be 40 per cent. of all incomes over $1,000,000.

Increases in the excess profits tax, both by making the present law applicable to the calendar year of 1916 and applying new increases next year, the Secretary believes would raise $226,000,000 this year and $300,000,000 additional next year.

Other sources, Secretary McAdoo says, would be made to yield additional in-

Continued on Page 2.

Proclamation by the President to the People

The White House, April 15, 1917

My Fellow-Countrymen:

The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people, for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work; to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for wornout railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials, or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the ablebodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs, as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it!

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employes, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto, "Small profits and quick service," and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied, and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does: the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great Service Army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employes that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest, also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together!

WOODROW WILSON.

WHITMAN ISSUES CALL TO FARMERS

Proclaims Next Saturday as Agricultural Mobilization Day for the State.

WANTS PLANS DISCUSSED

Declares Farmers of the State Must Realize the Need of Big Crops.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Governor Whitman made public today a proclamation appointing next Saturday as "Agricultural Mobilization Day." The farmers of the State are asked to assemble in the various communities and consider the danger the nation and her allies are facing from a food shortage. The Governor is convinced that New York must take extraordinary measures to make certain that the State's 315,000 farms are cultivated thoroughly. The Governor's proclamation follows:

To the People of the State of New York:

Whereas, The maintenance of an adequate food supply is absolutely essential to national preparedness, and,

Whereas, The people of this State and of the United States have cause for grave concern owing to the serious depletion of the food reserves of the world through the last year's shortage of crops, increasing demands from warring countries, and the fact that there is little promise of abundant Winter grain crops; and

Whereas, It is clearly recognized that the man who tills the soil and produces the food for the soldier in the field and his family at home is rendering a patriotic service, as truly as is the man who bears the brunt of battle, and that, therefore, in the present crisis a peculiar responsibility rests upon the American farmer; and

Whereas, There is imperative need that the farmers of New York State shall fully realize the necessity for the largest possible production of farm products during the present year;

Now, therefore, I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby set aside Saturday, April 21, in all the farming communities of the State, as "Agricultural Mobilization Day."

On this day farmers are urged to assemble in their respective communities, through their organizations, to hear reports on the present situation and to make definite plans for meeting, locally, the greatest food production problems that they have ever been called upon to solve. And I do hereby appeal to the farmers of New York State to recognize [illegible]

Continued on Page 4.

CARRANZA ANNOUNCES MEXICO NEUTRALITY

Tells New Congress She Will Maintain Friendly Relations in War at All Costs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 16.—That Mexico, notwithstanding its difficult circumstances, had preserved friendly relations with all countries of the world and in future would endeavor to maintain such relations at all costs, was announced tonight by President-elect Carranza in a message he read to the Congress which assembled at 6 o'clock at its opening session. It is believed the declaration means that Mexico will do everything possible to preserve its neutrality during the world war.

The opening of Congress was a notable event. Carranza, accompanied by his ministers and other high officials of the Government, arrived at 6 o'clock and immediately began reading the message. It was very long, reviewing events that have occurred in the country in the last four years. In the first part Carranza referred to strong reasons which induced him to initiate the revolution and mentioned participation Henry Lane Wilson took in the downfall of Madero. The financial situation occupied a large part of the message, which mentioned in detail the means the de facto Government took to meet the costs of the revolution and great projects now in view for the future.

In conclusion Carranza told the Deputies and Senators not to forget that they represented people wishing to be free at all cost, and who had made the greatest sacrifices to preserve their liberty which they would never permit to be destroyed. In order to be really free, Carranza said, the people must enjoy democracy, for which the leading countries of the world were fighting today. At the close of the message the President-elect was warmly applauded, and Deputies and Senators heartily congratulated him.

The opening of the Congress, meaning restoration of Mexican legislative power, which has been suspended more than three years, was celebrated elaborately here. The national colors floated over all public buildings, and people in large numbers joined in the festivities. Carranza made the trip from the palace to the Chamber of Deputies escorted by troops brilliantly uniformed and passing through a double file of soldiers, who lined the streets along the entire route. He got an enthusiastic welcome.

Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador, and diplomats of the Entente Allies occupied one box in the chamber, while representatives of the Central Powers, were seated in another. The Spanish Minister was seated with the Teutonic Ministers.

VENUS PENCILS. [illegible] VENUS PENCILS cannot do.—Advt.

Volunteers First, Roosevelt's Idea; Troops to France in Two Months

Believes in Universal Obligatory Military Service, But Tells Congress Leaders Such a System Will Be Long in Building—Would Enlist Men Not Liable Under Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15. — Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in a letter to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and to Representative Dent, Chairman of the House Military Committee, heartily supports the Administration Army bill, but urges that it be supplemented with legislation authorizing the raising of from 100,000 to 500,000 volunteers to be sent to the firing line in Europe at the earliest possible moment.

If legislation is enacted authorizing the formation of a volunteer force, Colonel Roosevelt will ask leave to raise for immediate service overseas "with the first expeditionary force," an infantry division of three three-regiment brigades and one divisional brigade of cavalry, together with an artillery brigade, a regiment of engineers, a motorcycle machine-gun regiment, an aero squadron, a signal corps, the supply service and other adjuncts to such a division. Colonel Roosevelt, in his letter to Chairmen Chamberlain and Dent, asserts that he could raise the division and have it ready to begin shipment to France in two or three months, his idea being to have the intensive training in gas work, bomb throwing, bayonet fighting and trench work given in France.

The letter follows:

April 12, 1917.

Sir—In accordance with our conversation, I have the honor to submit to you my views in writing.

I most earnestly and heartily support the Administration bill for providing an army raised on the principle of universal obligatory military training and service. I cannot too strongly emphasize my support of the Administration in this matter and my appreciation of the need of introducing this principle as a permanent feature of our national policy. It is the really democratic principle, the only principle fit for a free republic, in which citizenship should be based on equality of both rights and duties, so that universal suffrage and universal service should go hand in hand.

It is along the lines proposed by the Administration that we should inaugurate our permanent military policy and it is only thus that we can carry on the war in proper manner if it should last a year, or two or three years, or over—and no one can foretell how long it will last. But, of course, a great system of this kind, a system entirely new in this country, cannot be immediately inaugurated. Many months, probably at least a year or over, must elapse before the army thus raised would be available for use in Europe in the hard, aggressive fighting campaigns which it is honorably incumbent on us to undertake now that we have entered into the war.

Meanwhile, let us use volunteer forces in connection with a portion of the regular army, in order at the earliest possible moment, within a few months, to put our flag on the firing line. We owe this to humanity. We owe it to the small nations who have suffered such dreadful wrong from Germany. Most of all we owe it to ourselves, to our national honor and self-respect. For the sake of our own souls, for the sake of the memories of the great Americans of the past, we must show that we do not intend to make this merely a dollar war. Let us pay with our bodies for our souls' desire. Let us without one hour's unnecessary delay put the American flag on the battle front in this great world war for democracy and civilization, and for the reign of justice and fair dealing among the nations of mankind.

Ready in Four Months.

My proposal is to use the volunteer system, not in the smallest degree as a substitute for, but as the at present necessary supplement to the obligatory system. Certain of the volunteer organizations could be used very soon; they could be put into the fighting within four months. They could, therefore, be used from the beginning as an integral proportion of the expeditionary forces sent abroad; a proportion which would be of constantly increasing size. The volunteers would, therefore, enable us to take an effective part in the war much sooner than would otherwise be the case. They would represent, moreover, pure gain from the military standpoint, for the law would provide—or department regulations could provide—that they should be composed exclusively (save where the Secretary of War might make exceptions) of men who would not be taken under the obligatory service law. There are many hundreds of thousands of men in this country who are of first-class fighting material and available for service within a short time, who would eagerly volunteer for immediate service at the front, but who would not be included among those levied under the obligatory service acts, and who could not be expected to enter the regular

Continued on Page 2.

AMERICAN GUNBOAT INTERNED BY TURKS

The Scorpion, Guardship at Constantinople, Unable to Leave the Harbor.

AMSTERDAM, April 16, (via London.)—The American guardship Scorpion has been interned at Constantinople by the Turkish Government, according to a news dispatch from the Turkish capital quoting the Turkish newspaper Sabah.

The Sabah says that the Scorpion was given twenty-four hours to leave the harbor, but was unable to do so, and was therefore interned "in accordance with The Hague Convention."

The Scorpion has been acting as station ship at Constantinople. Several times during the war the Turkish authorities have ordered her to shift her moorings in the inner part of the Golden Horn. Her accustomed position was in the Bosporus off the hill occupied by Robert College. The American Ambassador protested her removal from her original station. Several months ago it was reported that she had been sunk, but the report was denied. In May, 1915, she was in peril when a British submarine slipped into the Bosporus and torpedoed a Turkish transport lying alongside her.

The Scorpion is a converted yacht which was bought in the Spanish-American War. She is of 775 tons, 212 feet long and armed with four 6-pounder rapid firing guns. She carries a crew of 87 men.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS IN BUENOS AIRES

Legation, Consulate, and Newspaper Offices Attacked—Several Persons Wounded.

BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—The German Legation and Consulate here have been attacked by a mob, as have the newspapers Deutsche La Plata Zeitung and La Union. The windows of the buildings were broken.

The police dispersed the manifestants, making numerous arrests. The editor of the German newspaper was wounded, as were several of the demonstrators.

LONDON, April 15.—The Exchange Telegraph's Buenos Aires correspondent sends the following:

"An excited mob of huge dimensions parading the streets and demanding war with Germany, attacked a German-owned newspaper office, but was dispersed by gendarmes. The mob proceeded to fire on the German Legation and Consulate. The outbreaks were soon overcome.

"The Chief of Police, while trying to conciliate the mob, was stoned and injured. In a charge on the crowd by the police several persons were hurt."

[illegible] Girls' Summer Camp Directory [illegible] FREE. New York [illegible] 20 Vesey St.—Advt.

GERMANS BLAME FAILURE OF GUNS

Captured Letters Say Artillery Left Men in Trenches to Their Fate.

MANY SIGNS OF DISCONTENT

Prisoners Assert Hindenburg Line Was to be Ready by End of April.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, April 15, (via London.)—From one end of the British front to the other the Germans are palpably nervous and jumpy. Where they have been driven from their old positions they are feverishly digging at every opportunity, particularly at night. Each morning new airplane photographs show the results of the nocturnal activities behind the temporary line. Most of the new trenches are merely emergency defenses built at angles with a view to giving cover to machine guns with which the Germans hope to delay the British advance until further work can make the rear defenses tenable.

It is now said that no part of the Hindenburg line was expected to be completed until the end of April, despite the claims that the recent western retirement has been entirely according to German plans.

Where the Germans still hold their old positions to the north of Loos the slightest movement on the part of the British sends them into a panic. Flares and signal rockets of all colors spring from their trenches. Bombs are cast into no man's land, trench mortars set up a defensive barrage, and artillery help is frantically called for.

Some of the German flares and lights are most amusing, as well as spectacular. Their latest star shells have a parachute attachment and hang suspended in the air for a long time, lighting up the surrounding country for several hundred yards. They break into three balls, and the British soldiers call them "pawnbrokers."

The Germans in the front line have long been worried by the inferiority of their artillery to that of the British. A recently captured report makes complaint that the artillery often fails to answer the call for help, and continues:

"For our infantry, which since the Somme battle has been on the defensive, it is from point of view of morale of importance to be able to count upon artillery support. Infantry that comes to regard itself merely as a target for the hostile artillery must in the long run give way. A prompt and effective reply to hostile shells has a recupera-

Continued on Page 3.

BRITISH FIGHT EVERY STEP

Nests of German Machine Guns Bar Advance at Many Points.

ENEMY DESTROYING LENS

Mine Pits and Power Stations Wrecked by Dynamite—Some War Material Is Left.

BELGIANS ENTER DIXMUDE

Find German Second Line Trenches Empty—British Nearer to St. Quentin.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, April 14.—The capture of Vimy Ridge has been followed swiftly by great and far-reaching results. The British troops pushed forward today through Lievin, a long and straggling suburb of Lens, clearing street after street of German machine gunners and rearguard posts, and patrols have already penetrated into Lens itself, which is famous in France as the capital and centre of her northern mine fields. The retaking of this city of mine shafts and pitheads, electrical power stations, and a great hive of mining activity, where a population of something like 40,000 people lived in rows of red brick cottages under a forest of high chimneys and mountainous slag heaps, will cause a thrill through all France, and will be one of the greatest achievements of the war, a tremendous feat of arms for the British troops.

I looked into the city today, down its silent and deserted streets, and I saw a body of British troops working forward to get into the heart of it. They attacked a little wooded hill called Bois de Riaumont, just to the south of the city, and with great cunning and courage encircled its lower slopes and made their way into a street of houses behind a line of trees, which is the southern way into Lens.

From the western side up through Lievin other troops were advancing cautiously. The enemy is still there in machine gun redoubts, which will be very troublesome to the gallant British, but they are only rearguards, for the main body of the enemy has already retreated.

Enemy in Wild Confusion.

When the Canadians swept over Vimy Ridge, capturing thousands of prisoners, and when yesterday English and Canadian troops seized Bois en Hache and Pimple, at the northern end of Vimy Ridge, the enemy saw his last chance of a successful counterattack foiled, and at once he was seized with fear, and prepared for instant retreat, in wild confusion. Lens and Lievin had been stacked with his guns. Both towns had been fortified in a most formidable way, and were strongholds of massed artillery. It is certain that the enemy had at least 150 guns in that great network of mines and pitheads, but they were all threatened by the advance down the northern slopes of Vimy. The Canadians were not likely to stay inactive after their great triumph. The Germans were also threatened by the British advance from the Loos battlefield by way of that great pair of black slag hills called Double Crassier, famous in this war for close, long, and bloody fighting, where since September, 1915, the British had been only a few yards away from the enemy.

Wild Scenes in Lens.

The German staff officers knew their great peril yesterday. From prisoners we know that wild scenes took place in Lens, frantic efforts being made to get away the guns and stores, to defend the line of retreat by blowing up roads, to carry out orders for the complete destruction by firing charges down the mine shafts and flooding the great mine galleries, so that French property of enormous value should not be left to France, and withdrawing great bodies of troops down the roads under the fire of British long-range guns. Up to dawn yesterday the enemy in Lens had hoped the British pursuit would be held back by the German rearguards in Vimy and Petit Vimy villages, but that hope they flung from them when the Canadians swept down the ridge and chased the enemy out of those places on the lower slopes toward Douai.

Today as I went toward Lens over Notre Dame de Lorette and the valley beyond I met a number of these men coming back after their victorious fighting. Among them were Nova Scotians and young lumbermen and fishermen from the far West. They came in single file in a long procession through the wood, where once two years ago young Frenchmen fought with heroic fury and died in thousands to gain this ground, so that even now all this hill is strewn with their relics.

The boys of Nova Scotia came slowly, dragging one foot after the other in sheer exhaustion, stumbling over loose stones and bits of sandbags and strands of old wire, caked with clay from head to foot. Even their faces had masks of clay and they were spent and done, but through that whitish mud their eyes were steel blue and struck fire like steel when they told me of the great victory they had shared in and of the enemy's flight before them—all this without a touch of brag, with fine and sweet simplicity, with manly frankness. They had suffered tragic hardships for five days since the Battle of Arras began, but there was no wail in them. When they first emerged from their tunnels on the morning of the great attack they had been swept by machine gunfire, but by good luck escaped great casualties, though many fell.

"Our losses were not nearly so high as we expected," said one lad, but it was pretty bad all the same. Old Fritz had the ugly habit of keeping one hand on his machine-gun till we were fifty paces from him, and then holding up the other hand and shouting, 'Mercy! Mercy!' I don't call that a good way of surrendering."

Soldiers Suffer from Thirst.

The enemy surrendered in hundreds on that day as already described. The worst came afterward for the Canadians. The enemy's barrage was heavy, but even that was not the worst. It was difficult to get food up, more difficult to get water. I met lads who had been without a drop for three days. One of them, a fine, hefty fellow, strong as a sapling, could hardly speak to me above a whisper. All of them had swollen tongues and licked dry lips in a parched way. Some of them had been lucky enough to find French wine in the German dugouts. Then the great snowstorm came.

"I thought I should die," said one man, "when for hours I had to carry wounded through the snow over ground kneedeep in mud and all slippery. All my wounded were terribly heavy."

But in spite of all this those brave, weary men went down the Vimy slopes at dawn yesterday with the same high grit and spirit to clear Old Fritz, as they call him, out of Vimy and Little Vimy villages.

"They didn't wait for us," said a young Canadian officer. "One would think the war would be over in a month by the way they ran yesterday."

"Old Fritz was scared out of his wits," said another lad. "He ran screaming from us. In a dugout I found two Germans too scared even to run. They just sat and trembled like poor cowed beasts. But there was one fellow we took who got over his fright quick and spoke in a big way. He had been a waiter and spoke good English.

"'When will the war end?' we asked the German.

"'We'll fight five years,' he said, 'and then we will win.'

"'Don't you believe it, old sport, said we. 'You're done in now and its only the mopping up we have to do.'"

Down in Bois en Hache one of the English soldiers on the Canadians' left had a grim adventure, which he describes as a "bit of orl rite." His way was barred by a burly German, but for not long. After a tussle the Englishman took him inside and there found the dead body of a German officer lying by the side of a table which was all spread for breakfast. It was the English lad who ate the breakfast, keeping one eye vigilant on his living prisoner and not worrying about the dead one.

Gunfire's Great Destruction.

All over this lower slope is a little of the enormous destruction caused by the British gunfire. German guns and limber machine guns and trench mortars lie in fragments and in heaps in the infernal chaos of earth, which is the graveyard of many German dead.

The first hint that the Germans were in retreat from Lievin and Lens was given by a strange adventure of two airmen. They had to make a forced landing near Lens, and one of them was wounded in the leg. Observing officers, watching through glasses, expected them to be made prisoners, but they were seen afterward smoking cigarettes and slapping themselves to keep warm. It now turns out that the German soldiers did not wait to take them and, finding one man wounded, left the other to look after him.

The next sign that the enemy was about to go was when fires and explosions went up in Lievin and Lens and when he began to shell his own front lines outside these places. All through the night the sky was aflame with these fires, and this morning I saw the enemy making merry little hell in Lens and all its suburbs and dependents.

I had no reason to guess the reason of all this. On the way I had met two young Alsatian prisoners, just captured. They had been left with orders and charges to blow up mine shafts, but had been caught before it was done, so they had no heart in the job, anyhow, being of Alsace, with their comrades, they had already petitioned to fight on the eastern instead of the western front. They described the panic that reigned in Lens and the fearful haste to destroy and get away. For hours today I watched the destruction while the British troops were working forward through Lievin to get the better of the nests of machine guns redoubts at the entrance to Lens, from which an intense fire still came.

The Panorama of Battle.

I had an astounding view of all this work in Lens, and it was as beautiful as a dream picture, an dweird as a nightmare. The snows had melted and the wind had turned south, and the sun was pouring down under the blue sky across which white fleeces sailed. Below outspread was the wide panorama of the battle from Loos to Vimy, a great panorama of the French mining country, with all its slag hills casting black shadows across the sunswept plain and thousands of miners' cottages, all bright and red as the light poured upon them, all arranged in straight rows and oblong blocks of streets in separate townships. I suppose not one of these houses is without shell holes and broken walls, for the war swept round them and over them for two years and more, but they looked strangely new and complete. Between them and beyond them and all about them tall chimneys stood, and the enormous steel girders and gantries of pit head and power stations.

To the left of Lens was the tower of the great waterworks, crowned with a white dome like a Grecian temple, and to the right was Lens church behind the hill where I saw the British fighting. It was like looking at war in Bolton or Wigan, but more beautiful than those British towns because the walls were not black and there was a bright, fine light over all this mining country. Double Crassier, on the edge of the Loos battlefields, was to the left of where I stood, curiously white and chalky as the sun flung its rays upon those two close hillocks.

Moving forward toward Lens, I looked straight down the streets of that city. Nothing moved up the streets or down them. All those straight streets were empty. It looked as if those thousand red houses were uninhabited, but all the time I watched enormous explosions rose in Lens and Lievin, sending up volumes of curly smoke. The enemy was destroying the city and its priceless mining works.

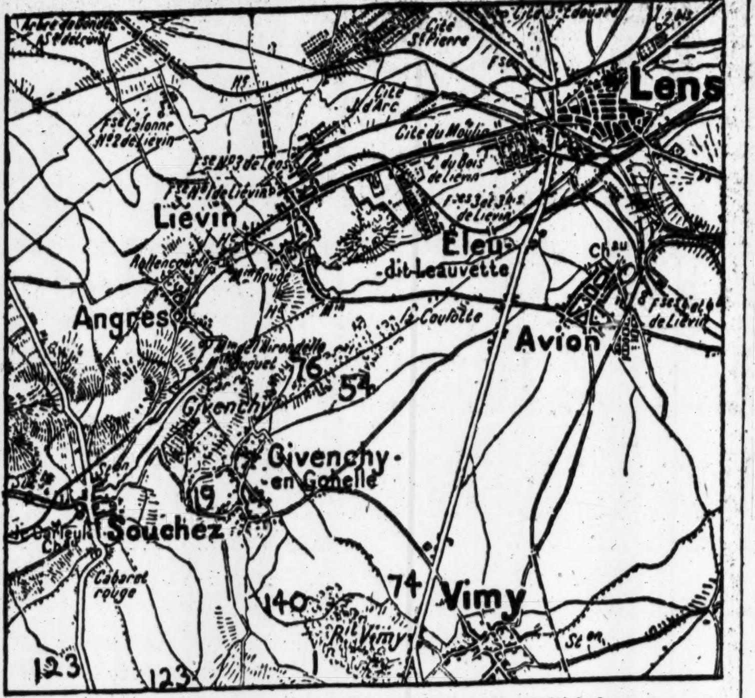
Great Explosions in Lens.

As the mines exploded it looked as if the earth had opened among all this maze of works and cottages, letting forth turbulent clouds of fire and smoke. It was mostly smoke with a stab of flame in the heart of it. Some of these black rising clouds were richly colored with the red dust of cottages, but others were of absolute black, spreading out in mushroom shape. The explosions continued all morning and afternoon, and after seeing these Alsatian prisoners I could imagine the German pioneers under the same orders going about with charges in the cellars of houses and deep down in the mineshafts and galleries, setting fuses and touching them off from a safe distance. It was dirty work.

Meanwhile the British, advancing from Lievin and through it, were having a hard and costly task to rout out the machine gun emplacements, especially in two terribly strong redoubts known to the British as Crook and Crazy redoubts, defending the western side of Lens. But although these were strongly fortified positions, there were machine guns in many other places among all these groups of miners' cottages.

I ought to explain that each group or collection of streets in square blocks is called a cité. In the northern part of Lens there are Cité St. Dourald, Cité St. Laurent, Cité Ste. Auguste, and Cité Ste. Elisabeth. Westward there are Cité Jeanne d'Arc and Cité St. Theodore. South there are Cité du Moulin and Cité de Riaumont. Each one of these places had its own separate defenses of barbed wire and sandbag barricades, and each a nest of machine guns. It is clear that when these guns, served by rearguard posts, were ordered to hold on to the last a quick advance through Lens would have been at a great and needless sacrifice of life.

Lens and Its Approaches



The above map shows the great difficulties that the British have to overcome in approaching Lens from the west and south. After taking Lievin the British pushed forward and captured Cité St. Pierre, while directly east of Lievin they occupied a hill of considerable importance. Patrols have penetrated into the city itself. The places on the map marked FSE. No. 2, 5, &c., are mine pits.

When the men were checked a while by a terrible sweep of bullets in the northern and western cités the artillery opened a heavy fire and poured in shells which I watched from the ground below Notre Dame de Lorette. I had walked on from that ridge and was looking into Lens when I saw a movement of men below the embankment to the right of a small hill in the south of the city, called Bois de Riaumont. Between the embankment and the hill was a sunken road leading just below the hill to a long straight street of ruined houses, lined with an avenue of dead trees. There were belts of wire fixed down the hillside from the wood on the crest. This ground, swept by sunlight, was the scene of a grim little drama which I watched with intense interest. At first I thought the British were about to make a direct assault upon the hillside. They came swarming across the open ground in small groups, widely scattered but in two distinct waves.

Breaching Lens from South.

For a while they took cover under the embankment while other groups crept up to them, then after half an hour or so they advanced again, half left at a double, led by an officer well in advance of his men. They crossed the sunken road and went up the slope on the south side of the hill, but, instead of pressing up to the crest, suddenly disappeared into the long street—the street fringed with trees. No sooner had they gone down that sinister street than the enemy flung a barrage right along the embankment where they had first assembled. If they had still been there it would have been a tragic business, and I felt joyful that they had not waited longer.

Other men crept up from the ground below where I stood, steered an erratic course, and took cover in the old German trenches, and then made short, sharp rushes till they had dropped also in the sinister street. Lens was being breached from the south.

Later in the afternoon the enemy barraged his old line of trenches with heavy crumps, and presently shells began to fall unpleasantly near to where I stood, getting closer as the time passed. I found it wise to shift three times, but on scaling the high ridge of Notre Dame de Lorette again I lingered to look at the great picture of war spread out below, that long seven miles' stretch of miners' villages crowding densely up to Lens, great outbursts of red and black smoke between the slag heaps and chimneys, away to the battlefield of Loos, across which the sunlight and shadows chased in long bars. The British shellfire was heavy around Lens Church and far beyond where the enemy's troops and transports were hurrying in retreat. Overhead there was the loud droning of many airplanes and the flights of invisible shells, shrill-voiced as they traveled with frightful speed.

Fires Burning in Lens.

Sunday, April 15.

The weather has changed again since yesterday and there was no blue in the sky today and no sunshine, but cold rainstorms, cloaking all the line of battle in shrouds of mist. Fires are still burning in Lens, gray smoke drifting across the mine fields, and every hour there are big explosions, showing that the German pioneers are still busy destroying all the wealth of machinery in the city, and blowing up the roads before leaving.

New prisoners describe all this frankly enough. Down one mine shaft they flung 20,000 hand grenades. They have enormous stores of explosives of every kind for this purpose because this mining district is crammed with Germans. They had to leave Lievin in such haste that they could neither carry away this ammunition nor destroy all of it, and vast quantities of bombs, trench mortars, and shells have fallen into the British hands.

Yesterday afternoon English troops, who had taken Bois-en-Hache worked further forward through Lievin to the outskirts of Lens. Explosions from concealed charges burst around them and machine gun fire from many redoubts swept down the long, straight streets of miners' cottages, but they worked their way up, under cover, rushed several of the concrete emplacements and took heroic risks with the most grim spirit. The action which I saw on the Bois de Raiumont ended in favor of the English. The troops, knowing that a direct assault on the hill was impossible, as hidden machine guns commanded the slopes with a stream of bullets, in a most artful way crept round on the left, as I saw them quite clearly, and gained the high ground on the northwest side of the hill, from which they attacked with complete success so that the Bois de Raiumont is now in their hands.

Civilians Hide in Cellars.

During the evening the enemy recovered from his first panic and sent supporting troops back into Lens to hold the line of trenches and machine gun forts on the western side in order to delay the British advance on to Lens until he had more time to make ready his positions in the Drocourt-Queant line, the Wotan end of the Hindenburg line upon which the British are forcing him to withdraw. It makes a difference to a number of poor souls expecting deliverance. According to prisoners there are about 2,000 people, mostly women, old men, and children living in the district of Lens and waiting to break their way through to the British side of the lines. I set out to find them this morning as there were rumors they had escaped through Lievin, but this was untrue owing to the German rally. They are still hemmed in by the enemy's machine gun redoubts, and I am told they are down in the cellars taking cover from the shellfire which the British are pouring on the hostile strong points located in their cités. Imagination can conceive of no more tragic fate than has befallen these poor women and children of the French cowering in their cellars while the battle is raging around them and while the vaults in which they hide are shaken by the terrific explosions and tumult of shell fire. It is only the wonderful courage of these women of France which keeps them sane. I am certain that in a few days I shall meet these women and that in spite of all the agony of remembrance they will smile when I speak to them and say:

"Yes, it was terrible, but our sons suffered so much more."

Meanwhile the British guns are finding human targets for slaughter. The sufferings of the men are great. Their courage is tested by fire, but the fate of the enemy's soldiers is atrocious beyond all imagining. I have seen with my own eyes the effect of the British gunfire during the last fortnight, and it is annihilating. Owing to the destruction and capture of many batteries and the necessity of the German save further disaster, the enemy's infantry has been in a desperate plight and has suffered torture."

What the Big Guns Are Doing.

Yesterday I spent half an hour with one British battery of sixty-pounders, those long-nosed guns which have a range of five miles, and helped in this great slaughter of the enemy. The commanding officer was once a Judge Advocate of Johannesburg, whose joviality covered a grim, resolute spirit.

"My beauties," he said, "fired 1,000 high-velocity shells at Old Fritz before breakfast on Monday morning. We did some very pretty work on the German lines."

I saw his great store of shells—monstrous brutes—in spite of all this expenditure and listened to the details of destruction in a wooden hut provided with a piano made by a Paris firm and captured recently in a German dugout.

"Don't your gunners get worn out?" I asked.

He laughed, and said: "They stick at it till all's blue, night and day. What they hate are fatigues and carrying up shells for other batteries. They'll work till they drop serving their own guns."

He looked over to Lens and said: "We'll soon have old Fritz out of that." I think they were some of his shells I saw bursting behind Bois de Riaumont.

All through this battle the British air men have been untiring, too. Two men, a pilot and an observer, were attacked by a squadron of twenty-eight hostile machines and the pilot was grievously wounded, badly hit in the leg, and one of his eyes hung only by a thread, but with a supreme act of courage he kept control of the machine and landed safely. He was dying when helped onto a stretcher and brought home to camp, but made his report very clearly and calmly until overcome by the last faintness of death.

Down in the southern part of the line there has been heavy fighting around the village of Lagnicourt. The enemy attacked early this morning and recaptured the position. I do not know how long he held it. The time was very brief. The Australians hold it again, with many new prisoners. It is clear the enemy's anxious about this part of the line, for it is opposite Queant, which is a bastion in the Hindenburg, or, as it is properly called, the Siegfried, line, already broken by Arras.

But every hour that passes increases the anxiety of the enemy. For Field Marshal von Hindenburg is threatened with frightful things and not all his prestige with the German people will bring back their dead or strengthen his crumbling lines. The British have still most bloody fighting before them. The enemy is still in great strength.

We shall have to mourn most tragic and fearful losses, but the tide of battle is setting in British favor and beating back against the walls of the German Armies, who must hear the approach of it with dreadful forebodings, because the barriers they built have broken and there are no impregnable ramparts behind.

BRITISH REPULSE POWERFUL ATTACK

Inflict Heavy Losses as Enemy Assaults New Line on a Six-Mile Front.

LONDON, April 15.—British troops which are approaching Lens from three sides have reached the western outskirts of the city, according to the official report this evening from British headquarters. A correspondent at the front sent a dispatch earlier in the day saying British patrols entered the city between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, but this is not confirmed in the reports from Field Marshal Haig, the British commander in chief.

Describing the conditions about Lens, this correspondent says:

"Although the enemy is still in his machine gun redoubts in some places, these are only rear guards, for the main body has retreated.

"Lens and Lievin had been stacked with guns and it was certain that at least 150 were in the network of mines and pitheads. From prisoners we know that wild scenes took place in Lens, frantic efforts being made to get away guns and stores and defend the line of retreat by blowing up the roads. Orders were given to destroy the mines by firing charges into the pits and by flooding the mine galleries."

"The civilian population of Lens was evacuated by the Germans on Friday," says The Associated Press correspondent at British Headquarters. "No person was allowed more than thirty pounds of baggage. With the departure of the civilians the Germans seized three months' rations gathered at Lens by the American Relief Commission. Fires continued to glow in Lens today, while far away to the south fires were seen within St. Quentin, toward which the British and French are converging."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's principal object in his advance on Lens is rather to turn La Bassee from the south. La Bassee and Lens forming the principal outworks of Lille, which is the key to the whole German position in Flanders, and once these two towns are in the hands of the British Lille will be seriously threatened.

The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters gives an interesting story of how the British officers studied beforehand a small model of Vimy Ridge, molded by an ingenious officer out of plaster, indicating every natural feature, the trenches, railways, defenses, roads, and streams, even the mine craters, prepared from aerial photographs and direct observation, and all available local knowledge that could be obtained, and that knowledge thus gained proved of immense advantage when the attack was carried out.

The British also gained ground today in the direction of St. Quentin, pushing forward their lines east and north of the village of Gricourt, which lies to the north of the city.

The Germans delivered a powerful attack early this morning on a front of six miles, astride the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, against the new British positions extending from Hermies to Noreuil. The attack, according to General Haig's report this evening, "was pressed with great determination under a heavy fire from our infantry and artillery." The Germans were thrown back everywhere except at the village of Lagnicourt, where they succeeded in gaining a footing. The British organized an immediate counterattack, and succeeded in driving the enemy out of the village, capturing [illegible] prisoners, and inflicting heavy losses with their artillery on the retiring troops. Dead to the number of 1,500 were left in front of the British positions.

The desperation with which the Germans are endeavoring to hold their line at this point is due to the fact that the village of Queant, northeast of Lagnicourt, is the switch point of the Hindenburg line and the Queant-Drocourt line—an emergency position to which the Germans are retiring.

General Haig's Reports.

The text of the statement issued this afternoon reads:

Early this morning the enemy launched a strong attack on a front of more than six miles astride the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, under cover of a heavy bombardment, against our new positions from Hermies to Noreuil. The attack was everywhere unsuccessful except at Lagnicourt where after heavy fighting the enemy gained a foothold. Our counterattack forthwith drove him back out of the village and his troops, retiring under our artillery fire, suffered very heavy losses. More than 200 prisoners remained in our hands.

We advanced our line slightly during the night east of Heninel.

North of the Souchez River our progress has been continued. We captured the enemy defenses east of Lievin from Riaumont Wood to the eastern corner of Cité St. Pierre and our troops are pushing on in the direction of Lens.

A heavy rain has been falling since early this morning.

The text of tonight's official report follows:

Fighting again today northwest of St. Quentin, we gained ground east and north of Gricourt and captured some prisoners. We also further progressed in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood and east of Lievin, where our troops are approaching the outskirts of Lens.

Further particulars of the enemy attack this morning astrde the Bapaume-Cambrai Road show that his losses were even heavier than at first reported. The attack was pressed with great determination under a heavy fire from our infantry and artillery. In addition to 300 prisoners captured, 1,500 dead Germans were left in front of our positions.

Our airplanes carried out successful bombing raids yesterday. Valuable work was performed in co-operation with our artillery. Severe fighting occurred in the air throughout the day. Four German airplanes were brought down and eleven others were driven down by our machines. Ten of our airplanes are missing.

Germans Admit Retirement.

BERLIN, April 15, (via London.)—Recession of the German line north of the Scarpe on the Arras battle front is noted in today's Army Headquarters statement, which asserts that only minor engagements accompanied the removal, the British suffering heavy losses in this fighting, as well as in massed attacks on the front from the lowlands of the Scarpe to the Arras-Cambrai Railway, which are declared to have failed.

In the air fighting the loss by the "French, British, and Americans" of seventeen airplanes is reported. The text of the statement reads as follows:

On the Arras battlefield, as the result of the removal of our line north of the Scarpe only minor engagements occurred in which the enemy suffered heavy losses.

From the Scarpe lowlands to the Arras-Cambrai Railway violent fighting occurred yesterday morning. British divisions in heavy masses attacked repeatedly, but were always repulsed with sanguinary losses. In addition to these British sacrifices, a counterthrust by our troops resulted in the capture of 300 prisoners and twenty machine guns.

In aerial activity in the Artois, the Aisne, the Champagne, and the Vosges regions the French, British, and Americans lost seventeen machines during the air fighting. Two were shot down from the ground, and two captive balloons were destroyed.

The artillery duel continues from Soissons to Rheims and in Champagne.

This evening's statement says:

There has been an artillery battle along the Aisne and in the western sector of Champagne which at intervals increased to the greatest violence. The fighting continues.

There has been lively fighting north of the Bapaume-Cambrai Road.

HEAVY FRENCH FIRE RAKES GERMAN LINES

Nivelle's Troops Shell St. Quentin Positions Without Rest—Over 20 Airplanes Destroyed.

PARIS, April 15.—French guns are continuing to pour a heavy fire on the German lines in the vicinity of St. Quentin. Reconnoisances have revealed that the Germans are in strong force in this region, says this afternoon's official statement, which also reports continuation of the violent artillery duels in Champagne and the breaking up of two German attempts upon the French lines in the vicinity of Caurières Wood and Chambrettes Farm, north of Verdun.

Within the last three days more than twenty German airplanes have been brought down by French airmen or by defensive gun fire, and numerous effective raids have been made by French air squadrons.

The text of the afternoon statement reads as follows:

To the north and south of the Oise our artillery showed itself active during the night. Our reconnoisances revealed the enemy trenches everywhere tsrongly occupied. The reconnoitring parties brought in some prisoners on their return.

In the region north of the Aisne the night was calm. In Champagne the artillery duel was maintained with violence. To the west of Maison-de-Champagne grenade skirmishes took place. Our raiding parties penetrated at several points German tranches which had been totally destroyed by our fire. They brought back important war material.

On the right bank of the Meuse, (Verdun region,) the enemy launched two attacks, one against the northeast angle of Caurières Wood and the other in the direction of Chambrettes. Both attempts were broken up by our fire. Some German infantrymen who succeeded in penetrating our advanced line in Caurières Wood were killed or made prisoners.

In Lorraine there were encounters of patrols in the direction of Pettoncourt and Parroy Forest.

On April 12 and 13 our air pilots, in the course of numerous air engagements, brought down ten German airplanes, most of them in the region north and south of the Oise. Four other enemy machines were seriously hit and compelled to descend into their own lines in a damaged condition. On April 14 eleven German airplanes were brought down, two of them by the fire of our special guns. A captive balloon also was brought down in flames.

Our bombarding airplanes have carried out the following operations: On April 13 projectiles of 4,160 kilograms in weight were dropped on the railway stations and establishments in the Briey Basin, and 1,200 kilograms of projectiles on the railway stations in the Mezières-Sedan region. Most of the objectives were hit. Finally, on the night of April 13-14, the barracks of Dieuze and the railway station of Betheniville were effectively bombarded.

The statement issued this evening says:

In the region of St. Quentin the artillery fighting was violent during the greater part of the day. Our batteries caught under their fire and dispersed concentrations of enemy forces, reported north of Itancourt, (southeast of St. Quentin.)

Artillery actions occurred in various sectors north of the Aisne and in Champagne. In Lorraine we carried out destructive fires on the German organizations in Le Prêtre Wood and Parroy Forest.

BELGIANS ENTER DIXMUDE.

Penetrate to German Second Lines, Which They Find Empty.

HAVRE, April 15, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

In the course of the night, after violent artillery preparation, Belgian troops penetrated Dixmude as far as the second enemy lines, which they found unoccupied. On the entire Belgian front the artillery fighting was spirited today.

GERMANS SENT FROM THE EAST

Times Expert Thinks Guns Also May Be Brought West.

LONDON, Monday, April 16.—The Times military correspondent, reviewing the battle of the past week, notes that it is being fought by four of the British armies in France over more than a 50-mile front, and adds:

"We have not hitherto attempted to fight a great offensive battle with more than one or, at most, two of our armies simultaneously."

He warmly admires "the excellence of the staff arrangements, the close cooperation of the neighboring armies, and the orderly advance of the whole line," adding:

"The attack on Vimy Ridge by General Horne's army was a masterpiece of modern tactics."

Discussing the German retreat, the correspondent says that the Germans left the Sômme and the Ancre because they were unable to stay, and left Vimy Ridge because the ywere "kicked off."

"The fear of our artillery on the whole," he says, "appears to have been the main cause of the retreat. Our armies now all have their guns. Let the Germans bury themselves as deep as they please. The deeper they go the more the prisoners. The gun and howitzer have beaten the trench, and so long as our artillery armament is superior, shells plentiful and the airmen have machines and guns equal to the enemy we must regard the Germans as lost souls."

The correspondent predicts that the victory of Vimy will be repeated at the next German position when the British guns are brought up, "unless the Germans denude the eastern front for the benefit of the west. This they may elect to do, the transfer of some German troops from east to west having already begun.

"But," he adds, "it would be absurd to suppose that the Germans on our front are weak. They are thicker there than anywhere else. They have sixty divisions against us."

182

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Punitive Features Limited in Revision, but General Terms Are the Same.

SENATE CHANGES READY

But Amendments There May Not Alter the Most Objectionable Clause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Webb of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Committee on Judiciary, will submit to his committee tomorrow a revised draft of the major clauses of the Espionage bill which have stirred up general opposition on the ground that they infringe the freedom of the press and threaten the freedom of speech.

This revision technically limits the punitive features of the clauses by describing, though in broad terms, the kind of proclamation the President may make to put the prohibitions into effect. But the prohibitions themselves remain unchanged, and are so worded that a legitimate question by a newspaper correspondent seeking news might be met with a fine of $1,000, ten years' imprisonment, or both, even if there was no intention to publish the news without consent of the censor.

The members of the House Committee seem to be laboring under a misapprehension regarding this feature of the bill. They have been informed by the Attorney General that it is satisfactory to the metropolitan papers, and this statement is being used in support of the measure. As a matter of fact, on April 2 there was a conference at the Department of Justice attended by representatives of certain New York newspapers, at which the impression was given that the offensive clause would be amended to meet their objections.

The bill as finally introduced in both houses carried the precise language that had been criticised at the meeting on April 2. If Mr. Webb's revision of the clauses is intended to meet those objections, he, too, must misunderstand what those objections are. In some quarters it is suggested that his language is even more sweepingly objectionable than the language of the original bill. His revision of the clause relating to the publication of news is as follows:

"When the United States is at war, or during any national emergency, the President may by proclamation declare the existence of such a war or emergency and prohibit, until such time as he by proclamation declares its termination, the collecting, recording, publishing, or communicating of, or attempting to collect, record, or communicate, any information relating to the national defense which in his judgment is of such character that it is or might be useful to an enemy. Whoever violates any such proclamation shall be punished by fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by such fine and imprisonment."

Representative Carlin of Virginia, the ranking Democrat of the committee next to Mr. Webb, said tonight that the committee had not taken any action on the language of the bill, and that opinions even had not been sounded. He implied that the minds of members were still open, and that amendments might be adopted smoothing down objectionable features.

The bill is expected to be reported to the Senate tomorrow, with many amendments, none of which is supposed to touch the clause particularly at issue. The bill is expected to reach the House some time during the week.

NEW SONG FOR PATRIOTS.

'Defend Our Land' by A. S. Crockett Played at Waldorf Concert.

The Waldorf-Astoria orchestra at its Sunday concert last evening played for the first time in public a patriotic song written and composed by Albert S. Crockett and dedicated "To the Spirit of Americanism." The song is called "Defend Our Land" and was written by Mr. Crockett last Summer when the entry of the United States into the war seemed still a remote possibility. But he believes that in the present emergency the song may be of help in recruiting. The words are as follows:

I.

Whose fathers fought at Lexington
For Liberty and Right;
Whose fathers fled from every sun
That lit Oppression's might:
Awake! the peril's nigh;
Prepare to do or die!
Arouse; unite;
Prepare to fight
For Humanity and Freedom!

II.

If there be traitor on our soil
Who dare our aims oppose;
Who'd strive our nation to embroil
With friends and yield to foes;
Who 'gainst our help-hand turns;
For him the hangman yearns!
Arouse; unite;
Prepare to fight
For Humanity and Freedom!

III.

Who'd bend the knee at tyrant nod,
And yield, a cringing slave:
Him hurl without, for only God
Is Master of the Brave!
Call now on Him for aid;
And, Up, ye undismayed!
Arouse; unite;
Prepare to fight
For Humanity and Freedom!

CHORUS.

We love not the way of war,
But for Justice and Peace we stand;
And from him who both would bar
We'll defend our beloved land!
We love all men; we know not Hate:
But foes assail our Union State!
From Maine's rock coast to the Golden
Gate
Raise the cry;
Shout it high:
Americans, defend our land!

WASHINGTON
3-DAY TOURS
April 19; May 3 and 17
$13.50 $15 $16 According to Hotel Selected
Proportionate Rates from Other Points
Itineraries and full information from O. T. Boyd, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York, or nearest Ticket Agent.
Pennsylvania R. R.

PLAN HIGH HONORS FOR WAR ENVOYS

Washington Officials Prepare to Extend National Greeting to Balfour, Viviani, and Joffre.

TO BE ESCORTED TO CAPITAL

Leading Men of the Government to Give Them a Formal Reception on Their Arrival There.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—With the assembly here of the most momentous international conference ever held in this country only a few days distant officials of several executive departments of the Government devoted themselves today to making final preparations for greeting the distinguished men Great Britain and France are sending here to discuss war problems. State Department officials directly responsible for the details of the arrangements conferred in an effort to have no mark of courtesy lacking.

Those familiar with official etiquette abroad say that the sending to this country of men like Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary; René Viviani, French Minister of Justice and former Premier, and General Joffre is almost without precedent. Not only does the trip here require much more very valuable time than the various European war conferences, but it submits the high officials to real dangers from mines and submarines not experienced in crossing to the Continent of Europe. It is known that the present trip was undertaken only with the deepest foreboding, quickened by memories of the loss of Lord Kitchener.

The preliminary Committee of Welcome, consisting of Third Assistant Secretary Long, representing the State Department; Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher and Commander D. F. Sellers, representing the Navy, and Colonel Robert E. L. Michie, Lieut. Col. Spencer Cosby, and Captain John G. Quekemeyer, representing the Army, is ready to leave Washington for the port of arrival at a moment's notice. The committee will welcome the Commissioners, and accompany them here on a special train. A formal reception will greet them here, at which the highest officials of the Government will participate.

The action of the House yesterday in passing without a dissenting voice the $7,000,000,000 war measure, with its provision for a loan of $3,000,000,000 to the Allies, was acclaimed by State Department officials as a convincing demonstration of the fullness of America's co-operation in the war. That action, with the plans for an army and the construction of 1,000 wooden merchant ships will be offered as a greeting to the Entente Commissioners on their arrival.

The near approach of the conferences and the growing certainty that an attempt will be made to harmonize the ends for which the Allies are fighting with the principles laid down by President Wilson, have developed the fact that all the Entente nations have informed one another very fully their maximum and minimum terms of peace, so that each nation has come to an exact knowledge of what the others are fighting for.

These details, it now seems practically certain, will be disclosed freely to President Wilson in such a way as to comply with the suggestion of his note of Dec. 18, asking all the belligerents for such an avowal. While the Allies in their reply gave a skeleton outline of their terms, it was realized at the time that it was not complete and that it probably contemplated the maximum.

Discussions here today of America's probable terms brought from an official source the statement that this country stood unreservedly on the broad basis outlined in the President's two addresses—one to the Senate proposing a world peace federation, and the other to Congress, advising that a state of war be declared. Those terms involve the destruction of the Prussian autocracy, government resting on the consent of the governed, freedom of worship, freedom of and access to the seas, and a world federation to prevent future wars.

FRANCE APPOINTS HIGH COMMISSIONER

Captain Andre Tardieu to Have Authority Over All French Missions Here.

PARIS, April 15.—The Government has appointed Captain André Tardieu, member of the Chamber of Deputies and former foreign editor of the Temps, as High Commissioner to the United States. He will have authority over all the French missions in the United States in order to insure the proper unity of view and action which is required by the complicated nature of Franco-American co-operation.

Captain André Tardieu is well known in this country. He was the Cercle Français lecturer at Harvard in 1907-08. Besides being a diplomat, he was also foreign editor of Le Temps, and as "Georges Villiers" a writer on foreign politics. After his return from the United States in 1908 he published his conversations with President Roosevelt and other prominent Americans, and his observations under the title of "Notes sur les Etats-Unis." His book attracted much attention, and it was said that it was one of the best of the recent books written by a Frenchman about this country.

During the war the Captain has been on active service, especially before Verdun, and was cited in army orders for bravery for having captured an enemy trench in February, 1915.

PAINT BRITISH DESPAIR IN FACE OF FAMINE

German Papers Say America's 'Bluff' of Shipping Aid Can't Save England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, April 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—German papers devote columns to descriptions of the starvation which they say is facing England through the unimagined success of the submarines. The people are officially told that only six submarines have been lost in two months.

Lloyd George's speech to the American Luncheon Club has also been made to serve the purpose of cheering up the population. With remarkable unanimity the German papers discover that the most important part of his speech is his cry for ships, naval experts like Captain Kuhlwetter being directed to prove that the American promise to provide shipping is pure bluff, because the United States does not possess skilled artificers.

Another expert devotes columns in the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, in which he says of Lloyd George's speech:

"He feels and knows that the water is up to England's throat, but now his task is to arouse the sinking courage of his own people and allies, lest they utterly collapse when they learn the truth."

The American Ambassador's speech is made the subject of such remarks as this:

"So low is England's monarchy sunk that the representative of an allied power dares to put it on a parallel with a republic! Is this not warning for us monarchists to prevent our State from becoming a republic, with an Americanized plutocracy?"

BRAZIL SEIZES SHIPS.

Navy Taking Over All German Merchantmen in the Harbors.

RIO JANEIRO, April 15.—Marine forces are taking possession of the German merchant vessels in Brazilian harbors, to the accompaniment of manifestations of popular approval of the step.

The Minister of Marine, in issuing the order for taking over the German ships, gave instructions to the chief of the naval forces to proceed courteously with the work, and up to the present no untoward incident has accompanied it. The belief is said to exist in naval circles, however, that an inspection of the vessels will reveal some sabotage. The only harbor where the carrying out of the order might be expected to cause some anxiety is that of Pernambuco, where the largest of the ships are interned, but the presence there of an important Brazilian naval division was counted upon to impose respect.

The Minister of Marine, in an interview on the question of coal supply, declared he was convinced that the friendly relations existing between Brazil and the United States would insure Brazil such coal supplies as she might need at present and in the future.

The newspaper O Imparcial interprets the rupture of relations with Germany and the seizure of the interned ships as premonitory symptoms of a state of war. In this connection it sees the eventuality of sending to Europe a contingent of 200,000 men, which would be formed exclusively of infantry. Brazil, it asserts, could easily organize such a contingent

NEED 10,000 MEN AT ONCE.

Mechanics Must Be Found to Supplant Sailors Sent to Sea.

Ten thousand men are needed at once to replace sailors, now on shore duty, who will soon be sent to sea, according to an announcement made last night by the Naval Training Association of the United States.

Engineers for steam and gasoline launches, firemen, oilers, watertenders, and electricians are needed urgently and more will be required very soon. In addition to trained mechanics, other men will be required to man the guns, act as helmsmen, and do duty as signalmen in the United States Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

Men who wish to do their bit in defending New York City should apply at 26 Cortlandt Street, fourth floor.

WILSON URGES ALL TO 'ACT TOGETHER'

Continued from Page 1.

come as follows: Taxes on articles now admitted free, $206,000,000; freight transportation receipts, $100,000,000; excise tax on sugar, $92,000,000; refined petroleum, $75,000,000; stamp taxes on theatre, baseball, and other amusement tickets, $75,000,000; distilled spirits, $73,000,000; stamp taxes, miscellaneous, $51,600,000; transportation receipts, passenger, $35,000,000; fermented liquors, $30,000,000; smoking and chewing tobacco, $25,000,000; automobiles, trucks, motor cycles, $19,800,000; soft drinks, $19,200,000; cigarettes, $17,600,000; rectified liquor, $12,500,000; cigars, $11,600,000; excise tax on musical instruments, graphophones, &c., $7,000,000; wines, &c., $6,750,000; excise tax on glucose, $6,000,000; denatured alcohol, $5,000,000; retail dealers in cigars, cigarettes, &c., $4,800,000; wholesale dealers and jobbers in tobacco, $2,500,000, and snuff, $1,500,000.

Consideration of the suggestions will begin immediately in the Ways and Means Committee. A bill probably will be reported by it within two weeks.

Proposed Income Tax Rates.

The revised arrangement of supertaxes on incomes, as outlined, would be: Incomes of $3,000 to $4,000, 1 per cent.; $4,000-$5,000, 2 per cent.; $5,000-$10,000, 5 per cent.; $10,000-$20,000, 7 per cent.; $20,000-$40,000, 8 per cent.; $40,000-$60,000, 10 per cent.; $60,000-$80,000, 12 per cent.; $80,000-$100,000 15 per cent.; $100,000-$150,000, 20 per cent.; $150,000-$200,000, 25 per cent.; $200,000-$1,000,000, 33 1-3 per cent.; $1,000,000 and over, 40 per cent.

"This revenue," Mr. McAdoo wrote, "would be further increased if the income from State and municipal securities and State and municipal salaries were made subject to the income tax."

If the present excess profits tax of 8 per cent. on corporation and partnership profits of more than $5,000 and 8 per cent. of invested capital were made applicable to the calendar year 1916, the Secretary estimates, it would yield $226,000,000. Corporations and partnerships would be given until September to pay the tax.

As to the excess profits tax for 1917, collectible in June, 1918, the existing law allows an exemption of $5,000 and 8 per cent. on invested capital, and levies 8 per cent. tax on the remainder of the profits of corporations and partnerships. If this tax, allowing the same exemptions, were increased to 10 per cent. on profits in excess of 8 per cent. and not over 15 per cent. of capital invested, to 15 per cent. on profits in excess of 15 per cent. and not over 25 per cent. on capital invested, to 20 per cent. on profits in excess of 25 per cent. and not over 50 per cent. on capital invested, and to 25 per cent. on profits in excess of 50 per cent. on capital invested, the law, according to the Secretary, would yield $425,000,000.

Proposed revenue from passenger transportation receipts is estimated on the basis of "1 per cent. on each 25-cent fare or fraction thereof, within the United States," but "no tax on fare not in excess of 25 cents."

Freight transportation, it is estimated, would yield $100,000,000 at 1 per cent. on each 25 cents or fraction thereof of each freight bill.

An increase of $2 a gallon on distilled spirits, now taxed $1.10, the Secretary says, would raise $73,000,000.

"In addition to the higher rate," the statement adds, "undoubtedly the State-wide prohibition laws, particularly in view of recent court decisions as to interstate shipments, will have the effect of further reducing tax payments."

Rectified spirits are not taxed now, and it is suggested that they be taxed twenty-five cents per gallon. Instead of the rate of $1.50 per barrel on fermented liquors, $2.50 per barrel is suggested.

Tax for Doing Business.

The Secretary's schedule would double rates on cigars weighing over three pounds per thousand, cigarettes weighing less than three pounds per thousand, snuff, and chewing and smoking tobacco. Wholesale dealers, including jobbers, and retailers, who are not now taxed, would be taxed $25 and $6 a year respectively. Rates on still and sparkling wines, liquors, cordials, or similar compounds would be doubled. That on brandy used in fortifying pure sweet wines would be increased from 10 to 25 cents. A flat tax of 25 cents a gallon is named for denatured alcohol, now untaxed. "Near beer" would pay $1.75 a barrel, and carbonated soft drinks and bottled waters and natural mineral waters 2 cents a gallon, instead of going untaxed as at present.

Refined sugar would pay an excise tax of 1 cent a pound. None is imported now, but it is recommended that any tax on it be made applicable to imports.

Suggested annual assessments on automobiles, auto trucks and motor cycles would be based on their selling prices as follows: Not more than $500, $1; between $500 and $750, $2; $750 and $1,000, $3; $1,000 and $1,500, $5; $1,500 and $2,000, $7, and more than $2,000, $10.

A stamp tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents, or fraction thereof, on admission tickets to theatres, baseball games and other places of amusement, and a tax of 5 per cent. on the wholesale cost of all musical instruments, or parts, are suggested.

Possible taxes on articles now admitted free to raise $199,093,184 follow: Crude rubber, 20 per cent.; hides and skins, 10 per cent.; raw wool, 10 per cent.; raw silk, 20 per cent.; coffee, 3 cents a pound; fibres (and manufactures of) now free, 10 per cent.; lumber and manufactures of wood, not including wood pulp, 10 per cent.; tin, unmanufactured, 10 cents a pound; cotton, unmanufactured, 2 cents a pound; cocoa, crude, 20 per cent.; oils, now free, 10 per cent.; fruits and nuts, 10 per cent.; tea, 15 cents a pound; works of art, 20 per cent.; furs, 20 per cent.; tanned leather (and manufacturers of,) including boots and shoes, 10 per cent.; manufactures of iron and steel, not including ores, 10 per cent., and antiques, 50 per cent.

The Secretary estimated that $6,311,825 could be raised by the indicated rates, in addition to the present rates on manufactured articles: Manufactured rubber, 10 per cent.; manufactures of leather, 5 per cent.; manufactures of wool, 5 per cent.; manufactures of silk, manufacturers of vegetable fibres 5 per cent.; manufactures of wood and dutiable lumber, 5 per cent., and cocoa and chocolate, prepared, 10 per cent.

Warning!

The makers of genuine Aspirin caution you to see that every package and every tablet of Aspirin bears

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Tablets sold in pocket boxes of 12 Bottles of 24 and 100
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The trade mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets and capsules is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

GERMANS BLAME FAILURE OF GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

tive effect on the morale of the troops, even in the most difficult situations."

Germans Greatly Depressed.

Conditions within the German lines just prior to the battle of Arras and the depressed state of many of the German soldiers are eloquently described in translated extracts from letters captured during the recent fighting. Two letters in particular, both written by Bavarians in regiments opposite Arras, are wonderfully impressive. One of them indicates clearly the disheartening effect the entry of the United States into the war has had. It is dated April 6 and reads:

"We now have a very bad position at Arras, where we have been under a continuous hurricane of fire for six days. The English at times fire gas shells, which are not exactly pleasant. When everything imaginable is turned against one, one cannot stand it; then it is all over. The sights around one are simply cruel; it is enough to drive one mad

"It is no longer a righteous cause, of that I am convinced. But one always begins to hope again, and think that it must come to an end. But it is not possible. The world is still in too mad a state. We are the tools and allow ourselves to be belabored.

"Now America comes in to make it last longer. Everybody wants to chip in. I believe it will never end; peace will never return to the land."

The second letter, dated Easter, which was the day before the British attack began, tells how unwelcome to the Germans have been the weapons of their own invention when turned against them. It says:

"For the last four days the English have been firing gas shells all over the country in order to harm the Germans as much as possible. This regiment—the Eighth Bavarian—has already had considerable losses in killed and gassed. The sad point is that the English gas is almost odorless, and can only be seen by the practiced eye escaping from the shell. The gas steals slowly over the ground in a bluish haze, and kills any one who does not draw his mask as quick as lightning over his face before taking a breath.

"The night before last I was in the front line. What a sight! The last time we were in the front line trenches we were easily accessible. Now all communications and all parapets have been shot to pieces. It is a gruesome sight there. The prospect looks terrible. Our people say that things were not as bad at Verdun as here."

British Blow Too Swift.

Another captured document shows that the Germans fully appreciated the meaning of the extensive British preparations about Arras, but had no idea that the blow was coming so swiftly or with such force. The presence of the Canadians within the zone of probable attack had a particularly disquieting effect, for the document in one part said:

"The Canadians are known to be good troops and well suited to assaulting purposes. There are no deserters to be found among the Canadians."

It further declares that to succeed in their plans the British would have to take Vimy Ridge, leaving the inference that the Germans thought this task an impossible one. German officers taken during the battle were incredulous when told that the British not only hold Vimy Ridge, but have pressed far beyond. They say that the plans and the orders to all reserves were to counterattack at once if the British threw the Germans off the crest.

However, when the Canadians, ably assisted by an English division, went after Vimy Ridge this time it was with the determination to place that long-disputed vantage ground once for all within the allied lines.

AMERICANS KILLED AT VIMY.

Two Meet Death, Nine Others Are Reported Wounded.

OTTAWA, April 15.—In a long list of casualties, which indicates the price paid by Canada for her victory at Vimy Ridge, the following names of Americans with the Canadian colors is given out by the War Records Office tonight:

Killed in action: Lieutenant H. P. Bowker, Seattle, Wash.; Lieutenant Lisle Cradock Ramsay, Montclair, N. J.

Wounded: Clinton Kerr, Monroe, Ind.; Edwin Olson, Fairbault, Minn.; Stephen aCrpenter, Des Moines, Iowa; L. E. Johnson, Donnybrooke, N. D.; Lance Corporal H. L. Trimmer, Lewiston, Mont.; C. B. Hopgood, 387 Belmont Street, Brockton, Mass.; Lieutenant Thomas Beechraft, Rose City, Mich.; Harold L. Davis, 5 Vine Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Dangerously ill and wounded: Lieutenant H. E. Banks, Cleveland, Ohio.

HEAD OF RUSSIA'S ARMY.

Gen. Alexieff Definitely Appointed Commander in Chief.

PETROGRAD, April 16, (via London.)—General Michael V. Alexieff has been definitely appointed Commander in Chief of the Russian armies.

He was appointed Acting Commander in Chief a few weeks ago.

First Federal Reserve Trust Company

WE believe it is worthy of mention that the first Trust Company in New York to become a member of the Federal Reserve System was the Broadway Trust Company, which joined in August, 1915. To-day, this Institution still remains the only Trust Company member in the State of New York.

Our deposits on August 1, 1915, were $20,585,000
On April 1, 1917 they had increased to $31,110,000

This growth indicates to us that our patrons have confirmed our judgment in joining the system, of which all national banks in the country are also members.

Broadway Trust Company
FREDERIC G. LEE, President
Woolworth Building

VOLUNTEERS FIRST ROOSEVELT IDEA

Continued from Page 1.

army or the militia. My proposal is that we utilize these men who would otherwise remain unutilized; that we utilize them to serve in the fighting line during the many months when otherwise we shall have few or no men in the fighting line; that we utilize them as volunteers because otherwise they would not be utilized at all. To make use of them as proposed in this letter would not mean the deduction of a single man from the forces raised under the obligatory law; they would represent purely the addition of a considerable body of troops available for use almost immediately.

I, therefore, propose that there be added to the proposed law, a section based on Section 12 of the Army act of March 2, 1899. This section provides for raising the 35,000 volunteers, divided into thirty regiments, which did most of the work in putting down the Filipino insurrection; slightly modifying the language of this act the proposed section might read as follows: "The President is hereby authorized to raise a force of not more than 100,000 (or 200,000 or later still 500,000) volunteers to be recruited as he may determine from the country at large, and to organize the same as infantry or cavalry regiments, or in other units, and to appoint officers for the same, these officers to be appointed and retained, or reduced, or discharged in accordance with the rules which he may lay down. All enlistments for the volunteer force thus organized shall be for the term of three years, or the duration of the war, unless sooner discharged." These organizations would be intended for overseas service, as was the case with those raised in 1899.

Wants to Go First.

Under this act I should ask leave to raise for immediate service overseas with the first expeditionary force an infantry division of three three-regiment brigades and one divisional brigade of cavalry, together with an artillery brigade, a regiment of engineers, a motor cycle machine gun regiment, an aero squadron, a signal corps, the supply service, &c. I should request the War Department for the detail of, say, two officers for every 1,000 men. I believe that, acting under the direction and with the aid of the department, I could raise the division and have it ready to begin shipment to France in two or three months. My idea would be to have the intensive training in gas work, bomb-throwing, bayonet fighting, and trench work given in France; they would then be sent into the trenches when they were thoroughly prepared.

As for my fitness to command troops in the field, I respectfully refer you to my three immediate field commanders in the Cuban campaign, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, (retired,) Major Gen. Samuel Sumner, (retired,) and Major Gen. Leonard Wood. In the first fight of the campaign, the Guasimas fight, I commanded first, the right wing, and then the left wing of the regiment. In the second, San Juan fight, I commanded the regiment. I ended the campaign in command of the brigade. The regiment with which I first served as Lieutenant Colonel, and which I afterward commanded as Colonel, was raised, armed, equipped, drilled, mounted, dismounted, kept two weeks on a transport, and put through two victorious, aggressive fights, in which it lost a third of the officers and a fifth of the men, within sixty days, all told.

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ROOSEVELT SEES CALDWELL.

Asks New York Congressman to Help Him with His Army Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, April 15.—Colonel Roosevelt visited Charles Pope Caldwell, Representative in Congress for the Second New York District, at his home at Forest Hills today to urge the Congressman to use his influence in the interest of the Colonel's plans for raising an army.

On his return home Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I went to see Representative Caldwell to say that, of course, I recognize no party lines in this country now. We are all Americans or anti-Americans. I told him that I most cordially approved of the Administration's proposal for a great army based on the principle of universal, obligatory military service, but that I wished at the earliest moment to see our flag put on the firing line.

"This cannot be done effectively, I told him, except by the use of volunteers, who will bridge over the long gap before the other army can be raised. I informed him that I wished to urge the acceptance of my offer to raise a division to be sent over as part of an expeditionary force to France at the earliest moment this Summer.

"The details of my talk with him can be had from my recent letters to Senator Chamberlain and Representative Dent, the heads of the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees respectively. Access to these letters, I am sure, can be obtained in Washington."

The Colonel would not discuss further his conference with Representative Caldwell, nor would he say if the New York Congressman indicated his intention to support the Roosevelt division plan.

The Colonel was delighted with the news that prominent men in Ireland were enthusiastic over the Roosevelt expeditionary force, as evidenced by a cablegram telling of a message written by Major Sir Harry Vane, a noted Irish officer, to Sagamore Hill. This message, which had not yet been received by the Colonel, asked that the former President support the raising of an Irish-American regiment for the European battle front. This idea does not coincide with the Colonel's plans, however.

"If I am permitted to raise my division," said the Colonel after discussing Major Vane's project, "it must be an all-American division. I shall be only too delighted to have as many first-class men of Irish descent, of German descent, of French, of Scandinavian, of Slavonic, or of old native American descent as I can get, but they all are going to come in as Americans and nothing else. Whether Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Ethical Culture, whether Northerners, Southerners, Easterners or Westerners, will make no difference, just so they are dead-game men and possess an absolutely undivided allegiance to the flag of our common country."

After an interview with Colonel Roosevelt yesterday Representative Caldwell said:

"The Army bill suggested by Secretary Baker will in all probability be introduced in the House by Representative Dent on Wednesday. There have been suggestions made that a clause be placed in the proposed bill giving Colonel Roosevelt the power to take an army division to Europe. Colonel Roosevelt outlined his plans to me and said he was anxious to go to Europe at once.

"I outlined the plan of the present bill to him. I am a Democrat and intend to abide by the wishes of President Wilson, and told Colonel Roosevelt so. We agreed that there was no politics in this matter, and from my talk with Mr. Roosevelt I believe he is sincere in his purpose. He gave me the names of men throughout the country who signified their intention of joining his division. They include a number of men who served as officers with him in the Spanish war, many college students, former officers and members of the National Guard, all of whom are in the best of physical condition and ready to go at a moment's notice. Colonel Roosevelt said that a large majority of the men he is hoping will be under his command are from the South and West."

GERMAN CONCESSIONS OFFERED TO SPAIN

Can Import Products from the United States But Not Send Anything Here.

MADRID, April 15, (via Paris.)—The Spanish Government today received a note from the German Government advising that Spanish commerce between the United States and Spain be divided into two classes.

Importations from the United States to Spain, the note says, will be permitted on condition that promise is given that the products imported will not be re-exported for use by the Entente Allies. Commerce exported from Spain to the United States will be considered as contraband of war and subject to Germany's submarine policy.

HAMBURG ATTACKS WILSON.

Anti-American Demonstrators Call Him a Hypocrite in His War Speech.

AMSTERDAM, April 16 (via London.)—The Hamburg Fremdenblatt publishes an account of an anti-American demonstration in Hamburg at which speakers bitterly attacked the United States. Among the assertions made were claims that no nation enjoys greater internal liberties than Germany, and that President Wilson is a hypocrite in pretending that the German Government forced America to abandon her neutrality.

Loud laughter greeted a question as to how America would feel if Germany wanted to proclaim President Wilson the Kaiser of the United States. The following resolution was telegraphed to the Emperor:

"Three thousand burghers of Hamburg inform President Wilson that the only true and just answer to his message to Congress is their affirmation of unshakeable trust and loyalty in their Kaiser and empire. They resent as an impertinence any outside attempt to interfere in Germany's internal affairs and likewise reject the vain effort to remove the guilt for the world war from the shoulders of the Entente Powers."

CUSTOMERS say I'm a monomaniac about Fit. You, who have gone from tailor to tailor and got only a passable fit, and, in despair, have gone down to "ready-mades" where you can't get a fit at all—I can fit you at only $20 to $45.

If I don't fit you, keep your money and I'll keep the clothes. In addition to my body-gracing fit, you get my thoroughbred style, my personal attention and my custom-exclusive woolens. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

Golf Suits, $25 to individual measure

Clemons
Custom Tailor
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18 Years On This Corner

For Home Defense

Complete home defense includes provision for guarding your family in the future. If you appoint a friend or relative to handle your estate, your family may be left without proper protection, because he is subject to eventualities, just as you are.

We urge upon you the importance of appointing the Bankers Trust Company as your executor and trustee, thereby avoiding all uncertainty as to the carrying out of your commands for the protection of your family.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector
Resources over $250,000,000

Imported English Topcoats for Town, Motoring and General Country Wear

We have imported this Spring an unusually attractive assortment of English slip-ons, made with characteristic English swing, of typical topcoat woolens.

These coats were tailored by the leading overcoat makers of London. They are in subdued plaids, rich butternut browns, grays, brown and green heather blendings, and herringbone patterns.

English two-tone silk linings have been used, and the imported leather or horn buttons.

Men who desire distinctive exclusiveness will find in these coats an unusual opportunity to secure exactly what they want at a very reasonable outlay. Prices, $25 to $45.

For Golfers

Our "Urban and Suburban" Golf Special. A four-piece suit—golf coat, waistcoat, long trousers and knickerbockers—making a combination business and golf suit. You leave the knickers in your locker. Prices, $30, $40 and $50.

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241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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FIFTH AVENUE
AT FIFTIETH ST.

The Leading House in America Devoted Exclusively to Outfitting Young Men, Boys, Misses and Girls.

Spring and Summer Apparel for Boys and Girls

Clothes which are permeated with the spirit of youth.

They have reached an unusual measure of perfection due to constant specializing—with an appropriateness that is appealing.

There is an air of distinction to them that cannot be overlooked.

Their style is cosmopolitan—taken from London, Paris and New York.

The assortments are complete, affording seasonable selections individual in design, color and fabric.

Girls' Frocks for Spring

An authoritative display of the correct things—the girls' styles of Paris and London creditably reflected in De Pinna productions.

The most graceful and girlish of all Summer apparel—observing the points which are usually neglected.

De Pinna propriety in their simplicity of line without a single suggestion of being overtrimmed.

An extensive assortment of Anderson gingham, new lightweight French linen, chambrays, crepes and white madras.

Simple Tailored Separate Skirts

Splendidly tailored, serviceable skirts in desirable Summer colorings—things not to be found elsewhere.

A wide range of becoming designs for the girl of ten to fourteen—the embodiment of the grace of youth.

Seasonable materials embracing imported wash gabardine, pique, linen, Tussah and blue serge.

Spring Hats for Girls of All Ages

There is a hat for every costume—suitable for every girl.

Very smart trimmed hats in splits and Milans—many with contrasting facings.

Spring Wash Suits for the Boy

Correct in every detail—in correct Summer colorings for boys of three to nine years.

Regulation Spring and Summer wash suits in the newest materials and the latest De Pinna designs.

Smartly tailored without being too elaborate.

English Jumper, French Middy, Beach Jumper and Sailor models of imported white poplin, striped galatea and linens.

Boys' Smart Spring Topcoat

Avoiding the too mature appearance of a young man's coat—reflecting best European usage.

Having an atmosphere of seasonable lightness and giving the correct protection.

Tailored with the same care bestowed upon a man's coat.

Coverts, homespuns, English mixtures and serges.

English Haberdashery Hats and Caps

Everything the boy needs for school or dress wear.

English silk neckwear, shirts and hosiery—complete assortments of Spring haberdashery, selected and designed for boys and young men.

Latest English styles in boys' hats and caps.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters to Young People
Fifth Ave. at Fiftieth St.

PARISH HOUSE TO BE RECRUITING STATION

The Rev. Dr. Eaton Calls on Men and Women of His Church to Offer Their Services.

PLEA FOR CONSCRIPTION

Dr. Stires Says Volunteer Plan Is Unsafe—Appeal to Women to Encourage Enlistments.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of Madison Avenue Baptist Church, announced from his pulpit yesterday that the parish house of the church was to be turned into a recruiting station for men desiring to enlist in either the army or navy.

He was one of a dozen clergymen in the city who preached war sermons at their regular Sunday morning services, and who urged the men and women to attest their loyalty to the nation and democracy by offering their services in the war at the earliest opportunity. Flags decorated many churches.

Taking "Wake Up, America!" as his text, Mr. Eaton asserted that had Germany had ten years more time in which to complete her military preparations she would have destroyed England and France and have sent her warships up the Hudson to compel American citizens to "kiss the Kaiser's hand."

"But this was not God's purpose," he added.

He asserted that this was a time for citizens of all classes to render practical service, and that he desired his church to be among the first to assist. The recruiting in the parish house, he said, would be carried on as at any other station, and he said he had invited army and navy officers to superintend it. He also asked the women of the congregation to assist by making up a census of men of military age in the neighborhood.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. Ernest M. Stires of St. Thomas's Church; the Rev. Howard Duffield of the Old First Presbyterian Church, Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Rev. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Chuch, the Rev. Herbert Shipman of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the Rev. Christian F. Reisner of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church were others who preached war sermons.

Dr. Manning's sermon was delivered at a special service for the Daughters of the Cincinnati and other patriotic societies.

Danger of Prussianism.

"There is no place more appropriate for such a gathering than this historic church," said Dr. Manning, "which has been made sacred to all of us by its association with the whole life of the country, this spot where lie the bodies of Alexander Hamilton, of glorious James Lawrence of the Chesapeake, and of others worthy to be named with them."

Asserting that a world dominated by Prussianism would be a world unfit to live in, and that the war against the Central Powers was a war for civilization and for mankind, he made an especial appeal to women to assist in preparations for a vigorous war.

"Use all your influence to encourage the men, your own men of your own families, to do their duty," Dr. Manning said. "The women of our country can render a great service at this time also by discouraging and discountenancing all forms of extravagance in dress and living."

Dr. Stires made a strong plea for conscription.

"Under the volunteer plan neither the country nor the volunteer is safe," he asserted. "The man who courageously enlists does not know whether others will follow. Wise and brave officers do not know whether they will have men in sufficient numbers, and with sufficient training to make victory possible. Let the law take it for granted that all are ready to defend their country, their principles, and humanity. No other method is honest. We must not ask the unselfish to die that the selfish may live and flourish."

The Rev. Dr. Duffield, preaching on "Doing Our Bit," asserted that while George Washington had warned the United States against entering into entangling alliances, he had not advised the nation against entering an "ennobling alliance."

"This war is a war for the brotherhood of man," he said. "Will not the United States help Russia to put her democracy on a firm basis? Shall we sit here and not help in this fight for the brotherhood of men? Shall your brethren go to war and shall ye sit here? This is a fight for democracy. Shall the United States fail to do its full share?"

Need Men as Well as Money.

"War is not an academic discussion," Rabbi Schulman reminded his hearers. "It is a bloody, grim, earnest debate, in which ideas inspire the soul and nerve the arm to strike for them. War for a righteous cause is sanctified by the righteousness which has dictated it. It is the expression of man's will for the right and his readiness to lay down even his life for it."

Dr. Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church expressed pleasure over the fact that Congress had not hesitated to vote the money with which to carry on the war and to assist the Allies.

"But the glorious, unanimous vote of $7,000,000,000 at Washington will be a mockery of patriotism unless the homes of America vote their sons to fight," he said. "We are liable to wake up any morning to find that a simultaneous attack has been made by secret signal upon every leading raidroad, munition and war equipment factory, and upon public buildings. Every ablebodied man should have a gun on his shoulder or be learning something about military tactics before the end of the week."

The Rev. Dr. Watson assailed Miss Rankin, the first woman representative in Congress, for her failure to support the President's war proclamation.

"If our first woman Representative in Congress is not willing and able to stand by her country in this terrible and trying hour, let her resign at once and let another who can take her place," he said. "We need women who have the spirit of Mary of Bethany to strengthen us for the hard but necessary sacrifices that confront us."

The four troops comprising Squadron A, commanded by Major William R. Wright, accompanied by the machine gun troop, attended the service in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Shipman, is honorary chaplain of the squadron.

The Rev. Dr. Reisner contended in his sermon that the slacker and the dodger rarely won honors, and that no person could be a real Christian who failed to do his duty in or out of the church.

ASKS GERMANS TO ENLIST.

Ex-Senator Towne Tells Y. M. C. A. Germany Needs a Revolution.

Former Senator Charles A. Towne, who talked yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the West Side Y. M. C. A., in place of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who could not fulfill the engagement, invited all men of German birth or descent in this country to enlist in the United States Army and fight for the things that are really German instead of fighting for the things that are merely Hohenzollern.

"We are fighting for the German people," he said, "as much as we are fighting for ourselves. There ought to be a revolution in Germany as well as in Russia. The German Government stands for the philosophic justification of absolutism. And if there ever was a holy war this is one."

Mr. Towne said that in his opinion God had chosen the American people as an instrument for the development of what is probably the final fate of mankind, the perfection of human character and the development of the human soul.

"The Stars and Stripes," he said, "the banner of freedom civic and religious, has been put by God into the hands only of those conscious of its symbolism, and that banner is to be put before the world by those who will keep it where it has been displayed and sometimes even where others do not want to see it. The result of our entrance into the war is that democracy will be dominant throughout the world and that means peace."

WHITMAN ISSUES CALL TO FARMERS

Continued from Page 1.

sponsibility and their duty to safeguard the welfare of the nation in this crisis, and I urge all agricultural organizations, societies, and institutions to lend their aid in assembling farmers for these purposes on the above designated day.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

When they come together next Saturday in response to the proclamation the farmers will be informed about the conditions shown by the census of the foods of the State taken several weeks ago and what these conditions portend. The farmers also will be told of the plans to finance them this year and of the millions which certain public spirited men of New York are prepared to lend them to buy seeds and hire labor. The plan to send the school boys out over the State as a farming army will be described, and the farmers will be asked to make any suggestion that they see fit.

It was announced by the State Militia Training Commission today that farming would be considered by the commission as vocational training, which would exempt the volunteer boy farmer from military training for several hours each week from June 1 until September, as provided in the Wells-Slater law. The commission is authorized to accept vocational training or experience in lieu of military service, and it voted last night to accept farm work from boys of 16, 17, and 18 as a real preparation of those boys for the defense of the State.

Announcement was made today by Commissioner John H. Finley of the plans which the State Education Department has to aid in the mobilization of schoolboys for work on the farms. Dr. Finley has called meetings of village and district Superintendents and union school Principals in each county in the State to consider the part the schools may take in the movement. These meetings, which will begin on Wednesday, will cover the entire State in one week. A member of the field staff of the department will be present at each meeting to explain the State's plans. Enrollment blanks will be issued, and it is expected that a full list of the boys willing to begin farmwork at once will be available in ten days. Boys who enter the service before the end of the school year will, upon the application of their Principals, receive credit in the subjects they are now studying. Academic diplomas will be issued by the State upon these records, and high schools will be authorized to graduate seniors who complete the year creditably in the farm service. Students below the senior year who render like service will receive credit for the year's work in which they are engaged. The college entrance diploma, which is the basis of the award of university scholarships, will also be issued upon the certificate of Principals who vouch for the good standing of students in farm service. The university scholarship competition for 1917 will be determined upon regents' credits already earned by the competitors.

Every effort will be made by the Education Department to encourage boys who are able to do farm work to seek employment at once, and care will be taken by the State Agricultural Society and by other agencies to see that the boys are fairly treated, justly compensated and recognized as in the service of the State.

Governor Whitman will meet the delegates from the various Home Defense Committees of the different counties in the State at the Capitol tomorrow, and will discuss with them in addition to the food situation the plans for taking the military census of the State. It is expected that on Tuesday the Governor will issue a proclamation ordering all citizens between the ages of 16 and 50 to present themselves at places designated by the Defense Committee of their county for enrollment. Legislation will be asked for at once to provide a suitable penalty for failure to enroll.

DANGER OF CROP SHORTAGE.

National City Bank Appeals for Co-operation to Increase Yield.

Disturbed by the results of research work in statistics on food supplies the National City Bank is sending today to several hundred other banks an appeal for co-operation in increasing crop yields this Summer.

"If we grow no more food than we did last year—and so far the outlook is for less—there is danger of a food situation," says the letter, "such as the world in modern times has not dreamed of. Picture in your own minds what conditions will be in our own cities next Winter, and of the effect upon all industry, if food supplies are scarcer and dearer than they are now. It must be impressed upon everybody that no wage advances or regulation of prices can add one bushel of wheat or potatoes to the supply after the growing season is over."

The bank quotes from a letter received under date of March 21 from Sir George Paish, the British economist. Sir George wrote that he believed that if Americans raised all the foodstuffs possible and were abstemious in consumption the world would weather the situation, although the margin of safety would be small. He suggested that American women start a campaign of economy for the benefit of women and children the world over, as it is evident "that many a poor family would not be able to buy food in the coming twelve or eighteen months in consequence of its dearness and scarcity unless those women who could afford to pay high prices voluntarily denied themselves and share the food which Providence provides with their poorer sisters."

In respect to actual conditions, the City Bank says:

"All of Europe—neutral as well as warring countries—has been placed upon food rations to eke out supplies until the new crop is harvested. The country entered the present crop year last July with 164,000,000 bushels of wheat carried over from the crop of 1915, and in 1916 produced 482,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat and 158,000,000 of Spring wheat; total supply, 804,000,000. This year there will be practically no wheat carried over and the Government's estimate upon the Winter crop forecasts a yield of only 430,000,000.

"On this basis the Spring wheat crop must be 214,000,000 bushels larger than last year in order to give us a wheat supply equal to what we will export and consume in the crop year now closing. This is an alarming outlook. The Spring wheat crop is notoriously subject to weather conditions. More Spring wheat should be sown, but it is doubtful if the wheat shortage can be made up. Other food crops must be grown to meet the deficiency.

"This country is now at war, and our Allies, Belgium, Great Britain, France, and Italy, are dependent upon us for food. They will have no reserves, and must have more from us in the coming year than in the past or they will not be able to feed all their people. Added to the appeals of starving humanity will be military reasons making it impossible for us to put an embargo upon the exportation of food.

"Although it is of course desirable to increase farm crops, and especially the Spring wheat crop, it may be that the best chance to increase the food supply is by the intensive cultivation of garden tracts in and adjacent to towns, where labor additional to the regular farm supply can be secured for growing potatoes, beans, onions, &c. The country is aroused, but mere alarm will not accomplish results. There must be organized personal work, headed in every locality by men of force and influence."

PRICE OF RICE SOARS.

Increase to 8 Cents a Pound Since Perkins Sold 4,000,000 Pounds.

Last February, at the time of the food riots here, George W. Perkins, for the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, purchased 4,000,000 pounds of rice, with the announcement that it would be thrown upon the market when the retail price went about 6 cents a pound. The price of rice is now 7¼ cents a pound wholesale, and 8 to 10 cents retail; at the time of the purchase of the 4,000,000 pounds the wholesale price was about 3¾ cents a pound. The price of rice, then, has doubled, in less than two months, and the committee's supply has been sold.

The dealers say that the increased price is due in part to the popularity rice dishes obtained through the advertisements of the Mayor's Committee. There are predictions that the wholesale price will go to 10 cents a pound before the new crop comes in in September.

EAST SIDERS FOR FARM WORK.

Campaign to Raise 5,000 Volunteers from That District.

A campaign to raise 5,000 volunteers for farm work from the east side within the next two weeks was launched at a meeting of the East Side Protective Association at 66 Pitt Street yesterday afternoon by Harry Schlacht, superintendent of the association.

Mr. Schlacht said that the recruits for the soil will be drawn from youths between 16 and 18 years old, and they will be held in readiness for the Government's call. He reminded the audience that the people of the east side came from the farms of Eastern Europe, so that the slogan, "Back to the Farms," was merely a call to them to take up their former vocation.

Mr. Schlacht urged the boys to serve their country by tilling the soil, since they were too young for the firing line and there was no more important work for patriotic Americans than to increase the production of food.

FOR STANDARD "WAR BREAD."

Columbia Professor Urges Conservation of Wheat Supply.

Professor O. S. Morgan, head of the Department of Agriculture of Columbia University, thinks the United States should at once adopt a standard "war bread," thereby effecting a savings of some millions of bushels of wheat a year.

"It is foolish to wait until the war forces us to adopt a method of saving our bread supply," he said in a bulletin issued yesterday. "What we ought to have for war bread is No. 2 hard wheat milled into 85 per cent. flour. The bread would be superior to the present whole wheat bread and would become just as popular.

"The Federal Government could put a prohibitive tax on flour made from only 73 per cent. of the wheat. This would force the millers to save a part of the wheat that is now wasted. It would put good whole wheat bread on the market."

THE quickest way to get down stairs is to jump out of the window. But makin' haste slowly pays sometimes, especially in curin' tobacco.

Velvet Joe

THE two years spent in age-mellowing Velvet are *well* spent. Try Velvet and see.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

AMERICAN METHOD

The most striking characteristic of American business is the universal use of checks. You can't do business without a bank account. Prepare yourself for larger opportunities by opening your deposit account with us now.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
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Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur oftener in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.—Advt.

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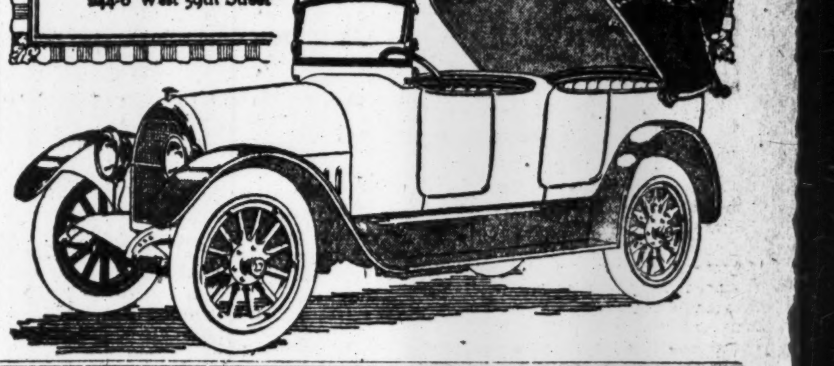
The Distinguished Car

Your first look pays tribute to the exquisite artistry of the Daniels Victoria. But only many months behind the wheel can reveal its mechanical perfection. Prompt deliveries.

THE A. ELLIOTT RANNEY CO.
244-6 West 59th Street



Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, west of Fifth Avenue

Are showing in the Third Floor Dressmaking Salon original models of the latest Paris Fashions in

Women's Tailored Suits, Afternoon Gowns and Evening Frocks

Conveying the smartest ideas in materials, trimmings and colorings shown at later Paris openings.

Exact Copies or Adaptations

to meet individual requirements will be made-to-order at reasonable prices, employing only materials and trimmings favored by the foremost Parisian couturiers.

FOUNDED 1856

THE careful selection of our materials and the proper fashioning and tailoring of them to the individual requirements of men, young men and boys has become proverbial in New York. The modest prices at which our garments are marked serve to strengthen and accentuate the value of their known dependability.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

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COLD STORAGE AND INSURANCE ON FURS

Summer Furs in Attractive New Models

A. Jaeckel & Co.
Furriers
384 Fifth Avenue
Between 35th & 36th Streets—Telephone Greeley 2044

B. Altman & Co.

Foulard Silk Gowns
in a number of new models
have been added to the comprehensive assortments of
Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses
(Department on the Third Floor)

The Veiling Department
is introducing
La Voilette "Printemps"
a smart novelty veil just received from Paris

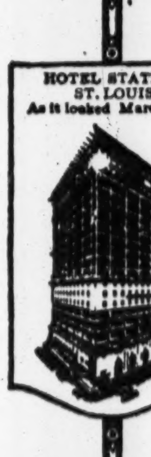
SAFE STORAGE FOR FURS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES

A Very Important Silk Sale
to commence to-day (Monday) will offer
10,000 Yards of Black Silks and White Silks
at prices far below those ordinarily asked for similar qualities.

BLACK SILKS
40-inch Imported Satin . per yard $2.65
40-inch Imported Chiffon Taffeta, per yd. 1.95
40-inch Fancy Moire (soft finish) per yd. 1.85
35-inch Lustrous Satin . per yard 1.20
36-inch Japanese Silk, water- and perspiration-proof . . . . per yard 85c.

WHITE SILKS
33-inch Rough Pongee . per yard $1.85
39-inch Crepe de Chine (heavy-weight) per yard $1.85
40-inch Radium Crepe (heavy-weight) per yard $1.65
35-inch Lustrous Satin . per yard 1.20
36-inch Washable Habutai (heavy-weight) per yard . . . . 85c.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York



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As it looked March 17th

On a Foundation of Courtesy

Here's a 650-room hotel, building on a foundation of courtesy.

It's the fourth Hotel Statler, to be opened in St. Louis this fall.

It is made possible by the success of the Statler hotels in Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit; and one of the biggest reasons for their success is a service built on courtesy.

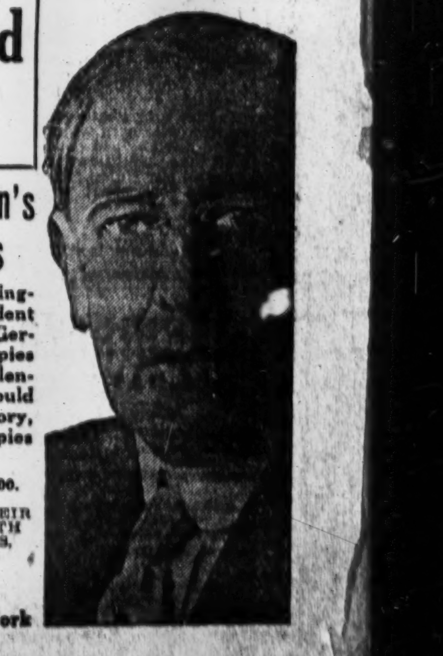
Statler Service starts with the assumption that "the guest is always right," and insists that every patron—whether he spends $2 or $20 a day—is entitled to courtesy, and an interested, cheerful attention to his wants.

It is a complete service—as befits "the complete hotels."

Every room in any Hotel Statler has private bath, circulating ice water and other unusual conveniences. Morning paper delivered free to every guest room. Club breakfasts.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO—CLEVELAND—DETROIT

The Pennsylvania, New York—the world's largest hotel—will be Statler-operated. Now building, opposite Pennsylvania Station



Every Home Should Have One!!!

Beautiful Copies of Pres. Wilson's Great War Address to Congress

America's greatest document since "Washington's Declaration of Independence." President Wilson's address to Congress for war upon Germany is "America's Call to Arms." These copies are decorated with the national colors on calender paper, ready for framing. Every home should have one. The President's address is now history, and in future years one of these beautiful copies will be a treasured possession.

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MIDDLE WEST READY FOR WAR TO FINISH

Coudert, Stimson, and Walcott, on Speaking Tour, Find Sentiment for Universal Training.

WILSON FULLY SUPPORTED

Saw No Traces of Hyphen Disloyalty—Necessity of Co-operating with Allies Appreciated.

After a two weeks' tour of speechmaking in the cause of national defense, Henry L. Stimson, Frederic R. Coudert and Frederick C. Walcott returned to this city yesterday fully convinced that the Middle West is prepared to back the President and give support to universal military training. Under the auspices of the National Security League, they spoke in Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph, Topeka, Kansas City, St. Louis and Indianapolis, and impressed upon thousands of persons the urgent need of universal military training.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary was a member of the party at the first part of the trip, but was compelled to leave before it finished. The tour began before the President delivered his message to Congress and was nearly half over before Congress declared war, so that the speakers were in a position to watch the development of sentiment. At some of the meetings more than 9,000 persons were present.

"Everywhere," said Mr. Stimson, "we found a hearty response to the suggestion that this country enter into closest co-operation with the Allies. Enthusiasm for France was the most marked feature of the trip, and the audiences emphatically expressed their desire for rendering aid to France which should be in spirit and kind as generous as that which France gave us in the revolution.

"We pointed out that this assistance to the Allies could not be confined to money, but must mean men for service on the battlefronts of Europe. The support which his proposition received was one of the surprises of the trip. In Des Moines, Iowa, a supposedly pacifist community, in spite of a driving sleet storm, we had an audience of 8,000 people crowding the auditorium. When one of us asked what they would not give to be with the advance column of American troops approaching the von Hindenburg line in the cause of freedom, they fairly shouted their approval."

Even in Kansas, the home of Congressman Anthony and Governor Capper, both of whom were opposed to compulsory military service, Mr. Stimson declared there was no difficulty in swinging the people to the support of the President, once the real meaning of universal military service was made clear to them.

"The Middle West," continued Mr. Stimson, "is keenly alive to the danger of a poor crop and a food shortage this year, and they also realize that the volunteer system will endanger that crop, whereas a universal compulsory system, organizing the country industrially and agriculturally as well as in a military way, will insure the necessary planting and harvesting as no other method could.

"Our trip leaves no doubt in our minds that the people are solidly behind the President in the issue of this war, and will support the thorough preparation that universal military training and service alone can give to carry it through to a successful conclusion. We have conferred with many prominent German-Americans in communities where they formed a large percentage of population. In many cases they are men who prior to America's declaration of war were strongly against the Allies. We found them unreservedly loyal to the United States."

Mr. Coudert summed up his impressions as follows:

"Upon leaving for the West I had some misgivings as to the feeling regarding the war which I should find in that section of our country. My trip has dissipated completely any doubts that I might have had. One thing was completely demonstrated; the Middle West is American through and through, and no anti-American or pacifist spirit will be allowed to raise its head there. Our audiences were not only large, but they were of a most earnest, intelligent, and serious character. The best men in every community, represented through their Chambers of Commerce or social and patriotic organizations, were present, and clearly proved that the communities as a whole were resolute to back up the President in his efforts to carry the war through vigorously.

"We found no traces of the hyphen. At many of our meetings there were a large number of German-Americans who fully appreciated the distinction which we were most careful to draw between the German people and the Prussian monarchy, which had destroyed the liberty of the German people and was now attempting to destroy that of other nations."

In making the plea for universal military service, the argument which seemed to appeal most to the Middle West was that the proposed system of national defense was based upon a principle of equality. Messrs. Coudert, Stimson, and Walcott emphasized the unfairness of having one mother give several sons to the war while the sons of another mother could remain at home.

"I am convinced," added Mr. Coudert, "that the people of the Middle West generally are in favor of universal training of the youth of the country and that where doubt exists it is due to the fact that the matter has not been presented in that particular community in its real light. There is nothing at all the matter with the Middle West. It is American to the core. It will respond to any call that the President addresses to it. It believes the President has been most patient in dealing with the situation; has been devoted to the interest of peace, slow to anger, and has only struck when submission involved the detriment of American dignity and independence.

"We unhesitatingly explained the necessity of fully co-operating with the Allies, and that we were, in fact, one of the Allies. This point was readily grasped and fully appreciated."

For Russo-Swedish Arbitration.

COPENHAGEN, April 15, (via London.)—A dispatch to the National Tidende says the Swedish Parliament has passed a resolution calling for the opening of negotiations for a new arbitration agreement between Sweden and the new Government of Russia. The resolution was proposed by Carl Lindhagen, the Socialist Mayor of Stockholm.

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Men's Raincoats
Special To-day $6.75
Made of thoroughly rubberized Oxford Grey Cheviots. Absolutely waterproof. *Sixth Floor.*

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Men's Japanese Crepe Robes
Special $2.95
Slippers to match. Made of hand-loomed Japanese Crepe, in stripes and solid colors.

To begin this morning
The Annual Display and

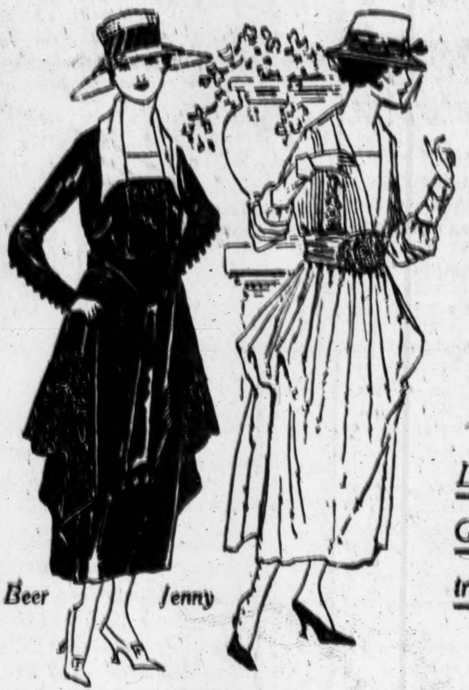
Sale of Women's New Spring Dresses at $29.50

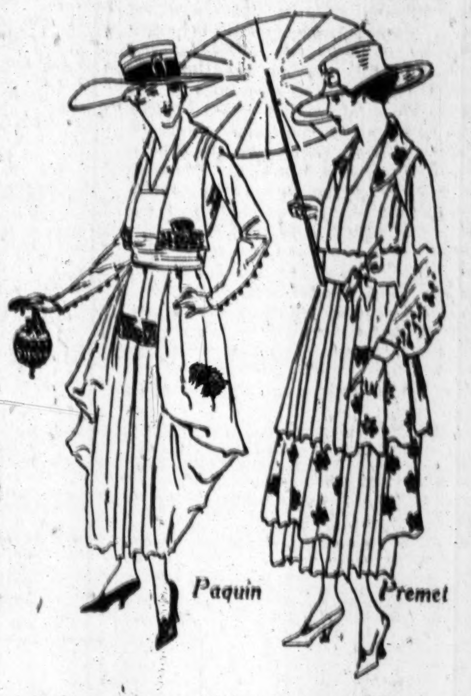
Ever since the arrival in March of the latest Paris productions, and of the arrival two weeks later of the Callot creations, we have been reproducing and adapting important style features in models by

Beer, Paquin, Doeuillet, Drecoll, Jenny, Worth, Premet, Callot, Martial et Armand

and co-operating generally with our dressmakers to make these beautiful frocks the best values ever offered to the women of New York by this or any other store. Models suitable for street, afternoon, bridge and informal wear are represented in

Lustrous Chiffon Taffeta, Fleur de Jeuness, Georgette Crepe, Crepe de Chine, and Satin trimmed with soutache braid, bead embroidery, and other fashionable trimmings.





Colors: Navy Blue and Black, Taupe, Wisteria, Brown, Green, for street wear, and in Beige, Silver Grey, Wisteria, Flesh Color or White for afternoon or calling purposes. Sizes in each model from 34 to 42, and in some models to 44. Four of the many models included are *illustrated.* *Fourth Floor.*

Spring Suits for Large Women

are now being shown in a special section on the Fourth Floor at

$29.50 to $65

We are specializing in suits for large women, and are showing a rare collection of the most attractive models introduced for Spring. They are tailored expressly for the woman of extra size, but retain all the chic and grace of their regular size originals. The materials include:

Twills, Gabardine, Men's Wear Serge, Vigoureux, Tricotine, Burella Cloth, Oxfords, Wool Jersey, Silk Jersey, Silk Poplin, Taffeta and Silk Faille, in all fashionable colors. Sizes to 52½.

Women's Smart Tailleur Suits

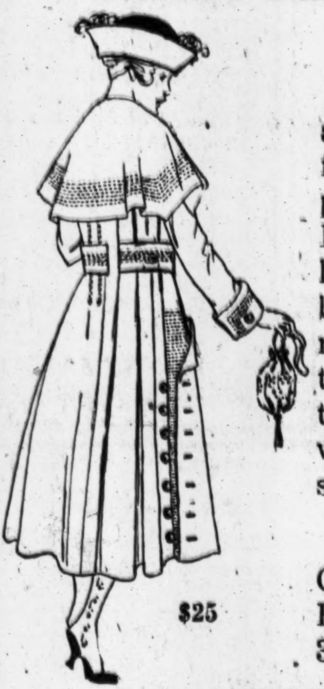
in two special groups today

At $29.50—Braid-bound suits in single and double-breasted models, with vestees of Silk Tussah or Pique, and Dressy models in fancy pleated effects with overcollars and cuffs of silk. In all wanted fabrics and colors. Sizes 34 to 44.

At $37.50—Man-Tailored, braid bound suits with new tuxedo or notch collars of satin, in both single and double-breasted models. In all fashionable materials, including Silk Jersey, and in all colors.

Today—A Most Important Offering of

Women's Fashionable Spring Coats at $25



Illustrated at left. This new and charming coat is a faithful copy of one of our higher priced models, fashioned of Poiret Twill, with deep collar, revers, cuffs, sides and back embellished with the new chain stitching. For afternoon and general wear this is by far the best value we have presented this season.

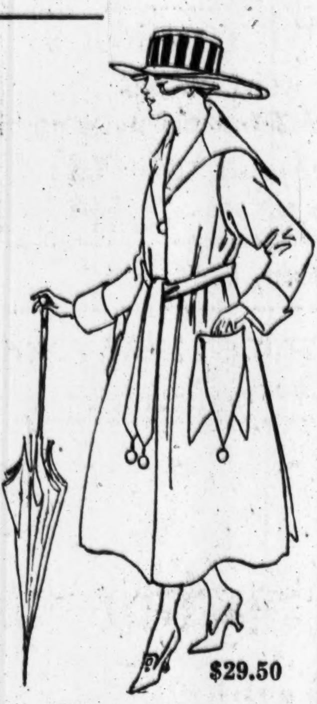
Half lined with Peau de Cygne, and may be had in Black, Navy, and Tan. Sizes 34 to 46.

Women's Coats of Lupine

The most wanted Spring Fabric

Today at $29.50

Illustrated at right—A swagger patch pocket model with new tie belt and ball trimming, an exact duplicate of an expensive imported coat. Half lined with Peau de Cygne, and may be had in the season's most beautiful colorings, including:



Citron, Silver Gray, Pampas, Periwinkle, Orchid and Minuet. Sizes 34 to 44.

ALSO—FOR TODAY ONLY

Fashionable Silk Wraps Special at $39.50

A wonderful collection of Satin, Silk Faille and Silk Poplin wraps in smart belted and semi-fitted effects, with collar, cuffs and border of marabou. Lined throughout with Peau de Cygne or unlined, and may be had in Taupe, Black, Tan or Copenhagen Blue. Sizes 34 to 44.

Fourth Floor.

New Pink Batiste and Crepe Nightgowns at $1

A wonderful collection of new nightgowns in sleeveless models, trimmed with hand-embroidery, feather stitching, picot edging and blue stitchery. One model in low neck effect for women of extra size. Remarkable values.

Also—Witchery Crepe Nightgowns at $2, with shirring at neck and waist. Neatly embroidered in pastel shades. *Third Floor.*

Important Values for Today in

Women's Separate Skirts

at prices which cannot be duplicated elsewhere

New Sport Skirts in pleated or flare models, fashioned of Novelty Plaids or Stripes, Wool Poplin or Navy or Black Serge. **Special**	$7.50
Wool Jersey Skirts in smart sport effects, showing novelty pockets and belts. White, Copenhagen Blue, Beige, Gold or Green. **Special**	$7.50
Washable Cotton Skirts with new shaped pockets and belts, trimmed with buttons. Made of White Gabardine, or Russian cords. **Special at**	$5.75
White Washable Satin Skirts in smart gathered models with new pockets and detachable belt. Very attractive. **Special at**	$12.75

Grey Hair Goods of Distinction

At special prices to-day

18 Inch Wavy Grey Switches	$2.95
20 Inch Wavy Hair Switches	$3.45
22 Inch Wavy Grey Switches	$4.95
Grey Transformations	$6.95
White Hair Nets	15c

Modart Front-Laced Corsets

For Women, Misses and Girls

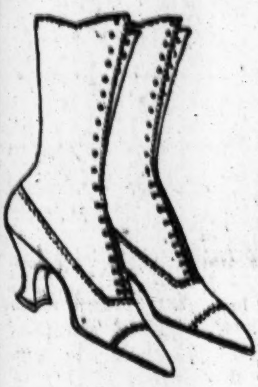
will be shown in a pleasing assortment of new materials and trimmings, in brocaded designs in Flesh Color, Stripes, and White. The new models have very straight hips and back line, and elastic insert at sides, front or back.

Prices: $3.50 to $16.50

We announce for today

The Opening Spring Sale of

Women's White Nu-Buck Boots Special at $7.95

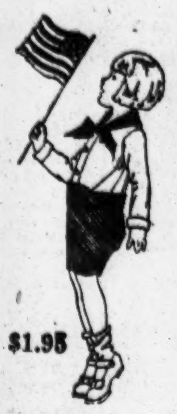


These exceedingly smart and dressy boots are the last word in women's fashionable footwear for Spring. They are made over the most approved last, of fine quality Nu-Buck, and are very easily cleaned. Perfect-fitting, and made to retain their fine lines as long as they are of service.

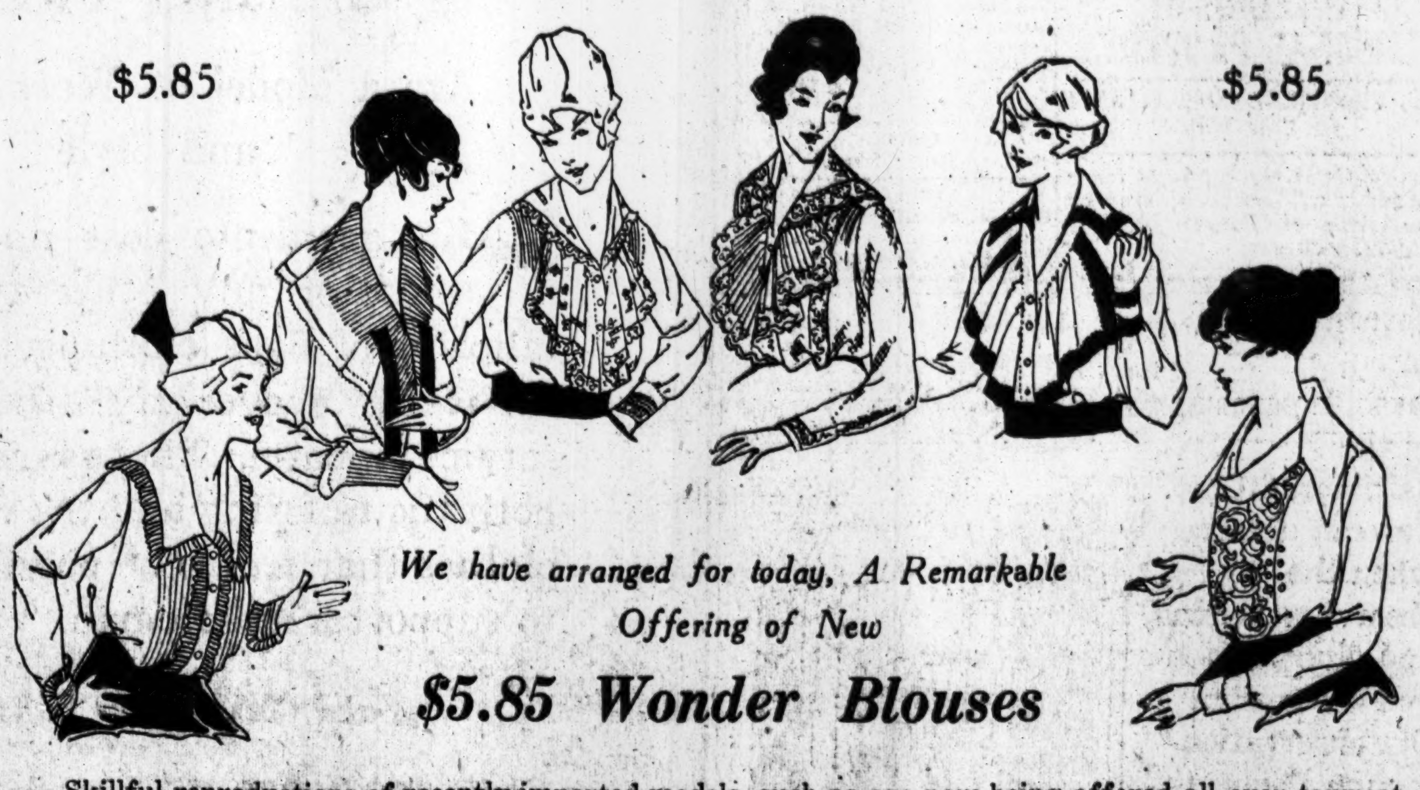
Knowing market conditions as we do, we advise early selection, for we cannot hope to duplicate these values for some time to come. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D.

Today—On the Second Floor, a

Sale of Boys' Wash Suits At $1.95



The assortment of fabrics and patterns is immense, and the models are all faithful reproductions of suits usually sold at higher prices. The model illustrated is one of the many in two-color effects. All are wonderful value, and the sizes range from 2½ to 10.



We have arranged for today, A Remarkable Offering of New

$5.85 Wonder Blouses

Skillful reproductions of recently imported models, such as are now being offered all over town at much higher prices, but can be obtained here and here only today at $5.85. The selection comprises:

Blouses of Georgette Crepe, Heavy Crepe de Chine, Fine Net and Voiles

tastefully embellished with silk in contrasting color, insets of fine lace, cluster tucks, pleated frills and every other trimming embodied in the most exquisite imported creations. Six of the many models represented are illustrated, one of which features the new Cowl collar. *Blouse Dept., Third Floor.*

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Just Arrived from London Town

Across the sea they make saddles better than elsewhere. Men who enjoy a canter through the park or along the countryside will recognize at once the superior quality of the

Merry Saddles

which we have just received. They are all well made of excellent materials and reflect the skill of the expert saddler in every particular. The prices are lower than you would pay in England today.

We carry a full line of imported and domestic saddles, bridles, stirrup leathers, crops, and other horse goods, at prices less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Men's Smart Riding Suits $29.75, $34.75

We are showing an assortment of well finished suits consisting of coat and breeches. Coats in semi-sport style with piped seams, ¼ lined; Breeches with buttoned or laced cuffs. The materials include tweed, tan covert cloth and fancy mixtures.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Khaki Riding Togs

Inexpensive, but strong and durable, these khaki clothes make many friends. Well tailored along correct lines.

Breeches,	$1.98 and $2.97
Norfolk Coats,	$1.98 and $2.49
Canvas Leggins,	98c
Canvas Puttees,	$1.49

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Boots and Puttees

Well made boots of tan or black calf with high heels, narrow toes, leather inner soles and Goodyear welts.

Tan,	$11.89
Black,	$10.89
Soft Calf Puttees, in tan or black, with straps and buckles,	$6.49
Cowhide Puttees, in tan or black,	$3.96

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Caps at $1.44

For men who prefer to wear a cap when riding we have a good assortment in heather mixtures and homespuns, of imported and domestic fabrics. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

How to Reach the Men's Department

Come in at the Broadway and 35th Street Entrance, you will find all the men's departments right at hand. On the Main Floor: Men's Furnishings, Umbrellas, Hats, Hosiery, Underwear, Books and Stationery.

On the Fifth Floor, quickly reached by elevator: Clothing, Sporting Goods, Motor Goods, Cameras and Cigars.

'WAKE UP, AMERICA!' A DAY OF PARADES

Demonstrations in All Five Boroughs Arranged to Stimulate Recruiting.

AIRPLANES TO TAKE PART

Mass Meetings at Carnegie Hall and Cooper Union and All-Night Vaudeville on the List.

Announcement was made yesterday by the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense that plans had practically been completed for "Wake Up, America day!" on April 19—a day that has been set apart for activities designed to give impetus to recruiting throughout the country. Demonstrations will be held in many cities.

In New York thousands of men, women, and children will participate in patriotic demonstrations in all the five boroughs. A great mass meeting, followed by a vaudeville performance lasting from 3 P. M. Thursday until 3 A. M. Friday will be held in Carnegie Hall, and while the streets are literally covered with parades, squadrons of army and navy airplanes will drop down upon New York bombs of confetti and thousands of printed appeals for recruits.

Two street parades, in which more than 30,000 boys and girls will march, have been aranged by the Junior Patriots, under the direction of Miss Elsa Maxwell. The right wing of the parade will be mobilized at Seventy-second Street and Fifth Avenue at 1:30 P. M., while the left wing will form at Seventy-second Street and Broadway. Both will start downtown at 3 o'clock, the left wing marching down Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street and then east to Fifth Avenue, where it will fall in after the right wing and proceed to Washington Square, where the parade will disperse. Lord and Lady Aberdeen, at the head of more than 2,000 members of the British-American War Relief, will lead the parade.

The children will be escorted by the new Fifteenth Regiment of negroes and by the Sixty-ninth Regiment. Among the organizations in line will be the Boy Scouts of America, American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts, Junior Naval Reserve, Junior Plattsburg, Classon Point Cadets, Campfire Girls, Junior American Guard, Junior Police, Flushing High School Boys, and Brooklyn Navy Yard Boys. Delegations from the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Stage Women's War Relief, and the Woman Suffrage Party of New York and Columbia College will also participate. More than 500 automobiles containing prominent society women and officials will accompany the parade.

A striking feature of the procession will be ten huge floats mounted on automobile trucks. They are being built under the direction of James Montgomery Flagg. The names of the floats will be "Slavery," "Wake Up, America!" "Don't Read History, Make It," "Beauty and the Beast," "Daughters of the Revolution," "Daughters of the Confederacy," "One Flag, One Country," "Boys, Before and After," and "Spirit of 1776." A float called "The Spirit of the Children of the Lusitania," designed by Elsa Maxwell, will call upon men to recruit in the navy. The Stage Women's War Relief, under the direction of Miss Rachel Crothers, will be represented by a military float. Three large sightseeing automobiles containing 300 chorus girls from the Winter Garden, the Hippodrome, and the Century Theatre will leave the parade at Washington Square, and tag all young men who seem to be likely candidates for enlistment.

Prominent stars of the opera and stage will participate in the demonstration at Carnegie Hall. All of them will become recruiting sergeants for the day and night. The meeting will begin with the singing of the national anthem, after which the United States Government motion picture film, "Wake Up, America!" will be shown. Among the stage celebrities who have volunteered for the performance are Laurette Taylor, Jane Cowl, Will Rogers, Ethel Barrymore, Constance Collier, Frank Tinney, Sam Bernard, Nora Bayes, Sir Herbert Tree, Julie Opp and Justine Johnstone. Pavlo Frisjh will sing the "Marseillaise." At intervals during the entertainment patriotic addresses will be made by prominent public men.

More than 300 young society women will distribute programs and flags. Among them are the Misses Adrienne Iselin, Lillian Endicott, Katherine Chapin, Cornelia Chapin, Margaret Luce, Gretchen Damrosch, Madeline Dahlgren, Symphorosa Bristed, Rita Sturgis, Marjorie Clinton, Sylvie Holt, Rita Baker, Sylvia Van Rensselaer, Eleanor Green, Lucinda Bateson, Eugenie Rand, Marion Tiffany, Rita Norris, Mrs. Stanhope Nixon, Elizabeth Thompson, and Katherine Force.

Patriotic labor meetings will be held in every part of the city. Coroner Timothy Healy, member of the Recruiting Committee and President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, has arranged a big labor meeting at Cooper Union. This demonstration will be a part of a campaign to obtain 10,000 men needed to man the submarine chasers in the Third Naval Districts.

Those in charge of the labor meeting are: Coroner Healy, Chairman; Edwin Gould, Daniel S. Jacobs, Peter J. Brady, George McGuire, James Moressey, J. P. Coughlin, Al Boulton, Martin Lawlor, Thomas Curtis, Edward Edwards, Edward I. Hanna, Thomas Curtis, John Mitchell, John F. Riley, Barney Larger, John Manning, James P. Holland, Hugh Frayne and Thomas Rock.

The stadium of the City College will be the scene of a college men's patriotic meeting which is being organized by a working committee of more than 1,000 undergraduates. Executive Secretary Wanger of the Recruiting Committee sent out a call last night for volunteer workers and announced that further plans for "Wakeup, America!" day, would be published in department store advertising space in Tuesday morning's newspapers.

AMERICA DAY IN BRITAIN.

Flag to be Hoisted on Public Building and People to Wear It.

LONDON, April 16.—Although the last week has been one of practically unbroken victories for the British arms on the western front, there has been an entire absence of flag waving or other external signs of enthusiasm in Great Britain. Similarly, America's entry into the war, the significance and importance of which have been repeatedly emphasized in the newspapers and in public speeches, has not evoked any form of popular demonstration.

"It is as if the nation is bottling up all its enthusiasm until the triumphant end, which it is confidently anticipated will be reached.

A movement, however, has now been started to make next Friday "American Day," in celebration of the appearance of the Stars and Stripes among the allied flags. The suggestion is that everybody on that day wear, or otherwise display, the American flag, while Old Glory be hoisted on public buildings throughout the country. Friday has been chosen as especially appropriate because a dedicatory service has been arranged in St. Paul's on that day.

The Lord Mayor of London has sent a letter to the press urging a flag display and announcing that he has already arranged to fly the Stars and Stripes alongside the Union Jack over the Mansion House, hoping that it will be taken up throughout the kingdom.

The scheme has not been promulgated by official authority, but there is every likelihood that it will be enthusiastically adopted. So far as London is concerned, the Lord Mayor's lead will certainly be followed, and it is expected that when the King and Queen and the American Ambassador drive through the streets to the cathedral there will be such a display of the Stars and Stripes as London has never before seen. Provincial centres are also pretty certain to take up the suggestion.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the United States sending a military contingent at an early date to join the Allies, recognizes it as rather a sentimental notion, against which there may be serious military objections. "But," adds the paper, "come when it may, the American fighting uniform will be greeted with rapture in whatever part of the United Kingdom it is seen, and the wearers will be made to feel they are among their own people."

CONSIGNS KAISER AGAIN.

Rockefeller's Pastor Scorns Threat of Tar and Feathers.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 15.—The Rev. Dr. W. W. Bustard, John D. Rockefeller's pastor, still is of the opinion that the Kaiser should be consigned to the nether regions. He again gave public expression to his opinion from the pulpit of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church tonight, when he said he had received an anonymous letter threatening to "tar and feather" him as a result of a similar expression two weeks ago.

"I received an anonymous letter containing such a threat," he told his congregation tonight, "and I want to say that if the writer will furnish the tar I'll go as far as to furnish the feathers, and let him try to do it, and I want to reiterate right here that if the Kaiser is guilty of things he is charged with—then 'To hell with the Kaiser.'"

HAD NO AMERICAN FLAG.

Faneuil Hall Janitor Made Italians Raise One with Their Standard.

BOSTON, April 15.—The act of William McLaughlin, janitor of Faneuil Hall, in refusing admission to a body of men carrying the flag of Italy without the standard of the United States caused a disturbance today, but the janitor won his point. The Stars and Stripes were brought up and both flags went into the hall together.

The meeting was arranged to stimulate recruiting among former Italians for the United States Army and Navy.

WRITERS CAN'T LEAVE BERLIN.

Von Wiegand and Odell Must Remain There for Three Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENGAHEN, April 15.—Karl von Wiegand and George W. Odell, the American correspondents who went to Germany just before the declaration of war b ythe Washington Government, are still in Berlin, and cannot be expected to return to Copenhagen before the end of the stipulated three months.

AMERICAN MADE A GENERAL.

Col. Alec MacDougal of Canadian Forestry Corps Promoted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 15.—Colonel Alec MacDougal of the Canadian Forestry Corps, who was born in Greenwich, Conn., has been made a Brigadier General.

LESSONS IN WAR WE MUST LEARN

John Barrett Tells What Has Resulted from the Experience of England and France.

MARVELS OF TEAM WORK

Adequate Military and Naval Preparedness, Including Universal Service, Essential to Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, discussed unofficially before a gathering of diplomats, officials, and other interested persons at the Pan-American Building tonight some of the urgent, practical lessons in war-making to be now learned and taken advantage of by the United States from the experience of England and France. His conclusions were based on his two months' visit to those countries, when every facility was afforded him to study the methods and conditions of organization and administration for the conduct of the war. Mr. Barrett said, in part:

"The first great impression one now gains in England and France is that of the co-operation or 'team play' everywhere evident, from the relations between the Governments themselves down to those between the humblest laborer and the captain of industry.

"The second condition that stands out is that of the extraordinary organization and system which characterizes everything that is being done. Nothing now seems to be worked out by haphazard individual or selfish act. Everybody is working under a major plan and superior authority. A mighty chart could almost trace out what each person is doing for national service.

"The third influence making for the success of those nations is their splendid efficiency now inspiring all classes of effort—the industrial worker in the factory as well as the soldier on the firing line; the shop girl at the counter as well as the society girl in the hospital, the messenger boy and the business manager, the 'Tommy' or 'pollu,' and the General.

"The fourth fact that looms large is the all important part women of every class are playing in many lines of undertaking and responsibility. The women of the so-called highest and titled classes are working cheerfully alongside the humblest women and girls, indulging in equal self-sacrifice, devoting long hours to their duties without protest, and generally, after a very brief period of training, doing their task with even more efficiency than the men they have released for the front!

"The fifth influence that means great things for the staying qualities of these countries is the unstinted and sincere popular support of the legal limitations on consumption of food and on the use and sale of intoxicating liquors. Here is a great lesson for the United States that cannot be learned and acted upon too soon. England and France regret every day which they lost at the outset of the war before they put an effective ban on the needless consumption of meat and other expensive foods and restricted the use of liquor.

"The sixth but not the least war characteristic is the absolute intolerance of any act or utterance which can be construed as a sign or suggestion of disloyalty to the cause of the nations at war. At first, both England and France were gravely hampered by the voices of men and women whose criticism bordered on doubtful ground. For the defense of the realm and republic, they now have been practically all eliminated. This must be the experience of the United States if it will conduct war successfully.

"The seventh and last point is the mighty lesson England and France can teach us as to military and naval preparedness—including universal military service. How any intelligent man or woman can see with his or her own eyes or hear from the leaders what England and France went through in the first year of the war and still stand against such adequate military and naval preparedness is beyond the comprehension of those who know the facts."

REVENTLOW FEARS SPIES.

But Berlin Dispatch Explains Americans' Presence in Spain's Legation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 15.—Count von Reventlow's sleuths have been on the trail again. They have learned that some Americans are attached to the Spanish Legation in Berlin, and some English to the Dutch Legation.

A Berlin telegram to the Rhineland papers admits both charges, but explains that a certain number of Germans are also employed at the legations representing German interests in America and England. The dispatch adds:

"Every precaution, however, will be taken to prevent any possibility of espionage.

"Against Americans remaining in Germany the same measures will be taken as against Germans in America."

PLEA FOR FRENCH CHILDREN

Funds Needed to Care for Little Ones Bereft by the War.

Mrs. A. D. Thomas, 27 Ivanhoe Terrace, East Orange, N. J., has received from Mme. J. Charpentier, 11 Rue Eugene Labiche, Paris, a letter pleading for funds for the League of the Children of France.

"Children without mothers whose fathers have been killed, children without fathers whose mothers have died, sick children, refugee children, children who had to be taken from their families, their fathers having returned from Germany with tuberculosis, a new danger for them, &c.," says the letter, "must be cared for. And since the Germans bombard the front without cessation, could we let the poor little innocents be killed? I go as near the trenches as possible and I bring with me all that are willing to confide in me. These are not gay trips. Mothers suffer on account of being separated from their children; the children cry and are afraid, for they have seen so many horrors. They are true little savages, going into their caves, where they hide, afraid to go out, (for they have seen so many of their little comrades die,) without school, without any direction whatever.

"I bring them to Paris; they are washed, petted for a few days, and then, morally transformed and dressed anew, they leave for the country or the ocean. It is a pleasure to see them at the end of a short time, so changed, and especially so gay. Unhappily, in every district we have poor children from whom the shells have taken away an arm, a leg, a hand, and again others who are alone, their mothers, their little sisters having been killed by the bullets."

At present there are 500 in care of the league. It costs $8 a month to keep one of these children, and another $10 to provide clothing for six months.

Mrs. Thomas has already remitted more than $1,000, and hopes to send $2,000 this month.

Beth Israel Hospital Offers Aid.

The Board of Directors of Beth Israel Hospital yesterday sent to President Wilson an offer of its buildings, equipment, and personnel to be used as the Government sees fit. The hospital can accommodate 150 patients, and forty can be cared for in the dispensary. There is a resident staff of thirteen physicians, a visiting staff of twenty-six, and a dispensary staff of 100, besides a training school for nurses, and six graduate nurses in charge of the wards.

SUNK OUTSIDE BARRED ZONE

Two Danish Ships Torpedoed—Norway's Coast Traffic Interrupted.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, April 15, (via London.)—Seamen saved from the torpedoed Danish ships Nanzy and Saxo have reported to the Danish Consulate in Bergen that the ships were sunk forty-two miles from land and four miles outside the blockade zone.

Reports from Vadsoe indicate that the Northern Norwegian coast services are seriously interrupted by the German blockade. The companies fear it may be necessary to stop coastal traffic, it is said, unless the situation is ameliorated.

The Saxo was a Danish steamer of 711 tons gross, built in 1907, and owned in Copenhagen. There is no Danish vessel Nanzy listed, but the Danish steamer Nancy, of 1,311 tons gross, built in 1888, and owned in Esbjerg, is on the shipping records. There are no recent records of the movement of either of these vessels.

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard."

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Our Flag on a New Pole

The Abercrombie & Fitch flag now flies from Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

In fast moving days, with patriotism stirring men's hearts as never before, the new home of this institution is opened.

It is dedicated to the American spirit of fair play.

Its sphere is that great outdoors where the wind and sunshine season men and women for healthful peace—and for war when there must be war.

For Those of Us Who Must Mark Time

The fair greens, the forest glades, the trout streams and the motor roads are blessings to those of us who must await our opportunity to serve the flag.

Great as the resources of this house have been heretofore to equip men for every sport, they are now still greater.

Golf, tennis, motor, aviation, riding and fishing apparel, from head to foot.

In the implements of the various sports, each department has been expanded to at least twice its former magnitude.

For Those Preparing For the Front

Every article that will add to your comfort, in camp or on the march—from a soldier's wrist watch to an officer's mess kit.

Equipment which was fashioned to order by this house for the officers of Canada, England, Belgium and France.

Khaki service suits, special A. & F. boots and shoes, binoculars, sandwich cases, canteens, medicine kits, knives and holsters.

The "Coleman 58"—the most comfortable and practical officer's tent and bedding roll.

Pistols and guns, from the service pistol to a Colt machine gun.

New Models Abercrombie & Fitch Women's Sport Apparel

A full range of the new A. & F. exclusive models—two complete floors devoted to them.

Topcoats, town and country, tweed and homespun suits, casino suits of sport silks, riding clothes, golf suits, western ranch suits.

Much the largest assortment in the world—with hats and boots specially designed for each costume.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

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8:15 AM
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Through trains for through passengers on the Baltimore & Ohio. You can observe when the observing is good, and dine when you are ready. Our observation lounge sleepers spell comfort, not restriction.

Liberal stopover at big cities enroute.

Illustrated descriptive literature, concerning service, scenery, schedules, tickets, liberal stopovers, etc., and general information will be cheerfully furnished at following Ticket Offices:

172 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane, Tel. Cortlandt [illegible]; 1276 Broadway, near 33rd Street, Tel. Madison Square [illegible]; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn, Tel. Main [illegible] and Stations foot West 23rd Street and Liberty Street.

J. B. SCOTT, G.E.P.A., 1276 Broadway, New York

WHEN you return to the city this fall you can have your home just as you have always wished it to be in furniture, draperies, and decorations. We will interpret your ideas with original designs that express your individuality as harmoniously as your conversation, your manners and your clothing.

The TOBEY Furniture Company
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

A man need not be wealthy to smoke a rich cigar, for there's a wealth of richness in these moderately priced

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward
DAVE SAQUI MAKER
Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

DISCRIMINATION STILL NEEDED!

Building construction has made tremendous strides in the past ten years, but efficiency is not yet so uniformly diffused that an Owner can take the first contractor who happens along.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

A Day for Economy

From time to time during the past three years the Harriman National Bank has urged economy or, more specifically, less waste and extravagance.

Increased taxation and the diminished purchasing power of the dollar, point to the need of eliminating waste and conserving our resources for the task that lies before us. Let none believe for a moment that we have not engaged in an undertaking that may possibly cost us dear in life and treasure. The hopeful thing is that fortified mentally and materially by preparedness, the actual physical blows that may come will fall ineffective.

The matter of taxes should be the least of our worries at this time. Indeed, if the necessary taxes can be collected pro rata or equitably from the population of the United States, the individual will hardly feel them. It is not conceivable that Congress will seek to discriminate unjustly, but in its wisdom will see that taxes fall where and how they may be met with the least hardship to the industry of the country.

Meanwhile, the Harriman National Bank cannot see that the conservative business man or investor has anything to fear from the longer future, while certainly one bright side to the picture of heavy taxation is the certain elimination of disgraceful extravagance in public expenditure.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

W. & J. SLOANE

SUMMER RUGS

The most attractive of all Grass Rugs are the "WILLOW" GRASS RUGS

America's finest product in this style of Floor Coverings, suitable for Living Rooms, Bedrooms and Porches. New effects in Gray, Blue, Brown and Green.

3 ft. x 6 ft.	$1.95	8 ft. x 10 ft.	$7.30
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	3.40	9 ft. x 12 ft.	9.75
6 ft. x 9 ft.	5.10	9 ft. x 15 ft.	12.35

RUSH RUGS FOR PORCHES

Our Imported "Narragansett" and "Lakewood" Oval Rush Rugs are made in various sizes, in Plain Color and in Plain Centre with solid-color border.

NEW RAG RUGS

A profusion of cheerful, summery colorings, including quaint, old-fashioned "hit-or-miss" effects, as well as a variety of artistic border designs with plain or mixed centres. Many sizes, from 30 in. x 60 in. at $1.10 to $6.25, to 9 ft. x 12 ft., at $10.50 to $53.

Colonial Style Braided Rugs—Both hand-braided and machine-woven, oval and round shape, in light and dark effects.

SPECIAL SALE WILTON RUGS
New patterns in beautiful colorings.
For a Limited Time Only
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.; regularly $54—$43
9 ft. x 12 ft.; regularly $57.50—$46

Tuxedo Carpet Sweepers, $3.50 each.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

Saks Clothes This Spring
Are a Model of Workmanship and Style

SAKS garments cost no more than those of any other type, but the tailoring of Saks clothing is such as to lift it far above any other ready-for-service apparel. There is more value in both the tailoring and the fabric of Saks clothes than would be possible if we had to support a middleman.

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Suits $20 to $50 Topcoats $16.50 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

LET
PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS
Cover you with Satisfaction

THEY are made in perfect-fitting sizes for every figure — for men, women and children—tall or short, stout or slender. The fabric covers every curve and angle so well and "gives and takes" so readily with every bend and twist, that Munsingwear affords the utmost in underwear comfort.

Sold at the better department stores, men's clothing stores, haberdasheries and general dry goods stores.

ASK FOR MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

WE CAN DELIVER
Military Uniforms and Equipment

- O. D. Wool Coats
- O. D. Wool Breeches
- O. D. Wool Overcoats
- O. D. Shirts
- Khaki Coats
- Khaki Breeches
- Khaki Shirts
- Leggings
- Army Hats
- Herman's Shoes
- Slickers
- Ponchos
- Aviation Outfits
- Army Underwear

HOME DEFENSE OUTFITS
WORLD COSTUME CORPORATION,
154 West 45th Street, bet. 6th Ave. and Broadway.
Telephone 2535 2536 Vanderbilt. Open until 11 P. M.

President Wilson's War Message

WILL BE HOLLOW WORDS UNLESS AMERICA ACTS!

The Declaration of Independence

Is Immortal Because Independence Was Achieved

Patrick Henry's Address

Lives Because the Men of '76 Were Willing to Fight for Liberty or Death

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech

Will Never Die Because the Government Did Not Perish

Do Young Men of America Today Stand with Men of Bunker Hill and Gettysburg?

READ WHAT PRESIDENT WILSON SAID:

"I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity. . . . The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of noncombatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"There is one choice we CANNOT make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated.

"I ADVISE THAT THE CONGRESS . . . EXERT ALL ITS POWER AND EMPLOY ALL ITS RESOURCES TO BRING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE TO TERMS AND END THE WAR.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world against selfish and autocratic power and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"The right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations; for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes; everything that we are and everything that we have; with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

If These Inspiring Words, Which Rank with Washington's and Lincoln's, Are to Be Made Effective

Congress Must Support the President

Urge your Senators and Representatives to vote for the Administration Army Bill and endorse the demand for Universal Obligatory Military Training and Service under Federal control. Ask your friends to write today.

Tell Congress we want no "dollar" war, no half way measures, no waiting many months to do our fighting while liberty and democracy hang in the balance.

THE CRISIS DEMANDS DEEDS, NOT DELAYS

If you wish this advertisement repeated in other cities, send funds, which will be used for that purpose only. Draw checks to the order of E. H. Clark, Treas.

National Security League

31 Pine Street

Join the League and Its Work

Write for copy of the President's message and literature on Universal Military Training.

Sensible Safety For Surplus Business Records

We rent specially fitted Vault Rooms from 50 to 10,000 Sq. Ft. at ⅓ the Price of Manhattan Office Rentals.

Located Seven Minutes from Wall Street at Nevins Street Subway Station

Out of the Congested District

The Most Important Corporations and Firms in Manhattan and elsewhere are using our Facilities.

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PIONEER
FIREPROOF
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
37 to 53 FLATBUSH AVE.
PHONE
6900 MAIN

Our 38th Year

ADVERTISEMENT.

Leave the Hot City Behind For That Cool Wonderland —Colorado

Do you long to trade the hot city streets for soft forest paths up in the cool mountains?

Do you long to leave the dusty city behind, get out in the big, open spaces, and breathe real air?

Well—why don't you? Glorious Colorado invites you! All you have to do is to pack your outing togs, your camera and fishing rod, and take one of the comfy, home-like Burlington trains to the one place that delights all summer vacationists.

Great trout fishing in Colorado! You had better take the golf clubs along, too!

It's the greatest place in the world for the children, so don't forget them. It will give you all a store of health that will last you through the year.

Let me explain the economy of this ideal vacation. Drop me a postal and I will gladly send you full information about hotels, ranches and boarding places. No obligation—just a part of the service of the Burlington—the West's most dependable railroad.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agent, Pass'r Dept. C. B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

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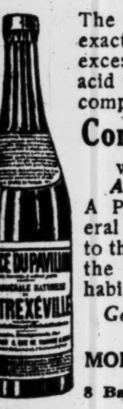
WATER



The stress of modern life exacts its penalties in acid excess, giving rise to uric acid troubles and resultant complications. The use of

Contrexéville Water

will be of benefit.

Ask your Physician

A Palatable Natural Mineral Water of great value to the man who lives well, the man of sedentary habits and the busy man.

Get it at your Grocer or Druggist or

MORRIS & SCHRADER,
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GOOD Light
for home, office, club, etc.,
BUY
"Miller" Lamps
Electric, Gas or Oil,
WITH Art Glass Shades they are beautiful for your home and
For Wedding Gifts.

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Lighting Fixtures
YOU SHOULD SEE

If you are building or want to buy well made, fine, beautiful and up-to-date fixtures at FAIR prices. (Save this card) *Dealers should have goods we make for sale. If not, you can buy them from*

Edward Miller & Co., Manufacturers. Established 1844.
68 and 70 PARK PLACE, New York,
"Downtown," near Woolworth Building.

Alaska
The Gem of the Northland

Come this summer to Alaska, the land of snow-capped mountains, of flower-filled valleys and sylvan glades—the land of the Totem Pole and the Midnight Sun. Travel over the

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.

through the wonders of British Columbia to Prince Rupert. Thence by the famed G. T. P. steamships to all Alaskan points. Write for beautifully illustrated booklet No. T10.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

FRANK P. DWYER,
1270 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The Annalist, every Monday, gives a survey of the financial markets of value to investors, manufacturers, and business men generally. The Open Security Market, a regular feature, is a means by which the purchase of unlisted securities is facilitated. 10c.—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

GERMAN WORKMEN IN FOOD COUNCILS

Adoption of Groener's Suggestion to Allay Suspicions of Unfair Distribution.

NERVOUS TENSION GROWS

Cologne Volkszeitung Issues an Appeal for Fortitude Under Decreased Rations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 15, (via London.)—Lieut. Gen. Groener, Chief of the "Kriegsamt," which exerts a sort of supervising influence on the various official organizations for the distribution of foodstuffs, has proposed to the Governments of the Federated States that representatives of labor be appointed to those organizations to satisfy the people that the foodstuffs available are actually distributed justly and in accord with the requirements of the working population. The Bundesrat, or Federal Council has approved General Groener's suggestion, which will be adopted immediately.

This action will no doubt do much to assuage the ever-present pessimists, who have lately been making capital of the rather cautious speeches of Batocki and Michaelis and their perhaps too provident management of the machinery of food distribution, raising the suspicion that there was not enough food to last till the new harvest.

General Groener, who more than any other of the high officials concerned with the administration of the food situation possesses the confidence of the people, has thus set an example to the municipal organizations which they have speedily followed. The Berlin municipality was the first to admit labor representatives to its food counsel. This was done yesterday, and resulted in dispelling fears of an insufficiency of supplies till next Fall.

Appeal for "A Stiff Upper Lip."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Are the German people losing their nerve? A study of their newspapers during this week-end goes far to make one believe they are, for never, I think, has the Fatherland's press made such a systematic exhibition of itself as during the last few days.

Hindenburg recently told the Germans that victory would be to those with the strongest nerves. The most extraordinary thing of the week-end is a raving article in the Cologne Volkszeitung, one of the most widely circulated and important newspapers in the west of Germany. I give extracts from it, in which will be noted a constant appeal to the people to keep their nerve and thinly veiled expressions of fear of popular disorder. Dealing with the reduction of the bread ration, the Volkszeitung says:

"It might have been expected that the new measure would be only introduced when the last ear of corn from the surplus of Rumania and other occupied territories had been handed over to the German people. A certain section of the press has even in war time described a difference between town and country and talked of surplus food existing on the land. These descriptions may have fatal results within the next few days.

"But we cannot be brought to our knees by hunger if we do not lose our nerve. Now, perhaps, we have reached the great moment when the decision of the war begins and shapes itself. Every man and woman must think of that. The foolishness of a pair of short-sighted agitators, the act of a few hundreds who might be led astray and lose their nerve, might cause the whole of the German Fatherland of 60,000,000 of people sufferings and privations for years and generations and hand them on to children and grandchildren. Thoughts of our fate if we lose our nerve at this time and bend before the foe must make every German hold his head high."

Then comes this remarkable outburst:

"Only a few weeks more, or at most a few months; then this bloody war must end and peace come. Kaiser Wilhelm himself has spoken of approaching peace. Our God has all through history been with those who did right and fought for right. Our God must be with Germany. We must conquer if we do not lose our nerve.

"The German people stand by their great military leaders, by King and Kaiser. They must know, for they have said it, how near we are to victory. Only blinded seducers and shortsighted fools would use the last sacrifice which is involved in cutting down the bread rations to drive people to doubt. But we have not reached doubt yet. Already victory approaches, and honorable peace comes for the German people.

"Those who lose their nerve will rob the heroes who have fought for nearly three years of the success of their efforts, and will bring untold suffering and sacrifices, while defrauding the German people of happiness, progress, and prosperity in the future."

COPENHAGEN, April 15, (via London.)—According to the Kiel Zeitung the workmen and officials of the Germania Shipyard at Kiel, who demanded an immediate increase of food and 33 per cent. additional wages, were addressed at a recent meeting by the Directors, who asserted that they shared the hardships of their men, receiving the same allowance of food as that served the meanest laborer.

A deputation of workmen visited the Directors the next day and asked permission to investigate the contents of their larders. This was refused on the ground that the Directors did not possess larders or stores.

ASK CHURCH CO-OPERATION.

Armenian and Syrian Relief Said to Need Aid of Catholics and Jews.

Co-opration of Catholics and Jews in collecting funds for Armenian and Syrian relief is essential, acrocding to F. L. Fagley, Secretary of the Cincinnati Federation of Churches, who spoke yesterday before the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief at 25 Madison Avenue.

Mr. Gagley urged theorganization of all denominations into a federation for more general contributions to the funds.

In Cincinnati, he said, when the Jews and Catholics were told that there would be no overhead charge to them they immediately co-operated ad helped raise the money. Of the $14,000 collected, he said, $4,000 was contributed by Jews and $1,500 by Catholics.

Dr. Worth M. Tippy, another speaker, also urged greater co-operation of churches, with a permanent Secretary in each large city, whose duty it would be to co-ordinate the relief and charitable work of all churches.

A numberof other men explained the work of organizing as carried on in their cities, including E. L. Talbot of the California State Church Federation, withoffices in Los Angeles, and C. E. Ames of the St. Louis Federation of Churches.

CALLS ITALY'S IDEALS OURS.

Premier Boselli Hopes for Even Closer Sympathies After the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 15.—At the luncheon given yesterday to Ambassador Page, Premier Boselli, in his speech replying to the Ambassador's tribute to Italy, said that both his country and the United States had entered the war moved by the highest national and civic ideals. Referring to the friendship and admiration felt by many Americans for Italy, he expressed the hope that the two nations, now nobly joined in the war for civilization, would in the future be still more closely united in sympathetic intercourse.

In his closing words, addressing the Ambassador, he said:

"From time to time a new star is added to your glorious banner. Today Wilson illuminates your flag with the light of a sun that shines refulgently over all the world."

PAY TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

His Death Commemorated by Exercises at His Statue.

To the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner," sung by a score of girls from Washington Irving High School, an immense wreath was laid at the foot of the statue of Abraham Lincoln in Lincoln Square yesterday in commemoration of his death. The exercises were followed by taps sounded by Troop 168 of the United States Boy Scouts.

Sallie Hamlin, great granddaughter of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President under Lincoln, recited Lincoln's Gettysburg address, and the Lincoln song was sung by the author, Miss Laura Sedgwick Collins. The speakers were Mrs. A. H. Washington, President of the National Society of Daughters of America, and James Hardy Lounsbury of William G. Mitchell Post, 559, G. A. R., and Mrs. Laura B. Prisk.

Twenty thousand persons paid tribute to Lincoln at the Crotona Park baseball field, Tremont and Arthur Avenues, the Bronx. The speakers were Surrogate George M. S. Schulz and County Judge Louis D. Gibbs. An open-air concert furnished patriotic music, and nearly every man, woman, and child present waved an American flag.

Agreement Likely with Coal Miners.

The sub-committee of bituminous coal operators and miners chosen by the members of the joint conference to endeavor to arrive at an agreement held a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday and adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock without reaching a conclusion. It was predicted that an agreement would be reached within forty-eight hours.

AMERICAN SCIENTISTS ON MISSION TO ALLIES

Six Bound to England and France to Report on Special War Subjects.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Six prominent American scientists are now on their way to England and France to co-operate with scientists of those countries in studying problems arising out of the war, and more will go later, it was learned here today. The six were sent jointly by the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and the National Research Council.

Members of the party and the subjects in which they will specialize are: Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Johns Hopkins University, aeronautical conditions; Dr. Richard P. Strong, Harvard, camp sanitation; Dr. Linsley R. Williams, Assistant Health Commissioner of New York State; George A. Hulett, Princeton, chemistry of explosives; Dr. Harry Fielding Reid, Johns Hopkins, scientific map making and photography from airplanes, and Dr. George R. Burgess of the Federal Bureau of Standards, metals suitable for guns and rigid dirigibles.

The scientists are accredited to the American Embassies in London and Paris, and will develop their activities in both England and France at their own discretion. All are expected to make early reports on special subjects which have been assigned them, so that their information may be used immediately in war preparations in the United States.

PATROL FIRES ON STEAMER.

Attempt to Run by Fort Delaware Stopped by Shots.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, N. J., April 15.—A steamer whose name could not be ascertained was fired on twice yesterday by Government patrol boats in Salem Creek cove, just below Fort Delaware, when she tried to slip by the guard and proceed up the river to Philadelphia. The first shot was a blank and as the steamer continued at full speed, a solid shot was fired across her bow. She then stopped and returned to the line of steamers at anchor, waiting for daylight to go up the Delaware.

The steamer took advantage of the searchlight being played on the Jersey shore to make a dash past the guard boats and forts, but the light was turned on just as she reached the lower end of the island on which Fort Delaware is located.

Captain Othmer Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 15.—Captain William Othmer, a German army officer, who has been under surveillance of United States Department of Justice agents for three years, has been arrested by Federal authorities here. Captain Othmer only recently arrived in Galveston from New York. He is suspected of plotting destruction of elevators, wharves, water works, and other property at Galveston.

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FURS
EARLY
Moderate Rates
New Models in Summer Furs
Revillon Frères
5th Avenue at 53d Street
Telephone, Circle 360

Lane Bryant
Specialists in
Smart Clothes for Stout Women

Charming reproductions of the smartest models from famous Paris and American style creators are shown exclusively by **Lane Bryant.**

Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Sport Suits, Blouses, Coats, Wraps, Skirts, Negligees, Beach Apparel

Size 36 to 58 bust.

21-23 W. 38th St

Despatch

is essential when an attorney requires a surety bond in a hurry. This company is equipped with every facility necessary for the prompt execution of bonds, including private telegraph wires connecting the Home Office with Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING

American Surety Co of New York
Founded 1884.
HOME OFFICE:
100 Broadway
(Telephone Rector—9525)
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More than $20,000,000 paid in claim settlements.
Branches at all large cities.
More than 13,500 agencies elsewhere.

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SANITARY REFRIGERATORS
are sold only at the McCray Salesrooms
7-9 W. THIRTIETH ST.
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Phones: Madison Square 8820-8821.

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN

Leave New York 8 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 3 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES:

Broadway	Cor. Wall St.
	" Park Pl.
	" 28th St.
	" 42d St.
Brooklyn,	505 Fulton St.

344,436.
The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1917, as reported to Post Office Department, was 344,436 copies.—Advt.

Household Linens *for* Country Homes, Yachts, etc.

We are ready to supply any Linen need for the kitchen, dining-room, or bed-room in city or summer home, or for yacht or bungalow.

Table Cloths and Napkins at Very Special Prices

A most attractive assortment of Irish and Scotch Linens at prices which are made possible only by purchases made over a year ago.

Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yards, $3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.75, 5.75 and up.
Table Cloths, 2 x 2½ yards, $3.85, 4.25, 5.75, 6.25, 7.00 and up.
Table Cloths, 2¼ x 2¼ yards, $4.75, 6.00, 6.75, 8.50, 8.75 and up.
Table Cloths, 2½ x 2½ yards, $6.25, 7.00, 7.50, 8.75, 9.50 and up.
Longer lengths in each width at proportionate prices.
Napkins (matching), Breakfast Sizes, $2.85, 3.25, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00 and up.
Napkins (matching), Dinner Sizes, $3.75, 4.50, 4.85, 5.25, 6.00 and up.

Bungalow Cloths (Cream Color), $4.00, 5.50, 6.50, 6.75 each.

Fancy Linens

"Castle Guide" Embroidery—A recent importation from Italy comprises Tea Cloths and Napkins, Table Runners, Tray Cloths, Breakfast and Luncheon Sets, Bureau and Chiffonier Scarfs.

Luncheon Sets, Scarfs, Tea Cloths and Napkins, Table Runners with oblong place mats in ***Tan Art Linen,*** Scalloped in Blue, Tan and Green. 25 piece Luncheon Set, $4.75.

Scarfs, $1.00 to 1.50 each.
Tea Cloths and 12 Napkins, $6.50 set.

Mosaic Work—An attractive assortment is shown in various sizes and patterns.

Tea Napkins, $10.00 to 27.50 per dozen.
Tea Cloths, $10.00 to 65.00 round and square.
Luncheon Sets, 25-piece, $32.50 to 125.00.

Fine Irish Damask Napkins—A special purchase, Hemstitched, at a price much below their regular value, in two sizes:

Napkins, 22 x 22 in., $10.50 dozen; 26 x 26 in., 15.75 dozen.

Bed Linens and Towels

Huck Towels—Good all-linen serviceable towels, $4.50 doz. and up.
Bath Towels from $3.00 per dozen and up.
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, a full line of sizes and many qualities.
Also cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases in all qualities and sizes.
Blankets in Summer and medium weights for Single and Double Beds.
Bed Spreads—Light weight Dimity, etc., for Summer use.
Comfortables filled with Cotton or Wool.

James McCutcheon & Company
Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

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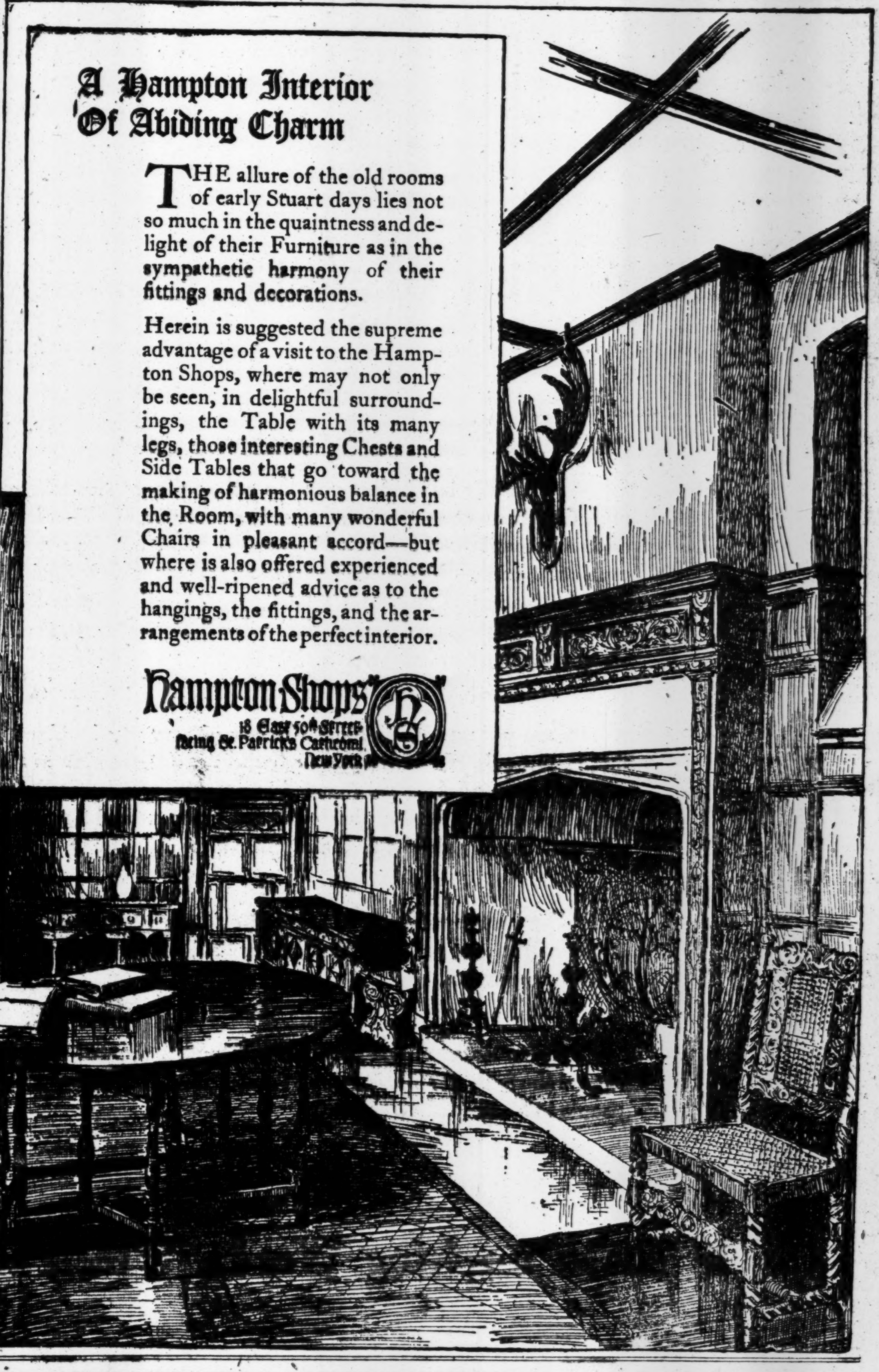


A Hampton Interior Of Abiding Charm

THE allure of the old rooms of early Stuart days lies not so much in the quaintness and delight of their Furniture as in the sympathetic harmony of their fittings and decorations.

Herein is suggested the supreme advantage of a visit to the Hampton Shops, where may not only be seen, in delightful surroundings, the Table with its many legs, those interesting Chests and Side Tables that go toward the making of harmonious balance in the Room, with many wonderful Chairs in pleasant accord—but where is also offered experienced and well-ripened advice as to the hangings, the fittings, and the arrangements of the perfect interior.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

FORWARD

"The World's Largest Jewish Daily"

What the American Magazine says about the Forward

"Ten years ago The Forward was moribund, deep in debt and counted no more than 6,000 readers. Today The Forward, which is owned co-operatively by the readers themselves, is putting up its own skyscraper, and has a daily circulation of 130,000 which means easily half a million readers."

—*American Magazine, Oct., 1912, Page 672*

That was five years ago. Today The Forward has its own skyscraper, and it has attained the largest Jewish circulation in the world, with much more than half a million readers.

That is why Forward readers now celebrate the 20th anniversary of "their own paper."

Total receipts from advertising and circulation on that day to be donated for relief of Jewish War Sufferers.

פארווערטס

Four of the Finest

Each year many thousands of visitors—sometimes hundreds in one day—are ushered through the spotlessly clean modern factories of the Postum Cereal Company, and are made acquainted, through the famous "open door" policy, with the methods used in producing

Postum . . . Instant Postum
Grape-Nuts and Post Toasties

No other food is quite so fine for building brain and brawn as **Grape-Nuts.** No other drink quite so excellent for the relief of harassed "coffee nerves" as **Postum.** No other cereal breakfast food quite so delicious and satisfying as **Post Toasties.**

The trip through the plant is interesting. You are invited to take it when you come to Battle Creek. It conveys an idea of the immensity of the pure-food movement.

Competent guides are always in attendance.

Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

5,000 WILL ATTEND D. A. R. CONVENTION

Wilson and Jusserand Expected to Address Washington Meeting Today.

FOUR OUT FOR PRESIDENCY

Officers Will Not Be Eligible for Re-election—Exciting Congress Forecast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Five thousand women wearing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution are in Washington tonight in anticipation of the most exciting congress the society has known in a dozen years. The congress will open tomorrow in Continental Hall, which will be taxed to its utmost to seat the delegates, leaving mere visitors to wait their turn for a place in the gallery.

Under rules adopted a year ago officers elected at next Wednesday's meeting will serve for three years, and not be eligible for re-election. This is one of the reform measures put through by Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey of Kansas, who was a candidate for the Presidency two years ago, and is again running for office on a well-defined and widely proclaimed reform platform.

Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, and the present President of the society, Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York, are all at the Willard, where certain Buffalo Daughters entertained a large dinner company in Mrs. Horton's honor this evening. Mrs. George C. Squires of St. Paul and Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago, other candidates for first place on the Daughters' ticket, are at the Powhatan and the Shoreham, respectively. Mrs. Lewis, who is the wife of the Senator from Illinois, is making the race for office at the urgent request of Mrs. Story. Her State, however, is pledged to Mrs. Guernsey. The latter is the only one of the four candidates who has put out a printed platform.

Tomorrow's session, at which it is expected President Wilson and the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, will address the congress, will be little more than a patriotic rally, with the actual business to begin on Tuesday with the nomination of officers and reports of Chairmen of committees. The reports will be of much more than usual interest, as the future financial policy of the society is likely to prove a matter for debate.

According to a veteran daughter familiar with the procedure of many congresses and all factions, this will not be a pink tea congress, with official reports on the flower beds in the new grounds surrounding Continental Hall. The most important subject to be discussed is the future management of the magazine, which has been run at a loss for years, with the deficit greater than ever in the present administration. The restoration of a former method by which the magazine can be given over to a responsible publisher instead of being run by a committee of daughters and printed in New York is one of the reforms urged by delegates, regardless of geography or political affiliations.

Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, elected last year only to resign at the end of six months, is again a candidate for the editorship on the ticket headed by Mrs. Guernsey. Other officers to be elected are ten Vice Presidents from various States who will have a vote in the Board of Management and a voice in the general upbuilding of the society.

OBJECTS TO SULLIVAN LAW.

Proposal That Police Have Sole Power to Grant Pistol Permits.

In a report to Mayor Mitchel of an investigation he has been making regarding the issuing of pistol permits, Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, recommended yesterday that the Sullivan law regarding the carrying of fire arms be repealed, or failing this, that the statutes be amended so as to centralize in the Police Commissioner all power to issue permits within the City of New York. Should both of these suggestions fail, the Commissioner further recommended that the Judges be requested to refer all applications for pistol permits to the Police Department for investigation.

Commissioner Wallstein pointed out that the proclamation of President Wilson, announcing the existence of a state of war with Germany, in which the President said that it was necessary for the public safety that "an alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place any firearms, weapons, or implements of war," gave particular importance to the investigation he has just completed. The Commissioner cited at length various cases to show that habitual criminals had no trouble in getting pistol permits, even after the police, after careful investigation, had refused the permit. The Commissioner said in his report:

"Certainly if the Sullivan law is not repealed an obvious requirement of any control over the issuance of pistol permits is that there shall be adequate investigation of every application for such permission. This can best be done by taking the power to grant pistol permits away from the impromptu action of scattered Judges and centralizing it in the Police Commissioner, who can make proper inquiry as to the advisibility of issuing the permit to each applicant.

"In 1916, the various Judges authorized 8,014 persons to carry revolvers. these persons reached the Police Department at the end of each month in connection with the fees paid over into the Pension Fund. As to others, the police received no notification whatever and only became aware of the existence of the permit when the holder was arrested and the revolver discovered upon his person. Centralizing this power in the Police Department would give the police authorities the prompt and complete knowledge without which the law against carrying concealed weapons cannot be effectively enforced."

National Conduit Bonds All Sold.

The National City Company and Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, as head of the syndicate which underwrote the $5,000,000 ten-year 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the National Conduit and Cable Company, announce that the entire amount has been disposed of. The bonds were recently offered for public subscription at par to yield 6 per cent.

HALL CAINE STORY IN FILM.

Thrills in "The Deemster," with Novelist's Son in the Cast.

The popularity of the works of Hall Caine was attested yesterday by audiences which established new records for the Broadway Theatre, attracted there by the first exhibitions of a motion picture based on the British author's tale, "The Deemster." The story was the first by this vivid and prolific author to be published in this country.

Mr. Caine's stories abound in action swift and often melodramatic, and of such is the kingdom of the cinema. There was capital movie material in "The Deemster" with the rush of its story and its abundance of picturesque incident, and the director has not overlooked it. A more thrilling scene than the struggle on a high cliff between the fisherman son of the Bishop and the Deemster's son could scarcely be devised. The fisherman hurls his assailant over the ledge, and the body is seen rolling down the precipice's side. Then there is the burial at sea with submarine glimpses of the shrouded form sinking to the ocean bottom and rising again when it loses its sinker of stone.

An added note of interest is the presence of Derwent Hall Caine, a son of the novelist, in the rôle of the Bishop's son who is condemned to a life of solitude for his crime. Mr. Caine, who is well known as an actor in England, made his stage début in this country last week in Boston in a dramatization of his father's book, "The Woman Thou Gavest Me." Whatever his ability on the speaking stage, he proved himself a clever screen actor in this picture.

George Middleton, who writes serious plays, is the author of the scenario of "Sleeping Fires," the new photoplay shown yesterday at the Strand. In it Pauline Frederick acted the conventional rôle of a wronged wife whose heartless husband continues to punish her through their small son. "Told at Twilight" was the new offering at the Rialto. Marie Osborne, a diminutive actress not yet in her teens, acted the principal rôle for this picture.

$5,000 FOR PAIR OF MULES.

The high cost of the American mule, caused by the shipment of thousands to the allied armies, is indicated by the arrival at Thomas Healy's "May-November Farm" at Hartsdale last week of a $5,000 pair of trotting pinto mules. This is probably the highest price ever paid for the sturdy animals, which have recently risen from the rear rank of Uncle Sam's fighting forces to the glories of the European battlefields.

Friction Has No Chance on bearings and gears when you use

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

They reduce friction to a minimum. Dixon's No. 677 in your transmission will make your gears shift so smoothly you won't recognize them.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.
Jersey City, New Jersey
Established 1827

OPEN NEW DOG HOSPITAL.

Bide-a-Wee Will Care for Mme. Bernhardt's Echo.

The renovated and enlarged dog hospital of the Bide-a-Wee Home Association at 410 East Thirty-eighth Street will be opened this afternoon. It will greatly increase the facilities of the association.

The star boarder at the dog home will be Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's French bull Echo, which Mrs. H. U. Kibbe, head of the Bide-a-Wee, recently took into her care after it became ill in its quarters at the Hotel Savoy.

Books Sold in London for Potatoes.

LONDON, April 2.—A second-hand book store in the centre of London has a counter full of books displayed in front of the shop with the sign: "These books 2 pence each, or will be exchanged for potatoes."

Dry — Cold
Storage of FURS 2%

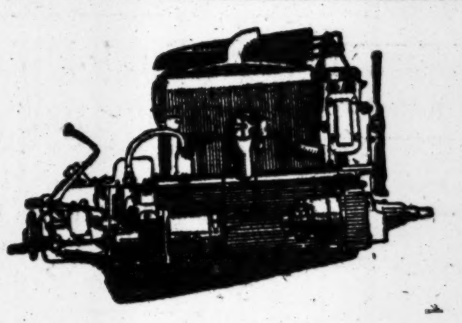
Minimum charge for single coat valued at $100. or less - Two Dollars
Minimum charge for single Scarf or Muff valued at $50. or less - One Dollar

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave. — Opp. Cathedral

LINCOLN TRUST *Company*
204 FIFTH AVENUE

This Institution conducts a commercial banking business; numbering among its customers many of the most conservative mercantile houses in New York.

BRANCHES
BROADWAY at LEONARD STREET — BROADWAY at 72nd STREET



I'm going to get the least bit technical tell you that it is the "overload capacity" of the mechanical parts, lubricating and cooling systems—an exclusive feature of Hupmobile motor construction—that makes Hupmobiles perform so phenomenally. This simple four cylinder motor has greater power, smoothness and speed than many multi's. Owners rate it just one per cent. short of perfection.

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The Hupmobile is a "real" big car—119-inch wheelbase for the 5-passenger—has extra long underslung, semi-elliptic springs, scientifically placed to absorb road shock with a minimum of rebound. Deep upholstery, stuffed with real curled hair, pads every seat and seat back. There's stretching room for the longest of us in the tonneau. Wide doors, rightly tipped seats, everything you have to touch well within reach, and everything you have to see in plain sight—these are comfort features. And a new glory is added in this new Hupmobile—the glory of good looks. Ride in it—drive it yourself—you can sell yourself a Hup as well as we can.

The New Hupmobile

Immediate deliveries now—but that's no guarantee of the future.

Five-Pass. Touring Car	$1285	Roadster	$1285
Seven-Pass. Touring Car	$1440	Sedan	$1785

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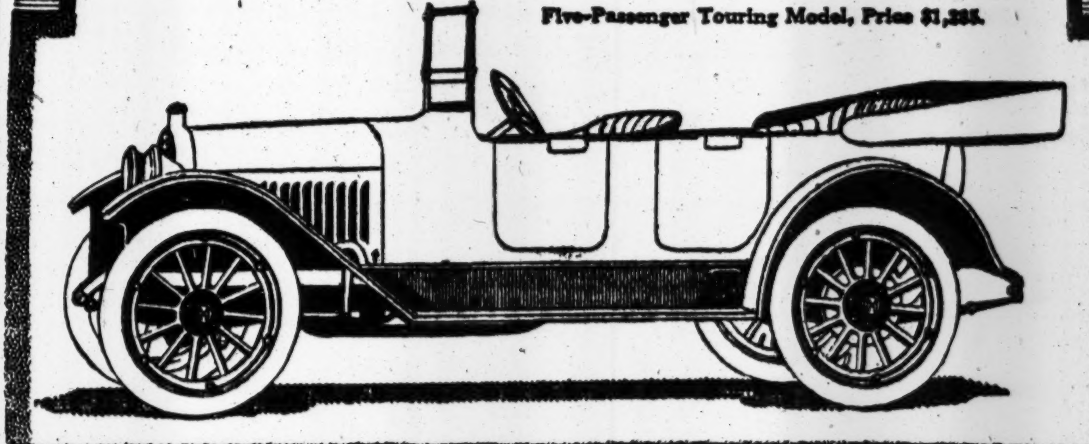
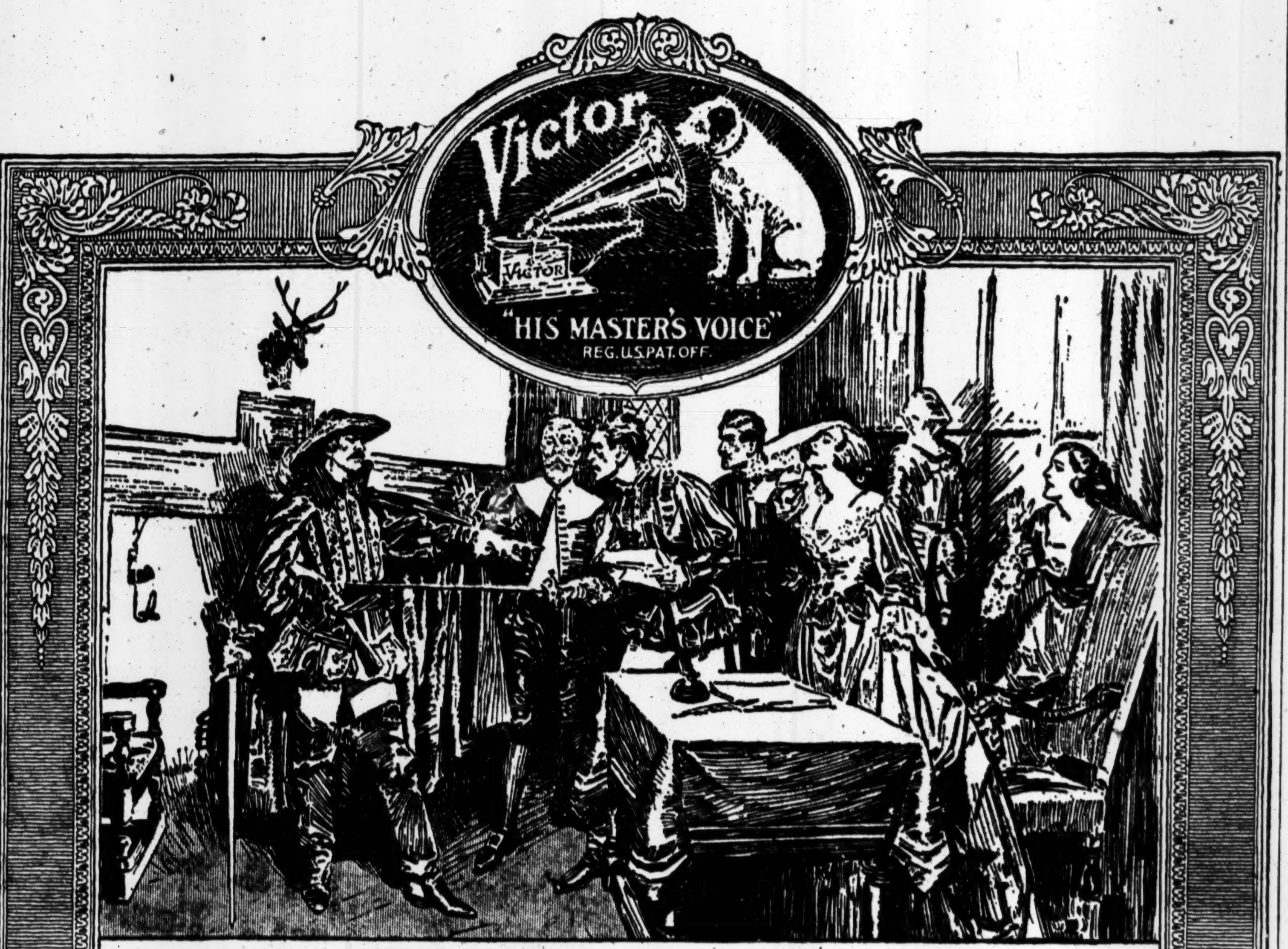
Also full line of distinctive custom bodies

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.
PHONE CIRCLE 1838 — 1741 Broadway, at 56th St.

Five-Passenger Touring Model, Price $1,285.





The thrilling climax in Lucia—the famous Sextet

© V. T. M. Co.

More great Victor triumphs!
A new Sextet from Lucia
A new Quartet from Rigoletto

The worthy presentation of these two mighty lyric ensembles—the most famous in the whole realm of opera—calls for an art which is nothing short of *supreme*. Intricate, dramatic, surpassingly beautiful, intense in passion and color these two great climaxes of operatic music summon talents of the highest rank—demand an instrument *supreme* in the fidelity of its tone.

Only Victor artists are equal to such a task. Only the Victrola is capable of such an achievement.

Headed by the peerless Caruso, Victor artists have here scored another triumph. These two new Victor Records are masterpieces which establish the standard of comparison for future criticism in the generations to follow.

It is by such monumental achievements, such great and *exclusive* service to the music-loving public, that the Victor has won its clear title to Supremacy.

Lucia Sextet — **Caruso, Galli-Curci, De Luca, Journet, Egener, Bada**
Victor Red Seal Record 95212. Twelve-inch, $5
Rigoletto Quartet — **Caruso, Galli-Curci, De Luca, Perini**
Victor Red Seal Record 95100. Twelve-inch, $4

Any Victor dealer will gladly play for you these new Victor Records or any other music you wish to hear.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

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New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.
Warning: The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

F.J. Casavant

Nujol For Constipation

THE LAXATIVE BOOMERANG

The "come-back" of the continued use of drug laxatives is frequently worse than the original ailment.

All laxatives are irritants, which will affect not only the intestines but the stomach. They whip and spur the bowels into action and are inevitably followed by a reaction which helps to make constipation chronic.

The use of Nujol, an intestinal lubricant, is the sensible and effective means of promoaing normal functioning.

Nujol, unlike drugs or physics, is not absorbed by the system, but acts simply as a mechanical lubricant, preventing the intestinal contents from becoming hard and so facilitating normal movements.

As Nujol is not a physic but a lubricant, it does not gripe or upset the system. Being tasteless, it is not unpleasant to take.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol and its reputation is behind the product.

Nujol is the only remedy for constipation we manufacture. The genuine sold only in pint bottles bearing Nujol trade-mark. All bottles filled at our Nujol plant, absolutely modern and sanitary.

Write today for an instructive booklet on Nujol and its uses.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Bayonne (New Jersey) New Jersey

GREAT WRITERS ON THE WAR

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE gives the richest literature from the most gifted and illustrious writers of all countries involved in the war, chief diplomatic papers, essential official documents and utterances, and international interchanges bearing on the war. 25c—$3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

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Natural Alkaline Water
Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
INDIGESTION
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Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS

COBB GOES FAST BUT WHITE SOX WIN—GIANTS AND YANKS TAKE EXHIBITIONS

COBB TRIES TO WIN GAME WITHOUT AID

Tigers' Star Has Everything and Does Everything, but Can't Stop White Sox.

DETROIT, April 15.—Jim Scott's puzzling curve ball baffled Detroit today, and Chicago took the opening game from the Tigers 6 to 2. Midwinter weather prevailed.

Chicago won the game in the second inning, making two runs off Coveleskie before he was withdrawn from the mound and scoring a third tally on a wild pitch by James. This was Coveleskie's first game this season, and he was wild and ineffective.

Cobb made three hits, scored both of Detroit's runs, stole a base, and robbed Scott of a clean single in the fourth inning by throwing him out at first.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Liebold,rf	3	0	1	0	0	Bush,ss	4	0	0	0	5
Risberg,ss	4	0	0	3	3	Young,2b	4	0	0	1	4
E.Col'ns,2b	5	0	0	6	5	Cobb,rf	4	2	3	1	1
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Veach,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	2	1	1	Heilman,cf	3	0	2	4	0
Gandil,1b	4	1	0	10	0	Burns,1b	3	0	1	15	1
Weaver,3b	4	2	2	2	3	Jones,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Schalk,c	4	1	2	3	0	Spencer,c	4	0	2	2	1
Scott,p	4	0	0	0	3	Coveleskie,p	0	0	0	0	2
						James,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
						Mitchell,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
						Couch,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total....	35	6	8	27	15	Total....	33	2	8	27	17

a Batted for James in fifth.
b Batted for Mitchell in eighth.
Errors—Weaver, Spencer, Coveleskie.

Chicago	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Liebold, Weaver. Three-base hits—Heilman, Spencer. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Risberg. Double play—Collins and Risberg. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; Scott, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 2 hits, no runs in 1 1-3 innings; James, 5 and 4 in 3 2-3; Mitchell, 1 and none in 3; Couch, none and none in 1; Scott, 8 and 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By James, (Felsch;) by Scott, (Burns.) Struck out—By Coveleskie, 1; James, 1; Scott, 1. Wild pitches—James, 2. Passed ball—Spencer. Time—1 hour, 45 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

COVELESKIE CURBS BROWNS

Holds St. Louis Runless While Indians Score Four Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Coveleskie pitched airtight ball in the pinches today while his teammates his opportunely, and Cleveland defeated St. Louis in the first game of the series, 4 to 0. Cleveland scored two in the fourth, after two were out.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	4	2	1	0	0	Shotton,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	1	4	5	W.Miller,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Speaker,cf	3	1	1	3	0	Rumler,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Roth,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	2	12	2
Wambs's,2b	3	0	2	3	3	Pratt,2b	3	0	1	3	4
Guisto,1b	3	0	1	10	0	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Turner,3b	4	0	0	1	4	Austin,3b	3	0	0	4	1
O'Neill,c	2	0	0	5	3	bKenworthy	1	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	0	Lavan,ss	3	0	1	2	7
						Hale,c	3	0	1	3	1
						Groom,p	2	0	0	0	4
						aSloan	1	0	0	0	0
						Wellman,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total....	29	4	6	27	15	Total....	30	0	5	27	20

a Batted for Groom in seventh.
b Batted for Austin in ninth.
Errors—Guisto, Pratt.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Sisler, Chapman, Guisto. Stolen bases—Roth, Wambsganss, (2); Pratt, Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Marsans, Coveleskie. Sacrifice fly — Roth. Double plays—Wambsganss, Chapman, and Guisto; Pratt, Lavan, and Sisler. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveliskie, 2; Groom, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 5, and none in 9; Groom, 4 and 4 in 7; Wellman, 2 and none in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Groom, (Wambsganss). Struck out—By Coveleskie, 6; Groom, 3. Time—1 hour, 4 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

YANKS TRIM JERSEY CITY.

Three New York Pitchers Get Workouts Across North River.

The New York Yankees defeated Dave Driscoll's Jersey City team in a loosely played game at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, by 8 to 3. There was a demonstration by regular militia men and the Yankee squad led by the Twenty-second Infantry band and the Equitable Life Insurance Fife and Drum Corps prior to the contest in order to stimulate recruiting at the temporary office established on the grounds.

Monroe, McGraw and Ross pitched for the American Leaguers, and Clinton worked on the mound for Jersey City.

The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	JERSEY CITY.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	5	0	0	1	0	Harter,cf	5	0	1	0	0
Aragon,ss	4	1	2	0	3	Eschen,rf	5	1	3	1	0
Hendryx,3b	5	0	1	0	2	Swanson,2b	5	0	1	5	3
Pipp,1b	2	2	1	2	0	Lohe,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Gedeon,1b	3	0	0	8	0	Mild,3b	4	1	1	3	4
Maisel,2b	4	1	1	4	1	Stallings,1b	3	0	1	8	1
Miller,lf	3	3	3	2	0	Irving,ss	2	0	0	2	2
Baumann,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Soper,c	4	0	1	8	3
Alex'der,c	2	0	1	4	1	Clinton,p	4	0	0	0	2
Olsen,c	2	0	1	5	1						
Monroe,p	1	0	0	0	0						
McGraw,p	2	0	0	0	1						
Ross,p	1	0	0	0	1						
Total...	37	8	11	27	10	Total....	36	3	9	27	15

Errors—Pipp, Mild, (3,) Stallings, Irving, Soper.

New York	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	—8
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hit — Eschen. Three-base hit — Miller. Stolen bases—Aragon, Miller, (3,) Maisel, Baumann, (2.) Left on bases—New York, 4; Jersey City, 4. Double plays—Irving, Swanson, and Stallings. Bases on balls—Off McGraw, 1; Clinton, 3. Struck out—By Monroe, 2; McGraw, 3; Ross, 3; Clinton, 7. Hit by pitcher—By Stallings, 2, (Irving and Lohr.) Passed balls—Olson, (2.) Hits—Off Monroe, 2; McGraw, 4; Ross, 3. Umpires—Merrity and Duffy.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 6; Detroit, 2.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York	2	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
Cincinnati	3	2	.600
Chicago	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Pittsburgh	1	4	.200
Brooklyn	0	2	.000
Boston	0	2	.000

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	3	1	.750
Cleveland	3	1	.750
Boston	2	1	.667
Washington	2	1	.667
New York	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Detroit	1	3	.250
St. Louis	1	3	.250

Whore They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington at New York.
(Game begins at 3:15.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

REDS WIN BY ROW OF HITS.

Five Singles in Succession Bring Downfall of Pirates.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—By bunching hits in a fast game here today, Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh, 5 to 2. In the second inning Chase singled, took second on an out, and scored on Neale's single. In the next inning Cueto got a base on balls and Shean, Groh, Chase, Roush, and Neale each singled, netting four runs.

The visitors scored in the fifth inning, when Hinchman reached first on an error and crossed the plate on Baird's triple. In the seventh, Baird, McCarthy, and Fischer singled, Baird scoring.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Cueto,lf	3	1	1	2	0	Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Shean,2b	4	1	1	1	5	Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Groh,3b	3	1	1	1	0	Schulte,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Chase,1b	4	2	2	8	0	Hinchman,1b	4	1	0	9	1
Roush,cf	4	0	2	1	0	Baird,3b	4	1	2	1	3
Neale,rf	4	0	2	8	0	Ward,ss	4	0	0	3	5
Kopf,ss	3	0	0	1	1	McCarthy,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Wingo,c	3	0	0	5	0	Fischer,c	3	0	1	3	0
Toney,p	3	0	0	0	1	Mamaux,p	3	0	1	0	5
Total.....	31	5	9	27	7	Total.....	34	2	6	24	18

Cincinnati	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	..	—5
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Baird. Double plays—McCarthy, Ward, and Hinchman. Carey and Fischer. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mamaux, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mamaux, 9 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings; Toney, 6 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Mamaux, 1; Toney, 3. Time—1 hour, 21 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CUBS LOSE SAIER AND GAME.

First Baseman Breaks a Leg in Contest Won by Cards, 5 to 3.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Chicago lost the services of Vic Saier, its premier first baseman today, and also lost the first game of the series to St. Louis, 5 to 3. Saier broke his leg sliding into the home plate in the sixth inning. The visitors won the game early by hitting Aldridge opportunely. This, coupled with a wild throw by the recruit pitcher gave St. Louis a lead which could not be overtaken.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bescher,lf	5	1	1	2	0	Flack,lf,rf	5	0	0	3	0
Betzel,2b	5	1	2	3	5	Wolter,rf,1b	3	0	1	4	0
Long,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Williams,cf	5	0	2	0	0
Miller,1b	3	1	0	15	0	Deal,3b	3	1	0	0	1
Hornsby,ss	4	1	1	1	5	Saier,1b	3	1	0	7	1
Cruse,cf	4	1	2	0	0	Mann,lf	1	0	1	2	0
Smith,3b	2	0	1	1	2	Zeider,2b	2	1	1	3	3
Snyder,c	4	0	0	5	1	Wortman,ss	2	0	0	0	1
Doak,p	3	0	0	0	0	aDoyle	1	0	1	0	0
Steele,p	0	0	0	0	0	bSchick	0	0	0	0	0
Ames,p	1	0	0	0	1	Wolfe,ss	1	0	1	2	1
						Elliott,c	4	0	1	6	0
						Aldridge,p	0	0	0	0	1
						cReuther	1	0	0	0	0
						Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	3
						dBlackburn	1	0	0	0	0
						Prend'g'st,p	0	0	0	0	0
						eHunter	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	34	5	7	27	14	Total....	34	3	8	27	11

a Batted for Wortman in sixth.
b Ran for Doyle in sixth.
c Batted for Aldridge in third.
d Batted for Demaree in sixth.
e Batted for Prendergast in ninth.
Errors—Betzel, Aldridge.

St. Louis	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits — Cruse, Wolter. Sacrifice hits—Smith, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Long. Double play—Dornsby, Betzel, and Miller. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Aldridge, 1; Doak, 2; Steel, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Aldridge, 2 hits, 3 runs in 3 innings; Prendergast, 2 and none in 3; Steel, none and none in 2-3; Demaree, 4 and 1 in 3; Doak, 6 and none in 6 1-3; Ames, 2 and none in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Zeider, 2.) Struck out—By Aldridge, 2; Demaree, 2; Doak, 3; Prendergast, 2. Time—2 hours, 10 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M.—N. Y. Americans vs. Washington, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

GIANTS ROMP AHEAD ON HERZOG'S DOUBLE

Ninth-Inning Rally Gives New Yorkers a Belated Victory Over Newark by 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, April 15.—Charley Herzog's double in the ninth inning brought victory today to the New York Giants over the Newark Bears, 5 to 4. The last inning started with the score 4 to 1 against the Giants. Holke beat out a bunt and took second on Gibson's single to left. Kelly batted for George Smith and fanned, but Holke and Ritter, who ran for Gibson, worked a double steal on the third strike.

Thorpe then came through with a single to right, scoring Holke and Ritter. Thorpe strolled off second and was nipped. Kilduff followed with a base hit to centre. Murray walked and Herzog followed with his two-base clout that won the game.

Up to the time the ninth inning rally was started the Giants played listless ball. Jimmy Middleton, who worked on the mound six innings, was touched up for seven hits and four runs. George Smith and Al Schacht divided the box work during the last three innings and neither was scored on.

Newark scored first in the initial inning on a walk, a safe bunt, and two infield outs, and McGraw's coherts tied it up in the second session. Kauff led off with a two-base smash and scored on successive errors by Lewis and Mowe.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEWARK, (I.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Thorpe,lf	5	0	2	0	0	Fuller,2b	4	1	1	1	1
Kilduff,2b	4	1	1	3	1	Mowe,ss	3	1	2	6	2
Murray,rf	4	1	1	0	1	Haas,lf	2	1	0	0	0
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Callahan,cf	4	0	1	0	1
H'rz'g,3b,ss	2	0	2	1	1	Durgin,1b	4	0	2	9	0
Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	1	6	Eldred,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Young,3b	1	0	1	0	0	Lewis,3b	3	1	0	1	3
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Egan,c	3	0	2	6	0
Holke,1b	5	1	2	16	0	Wilkinson,p	1	0	0	1	1
Gibson,c	4	0	2	1	5	Enzmann,p	1	0	0	0	3
Krueger,c	0	0	0	1	0	aBlackwell,c	2	0	0	2	0
Middleton,p	2	0	0	0	5						
Smith,p	0	0	0	0	0						
Schacht,p	0	0	0	0	1						
bLobert	1	0	0	0	0						
cKelly	1	0	0	0	0						
dRitter	0	1	0	0	0						
Total...	40	5	12	27	22	Total....	30	4	8	27	11

a Batted for Enzmann in sixth.
b Batted for Middleton in seventh.
c Batted for Smith in ninth.
d Ran for Gibson in ninth.
Errors—Mowe, (2,) Lewis, Blackwell.

Giants	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5
Newark	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits — Kauff, Murray, Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Haas, (2,) Enzmann, Eldred. Stolen bases—Holke, Ritter, Kilduff. Left on bases—New York, 11. Newark, 7. Bases on balls—Off Middleton, 3; Wilkinson, 2. Struck out—By Enzmann, 5; Wilkinson, 2; Middleton, 1; Schacht, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Enzmann, (Kilduff;) by Smith, (Mowe.) Wild pitch—Wilkinson. Hits—Off Middleton, 7 in 6 innings; Smith, 1 in 2; Schacht, none in 1; Enzmann, 4 in 6; Wilkinson, 8 in 3. Time—2 hours, 5 minutes. Umpires—Dougherty and McTague.

American Association.

Louisville, 7; Toledo, 5.
Minneapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 3.
(11 innings.)
Indianapolis, 3; Columbus, 1.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 3; Mobile, 1.
Memphis, 3; Little Rock, 2.
Birmingham, 2; Nashville, 0.
Chattanooga, 6; Atlanta, 1.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Billy Fitzsimmons vs. Johnny Russell. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Benny McCoy vs. Battling Lahn. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Val Sontag vs. Paul Dixon; K. O. Joe Sweeney vs. Abe Freidman. Both ten-round bouts.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Play Ball!

Somewhat hampered by chilly weather in the East, the baseball season got under way last week and, strange to say, the sixteen major league clubs at the start have shown the relative strength which had been commonly predicted. The Giants, freely nominated to have things very much their own way in the National League, started against the Boston Braves as if they would do that very thing. Manager George Stallings of the Braves, who has regarded lightly the much-discussed strength of the Giants, must have been forced to tear his hair in despair at the manner in which McGraw's men walked over his team. In the two games played in Boston the Giants showed all the speed that was expected of them.

The Giants, Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, the Eastern section of the league, are generally expected to furnish the race this season, as it is difficult to see where the Western clubs are much different from last season. Of the Western contingent Mathewson's Cincinnati Reds and the Chicago Cubs show the most promise, while the Pittsburgh Pirates seem to be almost as weak as every one feared they would be. The Brooklyn champions got away to a disappointing start, but when it is considered that they were playing the Phillies, runners-up for the title last year, there is some consolation in their showing. Brooklyn has a tough schedule for the beginning of the season, and the engagement with the Giants for the next few days is not going to be any too easy a task. The achievement of Fred Mitchell's Cubs in taking three out of four from Pittsburgh is an indication of the weakness of the Pirates this season. The club is plainly not the same with Hans Wagner out of the lineup.

There were no great surprises in the American League. The world's champions, the Red Sox of Boston, showed just as much strength in taking two out of three from the Yankees as they did when they won the title last year. Jack Barry's début as a major league manager was a success in every way. These same Red Sox look like difficult players to beat out of the pennant.

The Yankees have already had a taste of their proverbial hard luck in Frank Baker's injury. Nick Cullop, one of their best pitchers, is still suffering from an illness contracted in the South. The unfortunate Yanks, if their hard luck continues, may have to carry a whole hospital staff around with them. In the one game the Yankees won, however, they showed a flash of the speed which may be expected of them later on. The Yanks were handicapped by the idle week, caused by cold, rainy weather, intervening between their return from the South and the start of the season. St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland have begun with a rush, and Manager Fielder Jones and his Browns may prove a more serious proposition this season than the Eastern teams anticipate.

The weather for the last few days has had an injurious effect on the physical condition of the players, and the necessity of postponements has again revived the agitation for a later opening. President Charles H. Ebbets of Brooklyn says he strongly favors opening the season not earlier than April 25, while some of the other club owners are seeing the folly of the early openings, and next season they will probably advocate beginning the season on May 1. The sudden change from warm Summer weather in the South to the cold blasts of April in New York has a damaging effect on ball players. The attendance, too, at the early season games shows that the fans are not willing to sit in the chilly stands at this time of year.

⁂

New Western Golf Legislation.

The directors of the Western Golf Association have adopted a new amateur rule. That is their privilege. It differs materially from the amateur rule of the United States Golf Association. That is their misfortune. For reasons that are not apparent, when judged by the higher spirit of amateurism, the Westery body has drawn up and adopted a long, cumbersome rule that winds a tortuous course through the rocks and shoals of semi-professionalism and actual professionalism. The Western organization allows this questionable practice, forbids that other equally questionable action, but nowhere sets forth a clear and definite form by which the whole matter may be determined.

A firm stand amid such difficulties is absolutely necessary, and the U. S. G. A. has taken such a stand. The futile hair-splitting of the Western Golf Association becomes almost ludicrous where it declares a prominent golfer who merely signs his name to articles an amateur, while an equally prominent golfer who adds his title to his name is banished into exterior darkness as a professional. If the title the writer holds is of any importance, it will certainly be known by any one who is interested enough in golf to read his story. Is it conceivable that those who read articles signed by Francis Ouimet should not know that Ouimet was the former national open champion? Most people read these articles for the very reason that Ouimet was the holder of this title and, therefore, an authority on the matter in hand. How does the mere addition of such a blatantly public thing as a golf title trangress the laws of amateurism when the actual signature is well within the ordered bounds of the Western Golf Association?

Thus the Western definition of an amateur rambles indiscriminately through sun and shade, drawing distinctions between golf architecture and the engineering or draining of a golf course; allowing free transportation for golfers if certain conditions are fulfilled and forbidding it otherwise, with the final incongruity that the Board of Directors, by a two-thirds vote, may declare a golfer a professional if he is so in their opinion, even though they may be unable to convict him under any of the multitudinous clauses that precede the concluding paragraph.

The United States Golf Association will probably pursue its way without taking official notice of the action of the Western body until occasion necessitates it. The Western Golf Association, as such, is not a member of the U. S. G. A., though many clubs belong to both organizations. This much is certain—every club that is a member of the U. S. G. A. will be required to adhere strictly to the amateur rule as it is written in the by-laws of the association. The penalty for the clubs that violate the rule will be expulsion; the penalty for the individual players will be debarred from playing in the three national championship tournaments of the association.

⁂

August Belmont's Letter.

There is a fine flavor of patriotism in the recent letter of August Belmont to Major Gen. Wood in which the Chairman of The Jockey Club points out the absolute necessity of racing as a means of maintaining suitable mounts for the cavalry service. The situation is not a new one so far as Mr. Belmont and other leaders of the sport of kings is concerned, as for years the ruling turf organization has been working along lines tending to the improvement of the breed of horses, rather than the temporary excitement and relaxation provided by the racecourse. Now that the crisis is here it is but natural that the man who all along has seen the necessity for intelligent and consistent efforts in horse breeding should point out the way for the military authorities who lack the intimate knowledge of the matter possessed by the racing chief.

Every person with the slightest knowledge of the characteristics of horses knows that the thoroughbred excels in the qualities needed for combative purposes. The true racer never gives up the struggle while there is an ounce of energy left in his quivering frame, and it is this stoutheartedness that has endeared the champions of the turf to sportsmen and the general public. In establishing its breeding bureau, The Jockey Club long ago showed the way for preparedness and the same organization is ready and willing to carry on the sport of racing so that benefit may accrue to breeding for remount purposes, even in the face of difficulties that may result in financial loss. Mr. Belmont drives home the truth in his statement: "We, as a people, have no more right to put our young men on an inferior horse than we have to send them forth with an inferior rifle." He also makes it plain that really good horses can be obtained only through the large breeding establishments and that in order to keep up these it is absolutely necessary to foster and encourage racing.

It is too early yet to forsee what effect the war will have on the sport and the attendance at the tracks. There was promise of the best season in many years when the blow came that threatens to put an end to many branches of sport. Stake entries are larger and the number of foreign horses brought to these shores warranted the belief that the quality of competition would be higher than at any time since 1910. There is no reason to believe that the program of all the associations will not be carried out as planned and the interest already shown in the racing on the Maryland circuit indicates that only a serious upheaval in domestic affairs will militate against the success of the meetings at Belmont Park and other tracks.

⁂

The Tennis Schedule.

A brimming schedule of tennis events, which in places seems almost to overflow the limitations of the allotted days, is that announced by the United States National Lawn Tennis Asociation. Doubt as to the actual playing of this array of fixtures still haunts the minds of those in charge of tennis destinies, and it will not be dispelled for some days. In the meantime, there can be nothing but admiration for such a schedule as that which has been put forth. It is weighty, but on the whole better balanced than that of a season ago. Conflicts have been placed at a minimum, which is indicative of painstaking care in arranging the events. It is no easy task to plan such a group of tournaments without having some interfere seriously with others.

One or two things in the schedule appear to have more than ordinary significance. Chief among these is the shifting of the Southampton and Newport dates, the latter event at the Casino being accorded the place of honor before the nationals, formerly Southampton's. Is this to be considered evidence of a growing return of sentiment for the tournament at the Casino, and a desire to place it in the light of a more important fixture? This question will doubtless cross the minds of many tennis players. Then, too, will be the question as to whether the Casino event is again in line for the national championships.

The West Side Tennis Club is not such an earnest seeker for the singles tournament as was formerly the case. In fact, this year there was a trace of apathy in the bid that was made at the annual meeting. The principle of rotation for the premier tennis events is not forgotten and Newport would have a right to bid against the other cities in the struggle that will ensue after the West Side Club renounces its desire for the tournament. Newport's place on the schedule might then have the effect of making it appear as the natural successor to Forest Hills.

Generally speaking there is only one serious conflict in the schedule. This brings the Longwood singles and the Middle States championship as rival attractions, the one at Boston and the other at the Crescent Athletic Club in Brooklyn. After the fiasco at Longwood a year ago, it is not hard to determine the inclination of mind which will influence the choice of the Californians and the New Yorkers. The schedule committee had no idea of dealing a death blow to Longwood's prestige, but this unwittingly it appears to have done.

TARGETS FALL FAST AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Marksmen of N. Y. A. C. at Top Form, with National Champion, R. L. Spotts, Leading.

Excellent scores were again made at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. Like the shoot of Saturday afternoon, the Winged Foot gunners found the targets in a surprising manner, and practically every shoot had more than one nimrod with a straight score. Champion R. L. Spotts was in excellent form and won the high scratch prize with a card of 98 out of a possible 100 targets. He also scored legs on both the Tournament and the Accumulation cups by running straight in each event.

Although Spotts was the only gunner with a straight score in the shoot for the Accumulation prize, he had to divide honors with L. W. Thompson in the other shoot. Thompson also ran straight in the Haslin Cup shoot, as did A. L. Burns. R. W. Owen, C. J. Stein, and D. L. Culver all turned the trick in the Travers Island Cup shoot, the last winning the prize on the shootoff. A. W. Hexamer won the high handicap prize, and a 50-target special was taken by E. W. Leask.

The scores:

Name.	T. I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Acn. Cup.	Score & H'cap. Cups.
F. A. Baker..	3 25	3 25	3 25	3 25	92—12—100
J. Ham, Jr...	3 21	0 21	0 20	0 22	81—15— 96
R. M. Owen.	0 25	2 23	2 25	2 25	93—12—100
L. S. Wing...	0 20	1 22	0 22	1 24	86—10— 96
R. L. Spotts.	1 25	1 25	0 25	0 25	98— 4—100
D. S. Culver.	0 25	2 25	2 23	2 25	94—10—100
W. J. Smith..	4 22	0 21	4 25	4 25	82—19—100
A. L. Burns..	1 22	0 25	1 25	0 24	94— 5— 99
R. R. Owen..	4 24	0 21	0 23	4 25	85—18—100
A. G. Wilkes.	2 22	2 25	2 23	2 22	86—10— 96
W. R. Dele'y.	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 25	86—16—100
J. I. Brand'g.	3 23	3 24	3 25	3 21	82—15— 97
G. J. Corbett.	1 25	0 23	0 22	1 24	92— 6— 98
T. A. Davis.	0 18	0 22	0 22	0 20	82— 0— 82
W. B. Snort..	1 24	1 25	1 25	1 20	90— 8— 98
C. J. Stein...	0 25	1 23	1 25	1 23	93— 6— 99
E. W. Leask.	6 25	6 23	6 23	6 25	72—20— 92
R. R. Cole...	3 24	3 25	3 22	3 22	81—15— 96
L. W. Tho'n.	3 25	0 25	0 25	3 25	97—12—100
A. W. Hexa'r.	6 22	6 25	6 25	6 24	76—30—100
E. W. Derr'k.	4 25	4 25	4 25	4 24	85—16—100
F. W. Tho'n.	0 22	0 22	0 22	0 24	90— 0— 90
W. B. Ogden.	2 25	0 24	0 21	2 25	92—10—100
D. S. McMa'n.	2 24	1 24	1 23	0 23	91— 5— 96

WINNERS.

Travers Island Cup—D. L. Culver.
Haslin Cup—A. L. Burns and L. W. Thompson.
Tournament Cup—R. L. Spotts and L. W. Thompson.
Accumulation Cup—R. L. Spotts.
High Scratch—R. L. Spotts.
High Handicap—A. W. Hexamer.
Special—E. W. Leask.

GOULD AND McKEAN WIN.

Amateurs Beat Professionals Easily at Court Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—Jay Gould of Philadelphia, the national amateur court tennis champion, took on Q. A. S. McKean of the Boston A. A. as partner in a special doubles match against Otto Glocker and Billy Hartley, the Boston A. A. professionals, today and defeated them in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5, 8—6. The amateurs were not accustomed to playing together and the professionals were the favorites.

Hartley and Glocker started their play against McKean, but he made all sorts of brilliant returns, and his volleys soon caused the professionals to shift to all-round play.

Gould and McKean used the "railroad" service to great advantage, the Philadelphian particularly. The final game in the third set went to deuce twice before Gould and McKean scored the aces necessary to win.

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That jarred his ear?

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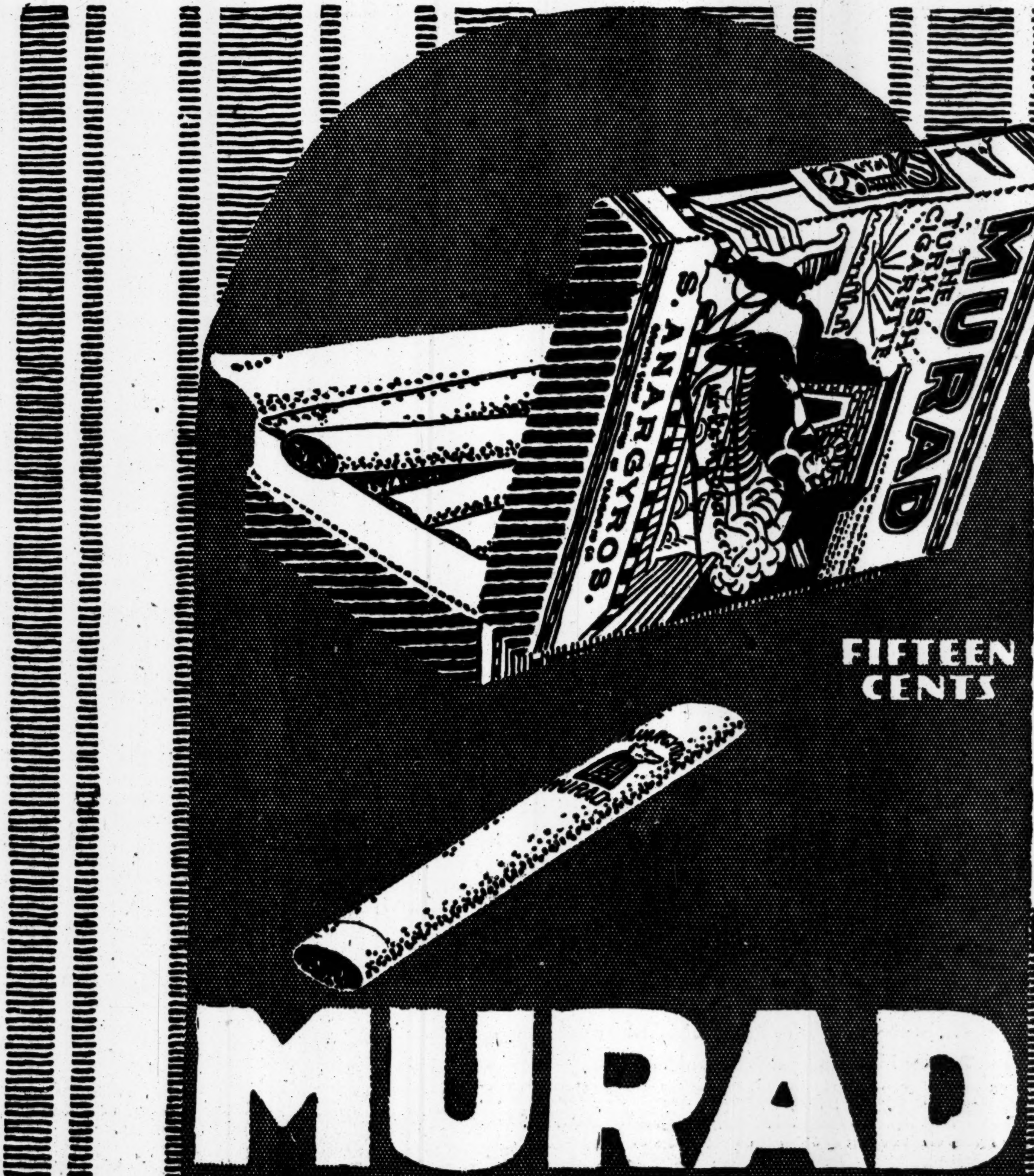

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Tabernacle Jammed and Other Thousands Are Unable to Get In.

ASSAILS SOCIETY'S SINS

Mothers of Marriageable Daughters Advised to Give Their Girls More Care.

PLEADS FOR PROHIBITION

Evangelist Tells Throngs That "This Is God's Set Time for New York City."

The comparatively light attendance which has marked some afternoon meetings of the Billy Sunday revival was offset yesterday when, despite a cold, raw day, some 60,000 people tried to fight their way into the tabernacle at Broadway and 168th Street for the two services. In the afternoon the auditorium, which will hold about 20,000 when the lobbies are filled with standing crowds, was packed, and many who came to the doors were turned away.

By 5 o'clock the crowds were coming up for the night service, which was supposed to start at 7:30. The doors were opened at 6, and a great crowd was already waiting. Before 7 o'clock the house was filled, with many sitting on the steps of the rostrum and in the sawdust in front of the seats. So crowded was the platform behind the pulpit that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was crowded into the reporters' box, and many other leaders of the campaign were glad to find a few inches of floor space anywhere. When the doors were closed and the preliminary meeting began at 7 o'clock there must have been nearly 22,000 in the tabernacle, and thousands more crowded around the building on all sides, fighting for places near the windows to catch dim glimpses of what was going on within.

Sailors Hear the Sermon.

Among those in the front rows were many sailors from the battleships Illinois, Maine, and New Jersey of the reserve fleet.

Sunday's night sermon was his famous attack upon the sins of society. The text was taken from Luke 6:46, "Why call Ye me Lord, Lord and do not the things I say?" He attacked the liquor traffic, he criticised cigarettes, divorce, stinginess, and political corruption; he decried the union of Church and State, but declared that God had been with America from the days of Columbus, through all her wars, and was now hovering over the Stars and Stripes in the world conflict. The part which dealt with the shortcomings of social life was illustrated with a parable about the misfortune of a "big eater" out in Iowa, who had choked on a large morsel of ham. He was choking to death, said Sunday, till a friend told him to get down on his hands and knees, (and the preacher suited the action to the word.) Then his friend took up a clabboard and said: "Now, when I hit, you cough." "And then," said the preacher, "his friend swung back and swatted him; and he coughed; and it was gone. There! Some of you are choking to death, swallowing the forbidden things of this world. It may take some of the good, hard clapboards of the gospel to dislodge you."

The crowd cheered and laughed. Some of the expressions used by Mr. Sunday in this anecdote cannot be printed.

"I have no quarrel with society," he said, "but with the sinful practices of society. We all like parties, but the most useless woman in the world is the society woman who lives for frappes. If you only knew the inner life of some of the wealthier class you'd know how empty the lives of some of these society butterflies are. With all its wealth society today is fast hastening to the fate that overtook Sodom, and Gomorrah, and Pompeii, Herculaneum, where God Almighty made old Vesuvius vomit lava till it buried them fifty feet deep.

"If you can join gracefully in the inanities of a dinner you will pass muster, but if you happen to be familiar with what the real men of the country are doing you'll be looked on as a bore.

Advice to Mothers.

"Look at some of these little painted-faced, manicured-finger-nailed, pencilled-eyebrowed, frizzled-haired, ragtime singing sissies that couldn't turn a flapjack—they sit down to the piano and sing, 'Oh, Does the Spearmint Lose Its Flavor on the Bedpost Over Night?'

"You women, if you don't know what kind of company your daughter keeps or at what hour she hits the hay, your roar when the gossips begin to talk will sound like the wheeze on a jewsharp. A fool girl who insists on spooning with every marriageable man in her set ought to be taken to the woodshed and relieved of her surplus of affection with a slipper. It's a good deal harder to marry off a girl that's been pawed over by every yap in the community than it is to fatten a sheep on shavings. It's harder to fool a sharp-eyed suitor than to put a pair of pants on a billygoat.

"When a girl won't marry a man with 160 acres and a hundred red hogs to his name because he doesn't know a tango from a load of hay it's a lead-pipe cinch she'll fall for somebody at ten per with one pair of holeproofs. I think a prospective husband ought to show money more than enough to pay for the marriage license; he ought to be sound in body, mind, and morals. Every generation has a right not only to be born, but to be well born." [Applause.]

Mr. Sunday catalogued the expenditures of the country for various sorts of pleasure, some of which he characterized as innocent in themselves. One of the expenditures was $200,000,000 a year for dogs. "I like a good dog," said Sunday, "but I don't like to see a woman hugging and kissing one. [Applause.] A woman must love something, but I don't call a pug dog something. No man with red blood in his veins likes to play second fiddle to a bow-legged bulldog."

Would Put God Into Politics.

"I am an anti-saloon Republican, but I vote for a Democrat if I think he is a better man. [Applause.] I didn't vote for Wilson, but I'll back him to the last ditch. [Applause.] The trouble with American politics is that we have no God in it. But there's a gang of devils—fraud, office-seeking, graft, wastefulness. I do not believe in the union of church and State, and you never can unite and dictate and run this Government by any ecclesiastical power on God Almighty's dirt. We'll swim our horses in blood to their bridles first. But I would like to see a party, open and above board and without cant, that would say, 'We believe in God—the God in whose name Columbus discovered America; the God of George Washington and the Continental Army of 1812 and 1848 and of 1861 and 1898, the God who hovers over the Stars and Stripes today in the conflagration of the world.

"But, you say, we shouldn't put God in a political platform for there are some men who don't believe in Him. Listen to me. There are some men who don't believe in honesty, in decency, in purity, or in property rights. Would you refuse to enact a law because there are men who break laws? All good men and all good women believe in God and in Jesus Christ, and an overwhelming victory awaits the party that's got the grit to make an acknowledgment of the God that has blessed us with harvests, health, and protection against foreign enemies.

"I believe the law of Moses was the best law ever given—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Jesus Christ doesn't abrogate it; if everybody loved his neighbor as Christ commands there would be no need for 'an eye for an eye.'

"Resist not evil. That and love your enemies are the hardest commands for me. I think if a man hit me on the right cheek I wouldn't turn the other; I'd clear for action. [Applause.] But I'd be ashamed of it afterward. 'Pray for them that despitefully use you.' That's hard for me to live up to, but I try."

He gave statistics of the liquor traffic: "They wasted as much grain in breweries and distilleries last year as they made into bread, enough to feed England or France. The saloon stands with its foot on the neck of the American people, and says to the Government: 'Don't disturb me.' The wage earner has two and a half billion left in his pocket. Wait till I get the swag, and I'll give you 10 per cent.' The Government gets about one-third of its revenue from a business that is wasting the people away. In my opinion it's contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

"The liquor traffic is folding its tents, thank God, and preparing to wriggle into hell, from out of which wriggled its carcass. By the grace of God I'll live long enough to preach its funeral sermon. Hold on, old bullneck! Some day you'll meet your customers with no counter between you. You'll enter into the just reward of your business, eternal damnation. All the men, women, and children you have damned will crowd about you and show their bitter wounds and say, 'Damn you, you made them.' They'll show you their burning, unquenchable thirst—'Damn you, you made it.' They'll push you to the smoking abyss of hell while amid those crags and peaks the screams roll up from the bottomless pit—'Woe to him that puts the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'

"This nation spent $1,200,000,000 last year for tobacco. I'm not a crank about tobacco. A man can be a Christian if he uses it, but he'd be a better one if he didn't. (Applause.) The cigarettes smoked in this country last year, placed end to end, would reach 3,060,410 miles. Keep on smoking the cigarette, and you'll wake up some morning to find your brains running out on the pillow, you little fool.

A Catholic as to Divorce.

"When it comes to divorce I am a Roman Catholic from the top of my head to the bottom of my feet. I am an ordained minister of the gospel, and I'll never remarry a divorced person." He told a story of a man in a silk hat and frock coat with "trousers creased so you could sharpen a knife on them," who came to Sunday's home in Chicago one day with "a peach of a girl" and wanted to be married. "I found he'd been divorced," said the evangelist, "and that his wife was still living. So I said: 'Twenty-three for you.'"

"There is no prejudice between man and man, between masses and classes, between capital and labor, which cannot be driven from the world by the principles of Jesus Christ made manifest in men. But Jesus said, 'Forgive your debtors'; the world says, 'Sue them for the dough.' Jesus said, 'It is better to give than to receive'; the world says, 'Get all you can and then can all you can get.' Jesus said, 'Ye cannot serve God and mammon'; the world says, 'Serve God on Sunday and mammon the rest of the week.' Jesus said, 'Love your neighbor as yourself'; the world says, 'First come I, then I come again.' Jesus said, 'If a man smite thee on one cheek turn to him the other'; the world says, 'Call a cop.' Jesus said, 'Whosoever would become great among you, let him be the servant of the rest'; the world says, 'If you want to be some pumpkins, keep a valet.'"

God's Time Set for New York.

Sunday drew to a close with one foot on his chair and the other on his pulpit, shouting: "This is God's set time for New York City. I never saw God's spirit move so since the days when Peter Stuyvesant had a pasture where the St. Regis Hotel stands. If this city will yield to Jesus Christ, the whole United States of America will follow suit, the churches will be filled from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the influence of this great metropolis—if it will only open its arms and heart and say, 'Jesus Christ, come in.'"

The crowd interrupted with a brust of cheering at this point, and though Sunday told them that he had meant to say more, his musicians were already swinging the audience into "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Advance copies of the sermon given out by Sunday's assistants, representing the talk as delivered elsewhere, contained a paragraph reading as follows:

"Don't you dare stand up and say that God has nothing to do with war. How do you know God doesn't mean for the Allies to punish Germany for the miserable heresy that crawled out of Heidelberg and Leipsic? How do you know He doesn't mean for Germany to punish Russia because of Russia's persecution of the Jews? How do you know God doesn't mean for Germany to punish France because of France's tearing down of monasteries?"

It could not be learned whether this paragraph was omitted because of the change in international relations; but Sunday usually makes some alterations in the text of his sermons and frequently omits passages given at other times.

The preliminary musical service in the afternoon was made notable by sectional singing of the favorite Sunday revival hymn, "Brighten the Corner Where You Are," with the policemen and firemen on duty at the tabernacle singing lustily on the last line. It was announced that Sunday's sermon on the home, which Homer Rodeheaver, his chief assistant, intimated might be "more helpful to folks in New York than any other he could preach," would be preached at both the afternoon and evening services on Wednesday.

New Article for Creed.

The text in the afternoon was Sunday's favorite, which he always writes as part of his signature, 2 Timothy, 2.15: "Study to show thyself approved unto God." It was a denunciation of the Church's departure from orthodox theology in the main. "There is only one way to keep out of hell," the evangelist shouted, "and that is through the shed blood of Jesus Christ. We need a new article in our creed—'I believe in hell, fire, and brimstone.' A woman said to me, 'I don't believe in frightening struggling humanity.' Well, I don't believe in lying to humanity."

Sunday drew great applause by stopping after a long line of adjectives and tearing off his collar.

"My mission in life," he said, "is to tear off the bark and clear away the fog and mist so you can see more clearly the bleeding form of the Son of God. The Ethical Culturist says: 'Bill, some of your doctrines are too crude for the enlightened people of the twentieth century.' Then, to hell with the twentieth century!

"All the troubles I have ever had have been due to the mistake of temporizing with the devil. When I have been subsidized by the fear of criticism, and played to the grandstand and bleachers, I have miserably failed. There are a multitude of preachers in New York who can preach the gospel better than I can, but nobody can preach a better gospel.

"The church has been a victor in just such proportion as she has been evangelistic. A church which is not evangelistic owes the community an apology for its useless, good-for-nothing existence. Social service is all right. I believe in social service. But don't substitute it for salvation.

No Veneer on the Gospel.

"The revival of our day must be a revival in doctrine. Upon the sterner side of the gospel there must be no veneer. Nobody is afraid of God nowadays. Humanitarianism is exalted."

Sunday attacked the bad influence of fiction, particularly of an unnamed book he had read which advocated marriage "on the installment plan, like buying furniture." "I thank God," he said, "that such damnable, hellish, irreligious doctrine will never find devotees as long as there are people to preach God's truth.

"I haven't one word to say against any man or woman born across the sea. I'm glad they've come to the land of the free and the home of the brave to build homes and rear families. But I object to America becoming the back dooryard for Europe to dump her paupers and criminals in. In my humble opinion, you have no right to be called an American citizen if you mock at the Church. This is a Christian nation, so established by a decision of the late Justice Brewer."

There was the usual reference to the liquor traffic. "I serve notice on the liquor dealers of New York," Sunday shouted, "you dirty, infamous, bull-necked, weasel-eyed, white-livered imps, if you think you can assassinate my character and get away with it I'll give you dirty dogs the best run for your money your ever had. (Applause.) I've put my old dukes under their dirty faces for twenty years."

"If any army was officered like the average church it would mean defeat before you could cock the first gun. It's as hard to get a good many church officers to do anything as to drag a cat backwards by the tail over a carpet.

For Free Church Pews.

"I believe pews in the church ought to be free. (Applause.) Rented pews engender strife, caste, and selfishness. Here in this tabernacle the richest man in New York can't move you six inches. You've got squatter sovereignty rights." Then he burlesqued the way in which a well-dressed man is well received, while a "hobo" is escorted out of the average church. His mimicry took him down the steps off the platform, with his hand in the collar of the imagined hobo, clear back to the row in which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland sat with William B. Millar and other leaders of the local committee.

"Multitudes of people would be Christians for a glad hand and a smile," said Sunday, "when a sermon never makes a dent in their hides."

At the finish he was standing on the pulpit with both feet, waving his handkerchief and calling: "Oh, New York; you don't need the home airs. You don't need 'When the Roll is Called Up Yonder' and 'The Sweet By and By.' You need martial music. You need 'Hold the Fort, for I am Coming.' How many of you will say, 'God, I'll stand by you; by the cross of Jesus Christ; by my country; by my flag. Lift up your hands." Twenty thousand hands were raised in the air, and Rodeheaver and the two pianists led the audience into "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus."

This is Sunday's day off. He will rest during the daylight hours, but will speak at the dinner of the Methodist Social Union at the Biltmore tonight. On Wednesday, at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, the first of the business women's luncheons will be held, a light luncheon, with inspirational talks from Bible texts, going on from 11 to 2 for different shifts of girls. On Thursday night the Business Women's Council will meet at the Brick Presbyterian Church.

The management of the Y. W. C. A. cafeteria operated in connection with the tabernacle has issued a statement in reply to the decision of the Bartenders' and Waiters' Unions to investigate reports of the employment of non-union labor at the institution. "The cafeteria," says the management, "employs neither waiters nor bartenders, nor has it any disinclination to employ union labor. The cooks employed are union men, although not affiliated with the Central Federated Union. There is, at the present time, no union of waitresses in New York City. All the employes are on union hours, and their scale of wages has been approved by a former organizer of the Waitresses' Union. The steam table girls, whose duty is not serving tables, but assisting people to select their food from a counter; the floor girls, who clear the tables of used dishes and place them on wagons; the bus boys, who take the wagons to the kitchen, are all working on a strictly eight-hour basis, a principle on which the Y. W. C. A. has taken a positive stand."

The cafeteria was visited, between 11 A. M. and 10 P. M. yesterday, by 18,815 persons. The crowd was so much larger than had been expected that many articles of food were exhausted, and not all the 18,815 were fed.

SUNDAY AT HIPPODROME.

Appears at Newsboys' Benefit That Nets $10,000 for Fund.

Billy Sunday established a precedent last night. For the first time in his career as an evangelist he appeared on a mixed program, and for the first time in the thirty years that have passed since his conversion he entered a theatre in which a theatrical entertainment was being given. Mr. Sunday has often exhorted from the stage of a playhouse, but never before as one of a group of miscellaneous artists.

The occasion for this radical departure was the annual benefit for the newsboys given at the Hippodrome. The committee in charge asked the revivalist to take part and he readily consented, coming to the playhouse shortly before 10 o'clock. As soon as he began to speak he said that his presence was not to be construed to mean that he believed in the Sunday theatre, or in Sunday baseball either, for that matter. He disapproved heartily of both, he said, and he had only agreed to come because of his friendship for the newsboys, who to him were typical Americans because they started at the bottom and quite often, because of our democratic institutions, reached the top.

And then he proceeded to tell the story of his conversion thirty years ago, when he was a ball player in Chicago. With his instinct for crowd psychology, he had probably guessed that this audience would be interested in the tale with its touches of baseball history and made thrilling by the unique manner of its recital. He guessed rightly, and many who were in the audience will no doubt respond to his closing invitation to come up to the tabernacle and hear the answer to the question of whether he or some of the other members of the ball team who remained unconverted made the right choice.

Before Mr. Sunday spoke Homer Rodeheaver sang "Brighten the Corner" and then played it on his trombone, having the audience join in the chorus.

After Mr. Sunday's talk, Mrs. Sunday, who had stood at one side of the stage while her husband was speaking, stepped out and was introduced to the audience. During the talk a group of stage hands fringed the stage, which was only one of a number of indications that Mr. Sunday was the principal magnet that had attracted one of the biggest crowds the Hippodrome has ever seated and turned away. An auditorium several times its size could have been filled by these who applied for admission.

Of course the magnitude of the bill had a good deal to do with it. There were forty numbers on the program, from "Jass" bands to concert pianists, from Joe Jackson to grand opera stars. There were so many artists that no one was allowed more than five or ten minutes.

Only a few newsboys were fortunate enough to be present, because few could afford seats, but many of them will receive enjoyment as a result of the show. In the neighborhood of $10,000 was realized and this will be spent in maintaining the newsboys' Summer camp on Staten Island.

CARUSO, WAR BENEFIT STAR.

Tree and Julia Marlowe Among Many in Allies' Program.

Caruso will sing three songs at the Metropolitan benefit on Tuesday night, the proceeds of which go equally to a fund for mutilated soldiers of the Allies and to relief work of the Musical Union of Women Artists, a local branch of the like-named organization in Paris. Sarah Bernhardt is among the patrons of the evening. Mme. Alda has a group of songs, Sir Herbert Tree will recite a monologue from "Trilby," and there are airs from "Madama Butterfly" for Sybil Vane, and from "Manon" for Gabrielle Gills. Others are Roshanara and Eva Gauthier, Maurice and Florence Walton, Gilda Darthy and, among the latest volunteers, Isadora Duncan.

The long program will begin at 8:15 o'clock, instead of 8:30 as printed on the tickets. In one tableau Julia Marlowe is to give a recitation of "Verdun," and E. H. Sothern will read Alan Seeger's "Ode to the Americans Fallen in France." Frances Alda will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," Povla Frijsh the "Marseillaise," and Alica Verlet "La Brabanconne" of Belgium, supported by a chorus of 1,000 women.

In a final tableau of the allied countries will be Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff, representing America; Gertrude Atherton, France; Mrs. Wagstaff, England; Princess Troubetzkoy, Russia; Mrs. Selden Bacon, Japan; Mme. Riabouchimsky, Italy; Miss de Sadeleer, Belgium; Mrs. Thompson Seton, Rumania; Julie Opp Faversham, Portugal; Dr. Rosalie Morton, Serbia, and Mme. Almonte, Montenegro.

Movie Exhibitors Plan Protection.

A convention of the leading motion-picture exhibitors of the United States will begin sessions here tomorrow for the purpose of forming a protective organization. The plan is to form a large corporation with a capital stock of $20,000,000, which will look after the interests of the members. The exhibitors feel that they have been more or less at the mercy of the producers, and that through organization they can remedy some of the evils of the distribution of films.

STOKELEY IN THE VAN OF RECORD ROAD RUN

Negro Harrier Leads 250 to the Finish of Paulist A. C. Handicap Race.

19 CLUBS ENTER TEAMS

St. Christopher Quintette Has Narrow Margin Over Macomb A. C. Runners for Scoring Honors.

The record road race field of the season, numbering about 250 harriers, competed yesterday in the annual handicap run of the Paulist Athletic Club and furnished passersby along the route of about five miles probably the most interesting road-running spectacle of the 1916-17 season. One of the largest crowds which has ever witnessed a race of this kind saw the youthful harriers get away from the starting line in front of the Paulist clubhouse in West Sixtieth Street, and the same large gathering was on hand to greet the field as the men came racing across the finish line in so great numbers and in such close formation that they had to be stretched in a single line by the judges at the finish so that the officials could record their numbers in the proper order.

In this big field thirty-one metropolitan clubs had representatives, and of this number nineteen entered full teams of five men each in a battle for team honors, creating another record for the road-running season.

The field was led home by W. Stokeley, a negro runner of St. Christopher A. C., who started with a handicap allowance of three minutes and fifteen seconds, and ran one of the best races of his career to finish the journey in the van in 28:05, actual time. Practically from the start the event developed into a duel between Stokeley, Joseph Pollard of the Morningside A. C., who started with an allowance of 3:45, and J. Nulty, the Millrose A. A. harrier, who got away from the three-minute mark. The limit handicap allowance was four minutes, but this trio overtook the leaders about one-half mile from the start.

Stokeley, however, showed the best ability, and his endurance powers brought him home first about twenty yards ahead of Pollard. Stokeley went out in front of the field when the leaders of the pack had turned Ninety-seventh Street, and he carried the runners along at a merry pace for the remainder of the distance. Nulty came home a close third.

In the battle for fast-time honors Victor Voteretsas, the Morningside A. C. harrier, starting from scratch, proved best, and covered the course in the actual time of 26:00 4-5, finishing in thirty-first position. Charlie Pores, the Millrose A. A. athlete, the other scratch runner, crossed the finish line in forty-fourth place for second fast-time honors, his figures being 26:20.

The feat of Stokeley in finishing in first place gave his club the team honors of the event, two points better than the tally compiled by the Macomb's A. C. quintet. The St. Christopher athletes finished with a low total of 145.

The order of finish of the first forty runners follows:

	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1—W. Stokeley, St. Christopher A. C.	3:15	28:05
2—J. Pollard, Morningside A. C.	3:45	28:49
3—J. Nulty, Millrose A. A.	3:00	28:11
4—T. Dorian, unattached	4:00	29:24
5—Wm. Schippell, Holy Cross Lyceum	3:45	29:10
6—F. Powers, Mohawk A. C.	4:00	29:25
7—J. Flynn, Macomb's A. C.	4:00	29:27
8—M. Petterson, Paulist A. C.	4:00	29:32
9—F. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C.	3:30	28:08
10—M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A.	2:45	28:25

William Burke, Union Settlement A. C., (3:45,) 29:26; G. Andrews, New York A. C., (2:30,) 28:14; E. Whitly, Macomb's A. C., (4:00,) 29:45; H. Kearns, Pastime A. C., (3:45,) 29:31; G. Fredericks, Kings County A. A., (3:30,) 29:17; T. P. Herner, Ozanam A. A., (3:30,) 29:20; J. Dugan, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (4:00,) 29:51; W. Van Bargen, Kings County A. A., (3:00,) 28:52; D. Dougherty, Paulist A. C., (4:00,) 29:55; W. Johanning, unattached, (2:45,) 28:41; P. Mooney, New York A. C., (3:30,) 29:27; J. Gross, Union Settlement A. C., (4:00,) 29:58; J. Horne, Bronx Church House, (4:00,) 29:59; L. Lieberman, Pastime A. C., (4:00,) 30:00; S. Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., (2:15,) 28:16; L. Schmidt, Bronx Church House, (2:00,) 28:02; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C., (4:00,) 30:03; J. Daley, Macomb's A. C., (2:45,) 28:40; A. Morris, St. Christopher A. C., (1:30,) 27:35; J. Brunson, unattached, (2:45,) 28:51; V. Voteretsas, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 26:00 4-5; C. A. Hall, Hollywood Inn A. A., (3:00,) 29:08; J. Hand, unattached, (3:30,) 29:39; J. Cleary, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., (4:00,) 30:10; F. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C., (4:00,) 30:11; P. Lawless, Union Settlement A. C., (4:00,) 30:12; G. Williams, St. Christopher A. C., (2:30,) 28:44; L. Egan, Annunciation A. C., (4:00,) 30:14; W. C. Burkhard, Bronx Church House, (3:00,) 29:15; C. A. Ten Eyck, New York A. C., (1:30,) 27:46.

TEAM SCORES.

St. Christopher A. C.	1	22	26	32	64—145
Macomb's A. C.	5	11	25	43	63—147
Union Settlement A. C.	9	19	31	41	49—149
Morningside A. C.	2	27	47	54	66—196
Ozanam A. A.	14	37	44	48	53—196
Bronx Church House	20	23	33	36	86—198
92d St. Y. M. H. A.	15	38	42	46	58—199
Brooklyn A. A.	8	35	51	52	57—203
Mohawk A. C.	4	24	39	67	77—211
Pastime A. C.	12	21	30	70	83—216
Paulist A. C.	6	17	59	73	75—229
St. Anselm's A. C.	7	40	50	61	72—230
New York A. C.	10	18	34	87	90—239
Kings County A. A.	13	16	65	84	93—271
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	29	56	60	69	79—293
Hollywood Inn A. A.	28	55	78	81	82—324
Holy Cross Lyceum	3	85	88	92	95—363
St. Jerome's C. C.	45	62	80	89	91—367
Glencoe A. C.	68	71	74	76	94—393

FOUR FOILSMEN QUALIFY.

Pitt, Allison, Nunes, and Lyon to Represent City in Nationals.

Steddiford Pitt, P. W. Allison, and Leo Nunes, all of the New York A. C., and A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club, qualified to represent the New York division in the competition for the national sabres championship which will begin next week at the Hotel Astor. These four swordsmen were the only survivors of a field of nine competitors who contested in the series of bouts held at the New York A. C. which did not conclude until an early hour yesterday morning.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five furlongs. Imperator, 117 pounds; Josefina Zarate, 99; King Baggot, 108; Queen of the Sea, 99; Sureget, 107; Kathryn Gray, 103; Resign, 113; Sweeter Than Sugar, 105; *El Rey, 99; Silvey Shapiro, 110; Swift Fox, 100; *Sleep Sam, 95; Al Hudson, (imp.,) 108; Owana, 111; *Viley, 102, and *Polly J., 104.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; four furlongs. Piedra, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Miss Hanafara, 112; Payment, 112; June Bug, 112; Lady Eileen, 112; Charley Leydecker, 115; Bonnie Brook, 112; Austral, 115; Umatilla, 112; Irish Kiss, (imp.,) 115; Producer, 115; Onward, 115, and Star Spangled, 115.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five and a half furlongs. *Burbank, 94 pounds; Tandsticker, 112; Sable, (imp.,) 99; Casaba, 107; *Brobeck, 99; *Carl Roberts, 117; Quid Nunc, 112; Tarves, 99; *Thursday Nighter, 99; Jim Basey, 112; *Humiliation, 107; Two Royals, 117; Lohengrin, 112; Lady London, 107, and Parlor Boy, 120. Also eligible: O'Hagan, 112; Wizard, 116; Meelicka, 107; Owaga, 94; Gaelic, 117; *Encore, 112; Stellarina, 106; Royalist, 106; Royalist, 106; Smirking, 111; Freshet, 99; Carlaverock, 107, and Viley, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Ambrose, 117 pounds; Brookfield, 114; Laura, 106; Royal Interest, 111; Cannonade, 114; Durin, 111, and *Preston Lynn, 112.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; The Harford Handicap; five and a half furlongs. Sand Marsh, 128 pounds; Kewessa, 114; Skiles Knob, 96; J. J. Lillis, 111; Pennant, 132; Starting, 110; Fruit Cake, 105; Robert Bradley, 109; Leochares, 130; Anita, 108; Lady Moll, 93; Top o' the Morning, 119; Dunga Din, 92; Tea Caddy, 108; Blue Fox, 95; Hauberk, 116, and David Craig, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; five furlongs. Scarpia II., (imp.,) 105 pounds; Courtship, (imp.,) 115; Sea Gull, 112; Valerie West, 107; Star Finch, 112; Mae Murray, 110; Amalgamator, 115; Reprobate, 115; Bell Ringer, 115; Jimmy Burns, 105; Tyrant, (imp.,) 112; Beautiful Morn, 112; Lady Moll, 113; Kilts, 107; Captain Ray, 112; Hyannis, 112; Firing Line, 105; Napoleon, 112; Crepuscule, (imp.,) 113; Dunga Din, 115, and Friendless, 122.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and seventy yards. *Balgee, 104 pounds; Chilton King, 109; Thesleres, 107; Stanley S., 107; Tamerlane, 107; Virginia W., 102; Voluspa, 107; Choctaw, 107; *Zamloch, 102; High Horse, 112; Egmont, 112; Harry Lauder, 107; *Prime Harry, 107; Brickley, 107; Devil Fish, (imp.,) 109; Jerry, 107; *River King, 107, and *Repton, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear; track fast.

SIGN WELSH AND KILBANE.

Noted Boxers to Meet in This City May 1, According to Plan.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—Managers of Freddy Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, and Johnny Kilbane, world's champion featherweight, signed articles here tonight for a ten-round bout to take place in New York May 1. The boxers will weigh 135 pounds at 2 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
LAST 6 DAYS
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
"Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times.

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S LITTLE CLUB
44th St. Thea. Bldg. Phone Bryant 827.

44TH ST. THEATRE, near Broadway. Phone 7292 Bryant. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
2 WEEKS ONLY Beginning TONIGHT
ROBERT B.
MANTELL
(Direction of William A. Brady)
In Repertory:
TONIGHT AT 8:15 MERCHANT OF VENICE
Tues. Eve., Hamlet; Wed. Mat., Merchant of Venice; Wed. Eve., Richelieu; Thurs. Eve., Macbeth; Fri. Eve., King Lear; Sat. Mat., Macbeth; Sat. Eve., Richard III.

275th Time!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinees Wed., Thursday & Sat.

SEE THE 13th CHAIR
48TH ST. By Bayard Veiller
Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Eves. 8:20.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15.
Matinees Wednesday & Sat. 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JOE WEBER offers
EILEEN
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE

Maxine Elliott's 39, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre Special.
IDEN PAYNE'S PRODUCTION TUESDAY, THURS. & FRI. GRASSHOPPER MATINEES ONLY at 2:30

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND | Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.
Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30 Popular Mat. Wed. 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces
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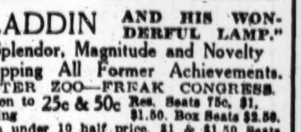
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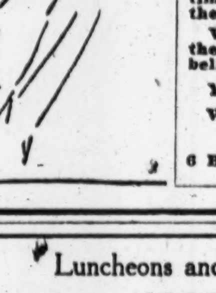

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Copy Letter. New York, April 12, 1917.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1917.

"THE SUPREME TEST."

The President's powerful appeal to all the people of this country to do their full share, individually, to help the country in its fight for "what "we believe and wish to be the rights "of mankind and the future peace "and security of the world" will stir the nation mightily. When the President speaks his voice reaches the remotest corners of the land, and President Wilson has never spoken more clearly, sincerely or convincingly than in this short address. The effect of it cannot be doubted. It will be responded to with patriotic enthusiasm, with steadfast determination on the part of the people to heed the Chief Magistrate's exhortation to "speak, and act, and serve together."

The vast military and naval preparations which the Government has in hand he considers the simplest part of the great task. The nation must not only feed its soldiers and sailors but must supply abundant food for a large part of those nations with which we have made common cause. With our enormous resources we can accomplish all that he asks, if every man, woman, and child does his full share. We must have ships to carry across the ocean the supplies our allies need, "submarines or no submarines." That is the essential point, that is the phrase that will be on all lips. "Submarines or no submarines," our fleets of supply ships must cross the ocean, carrying food, raw materials for the looms and manufactories of England, France, Italy, and Russia, rails and railway rolling stock, cattle and horses.

Our industries must be made more efficient and prolific than ever, our farmers, who will have all the help the Government can give them, must increase the productiveness of their lands. Upon the South the President urges the need of planting foodstuffs in great quantities as well as cotton, to forego the temptation to profit by the present prices of its great staple. To the middlemen he utters a kindly word of caution and encouragement, to the railway men, managers and operatives alike, to men and women in all trades and professions, in all stations of life, he directly delivers his message.

A noble, well-timed message it is, and it will arouse the people of this country to a strong sense of their responsibility. All that is asked of them they can do, better than any other nation in the world's history. Who can doubt that "the supreme test" will be bravely and successfully met?

NEW CHEMICAL SUPPLIES.

Our manufacturers of chemicals and drugs are ready to satisfy any demand caused by the war. Two and a half years ago they were unprepared. Germany had almost monopolized the trade in chemicals. Stimulated by the need of supplies for our makers of goods for use in peace and also by the foreign demand for explosives, the growth of our chemical industries has been so extraordinary that of such products as carbolic acid, benzol, and toluol we are now manufacturing as much as the world consumed before the war. The capital of new companies formed is $184,000,000.

Almost every day there is commercial news that directs attention to this industrial growth. Negotiations have begun for the consolidation of several dyestuff corporations, capitalized at nearly $10,000,000, and a company was incorporated, with large capital, to take nitrates from the air on the northern Pacific Coast. Within the last few weeks millions have been added to the sums invested for the production of potash from kelp in Southern California, and new dyestuff plants have been established there to use the by-products of oil refineries. It is shown that our output of vegetable oils has increased from 10 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the quantity consumed in this country.

We are not only meeting the domestic demand for many important chemicals, but are also exporting them. In the seven months that ended with January, exports of chemicals were $107,000,000, or more by 450 per cent. than those of the corresponding months two years ago. Among the gains were dyestuffs, from $456,000 to $5,347,000, and soda salts, from $850,000 to $10,427,000, while the shipments of acids rose from $312,000 to $33,727,000.

The new industries, with their great outputs of products which must be used in modern warfare and are also essential in the arts of peace, are a national asset of great value now, when we are beginning to take part in the greatest of wars. What the Government will require for army and navy can be supplied promptly from our own factories. After the coming of peace we shall have these industries and no longer be dependent, as we were three years ago, upon foreign countries for such chemicals as they make. Their rapid and successful development is highly creditable to American chemists and the capitalists who have worked with them.

CENSORSHIP AND PUBLICITY.

While there is as yet no press censorship law, and the Espionage bill, so drawn as surreptitiously to create a press censorship, has not yet reached a vote, while, indeed, the only existing authority on the subject is the mandate of the Constitution directing the Congress to pass no law abridging the freedom of the press, three members of the Cabinet have addressed to the President a communication recommending the creation of a Committee on Public Information, combining the two functions of "censorship and publicity"; and the President has appointed the committee, including the three Cabinet officers and a civilian Chairman, Mr. George Creel.

Mr. Creel may have been unjustly criticised in Denver, but we are unable to discover in his turbulent career as a municipal officer there, or in his qualities as a writer, or in his services to the Woman Suffrage Party in New York, any evidence of the ability, the experience, or the judicial temperament required "to gain "the understanding and co-operation "of the press," as the three Cabinet officers put it. That he is qualified for any position of authority over the press is made further doubtful by his publicly expressed hostility toward certain newspapers.

As to "rallying the authors of the country," the other function assigned to Mr. Creel, those estimable and gifted ladies and gentlemen can doubtless be made useful in various ways, but essential to the information of the public during the war will be not pleasing fictions prepared by imaginative writers but facts, even painful facts, accurately described by conscientious and competent reporters.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

The hero of the hour is the man with the hoe. The nation's welfare, perhaps the fate of the nation, or even of the world, may depend upon the man behind the plow as truly as upon the man behind the gun. There is a basis of truth in the idea, and there are limits to it. The fact that agriculture is the one great system of production which depends upon muscle power is worth thinking about. Machinery has been applied to farming, but not power on any great scale. Horses go ahead of the plow as truly as six million farmers go behind it. It takes more land to grow corn and oats and general fodder for a horse than for a man. It is a waste of land to put it to supporting 26,000,000 horses instead of a larger number of men. This country could support men instead of horses if power other than muscle were put ahead of the machines they draw.

The bonanza farms use gasoline mastodons, but the farmer on a smaller scale sticks to his horse for lack of a gasoline pony. There is no lack of proof of what power can do to relieve the man with the hoe of his back-breaking, muscle-tearing work. We plow, plant, and harvest by machines, but for the most part muscle moves the machines. With oxen farmers scratched the ground. With horses they plow inches deep. Power plows cultivate a foot deep, reaching sources of fertility and moisture in the subsoil which otherwise escape. There is talk of enlisting two million boys for farm work. Even women are liable to be impressed here as they have been in other countries.

No opposition to such proposals should be made. They will do good in supporting themselves even if what they raise never reaches the statistical supply. But in proportion that unaccustomed muscles are put ahead of the farmers' tools, or behind them, the pity grows. Our main reliance must be upon the men accustomed to such work. They should be reinforced with power as well as with tools. The sure proof of it is that the Germans make it their business to destroy all farm tools which fall into their power. Wagons are sawed in two and farm machinery disabled. A farmer who has a tractor commands the power of several horses.

The food agitation suggests further that our farmers are as unorganized as our banks used to be. In foreign countries banks number fewer hundreds than they number thousands with us. But our industries, except farming, are organized in units of a size without parallel except in Germany. Our industrial workers are many, but our industrial companies are few. The suggestion is that our agriculture would benefit by organization as much as by power. The man with the hoe is a poor reliance compared with the farmer with a roll-top desk and capital invested in machinery. That is the way to attack the high cost of living because it is the cheapest way to abundance, and abundance is the greatest enemy of high prices. Time is of the essence of the problem as the planting season wanes. Machinery is a greater saver of time than of labor. The man on a tractor can do more and do it quicker than men with hoes and horses. That is the way the problem is attacked abroad, using our own tractors. Yet those treating our emergency slight the use of machinery in the country where it was invented, and whence it is being exported.

NOW FOR UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

The passage in the House of Representatives by a unanimous vote of the $7,000,000,000 war budget leaves the members free to act upon the next, and not less important, step toward preparedness, the organization of the United States Army on a war basis. The manner of the passage of the money bill justifies the hope that there will be no futile bickering over the provisions of the Army bill, that it will be passed without delay. All the proposed amendments to the finance bill, which would have hampered the Government in carrying out its plans, such as Towner's, to restrict the bond issue; Sloan's and Green's, to provide for the appointment of a joint Congressional committee to co-operate in making the loans; Moore's, to fix the maturity of the bonds to thirty or fifty years, were voted down. Not a score of votes was cast for any amendment.

In the same spirit amendments to the Army bill designed to cripple its effectiveness should be defeated. We must have a great army, it must be trained. If we are to send soldiers to France they must be disciplined and instructed troops, like those of Great Britain who have lately achieved a great historic victory. Those troops were all trained quickly, as ours must be. We have the men who can accomplish as much when they have been taught how to do it, we have the means to arm and equip them, but we can get them together only by boldly adopting a system of universal service. Every man liable to military duty who is fit to serve, who can be spared from other work needful to the welfare of the nation and the triumph of world democracy, must find his place in the army. All talk in this hour about sticking to the discredited volunteer system is based on ignorance or prejudice, or is designed solely to delay our defensive measures.

COLUMBIA'S WAR HOSPITAL.

The project conceived by Dr. J. Bentley Squier to build a war hospital on the Columbia oval in the Bronx was accepted by the Trustees of Columbia University only a fortnight ago, but the plans have already been made and accepted and the work has already had a practical beginning. The pavilions to be built at once will contain beds for 500 persons, and the hospital will be available in case of any serious accident in this neighborhood, as well as for war. It will be, from the beginning, a well-appointed centre for the training of surgeons, nurses, and others who intend to take part in the Red Cross work at the seat of war. If the United States Government is to take over the control and operation of the large ambulance service established in France by American citizens, the need of such a training institution as this at the principal American port will be increased.

All the preliminary details of management have been completed. The war hospital will be in charge of surgeons and physicians of long established repute. Besides the base hospital, its mobile field units, on the Red Cross plan, will be in good hands. The cost of erecting the buildings already planned and maintaining the hospital for one year will be about $700,000. There is no doubt that this sum will be quickly obtained from private sources. Large subscriptions have already been received, but to carry on the splendid work thus initiated, and to make this practical training hospital a permanent institution, as it should be, a great deal of money will be required.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Unexpectedly, the French Government has protested at Peking against railroad construction by an American company on part of the route recently selected, asserting that China, two and a half years ago, in a note now for the first time made known, gave France preference in railroad financing there. The protest has been forwarded to Washington. It is difficult to understand why such an objection is now formally raised. France cannot build a railroad in China or supply capital to be used in that way. She is borrowing much abroad and needs the help of the United States for rebuilding in her invaded territory. A contract for such reconstruction, involving an expenditure of $40,000,000, was made with American bankers last week. Probably a settlement of the matter can easily be arranged by the Governments at Washington and Paris.

The protest ought not to interfere with or delay construction under the American railroad builders' contract. Six surveying parties began work a few weeks ago on the chosen routes, 1,100 miles in all, and the company's President said that the rails were to be laid within a few months. This warranted an inference that Japan's objections, which menaced the project before Count Terauchi became Premier, had been withdrawn, and there were indications that Japan and the American company would work together in the execution of that part of the contract which provides for improvement of the Grand Canal. Japan's favorable attitude was in harmony with many recent authoritative expressions of her friendship for the United States. The cost of the railroads will be at least $60,000,000, and it was reported that the Chinese loan securities might be offered to investors in Tokio as well as in this country.

China must borrow not only for the cost of the railroads but also for current expenses. She can get no money now in Europe. Japan and the United States are the only possible sources of supply. Those who are said to represent Japan's Government suggest a joint loan. Baron Suguwara, formerly Minister of Finance, now in this country, expresses hope that there will be such co-operation in financial aid, saying it would prevent any conflict of industrial policies. But there is some evidence that China, distrusting Japan, would oppose this financial co-operation, while heartily welcoming separate assistance from the United States. So far as the war is concerned, China is now one of our allies. In its plans for aiding war partners in Europe, our Government might consider the expediency of giving a little help to this one in Asia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Realizing Eastern Possibilities. Among other consequences of the war for us, and not the least desirable or important, there seems likely to come a new, or rather a renewed, realization of the enormous agricultural possibilities that exist in this part of the country. People have become so accustomed to hearing the Eastern land, and especially the land of New England, described as "exhausted," and therefore worthless, that most of them have come to believe it, and to think hopeless any competition between farmers here and those out West.

There was an element of truth, though only an element, in these ideas when Western land could be obtained for next to nothing by anybody who wanted it, and the homesteader could move to a new allotment when he had used up the original or "natural" stock of plant food in the first. But those days are long past, and the Western lands in many cases now have so advanced in price, though not in value, that their owners are far more handicapped by remoteness from the great markets than Eastern farmers with intelligence and capital are by the difficulties they encounter in cultivating their old and often stony fields.

Appreciation of these facts is spreading slowly through the East, but they have had as yet little effect on the farmers of the old school. They, partly because they lack the money required for the adoption of new methods, but still more because they cling obstinately to the customs of their Colonial ancestors—customs excellent in their time, but lamentably out of date now—raise scanty crops, or none at all, and industriously spread the illusion that there is no profit in Eastern farming. They have, too, an ingrained contempt for what they call "book farming," though that means simply scientific farming, and they leave the markets at their doors to be supplied by farmers who are obliged to pay an enormous tribute to the transportation companies.

There are not a few Eastern farmers, of course, to whom this description does not apply, and the recent slow increase in their numbers should be much hastened by the present movement to supply on favorable terms the capital without which the change from the old or Colonial manner of farming to the new and scientific manner cannot be made.

He Gives Cold Comfort. When the military critic of the Vossische Zeitung, one of Berlin's more important newspapers, announces in print that letters from many of his readers show that their nerves are beginning to give way, he makes a remarkable and significant admission and reveals clearly the existence in Germany of conditions which hitherto have been hoped for, rather than known or even suspected on demonstrable grounds. And for the reassurance of these persons, anxious at last, evidently, as to the outcome of the war, he can only tell them, without proof, that their excitement is unfounded and that they should judge the situation as a whole, not by single events!

The dispatch does not state what are the "single events" to which the military critic refers, but a safe deduction is that he meant the recent great retreat on the Somme, and the later defeats to the eastward of Arras.

If so, it is manifest that there has been little more belief among the German people than elsewhere in the official explanation of Hindenburg's withdrawal, and that the loss of the Vimy ridge is judged by them to be an ominous disaster, the beginning of an end now inevitable. And when the German people see facts as other people see them that end cannot be far below the horizon.

Conscription Means Selection. One owlish statesman in the lower branch of Congress gave characteristic expression last week to the hostility he feels for the idea of "conscription" by saying, with the air of one who settles a great problem, "I am yet to be convinced that an army of slackers who have been conscripted will make the best army for us." He was, of course, entirely right, in the way people who are entirely wrong so often are. That is, an army of conscripted slackers would be the worst, not the best, army for this or any other country.

But what has that indubitable fact to do with the case at issue? Nobody is proposing to make an army out of the material he mentions, and most of us have sufficient faith in the quality of American manhood to believe that there are not enough real slackers in the country to make what, in these days, would be called an army, even if they were all dragged by their reluctant and protesting necks into one place.

What the anti-conscriptionist—he happened to be from Wyoming—forgot, or never knew, is that the plan under consideration rests on the assumption that, with comparatively few and quite negligible exceptions, American citizens are willing and glad to serve their country, provided the system of selection be intelligent and just. Conscription will make possible a selection of that kind by so widening the field for its exercise as to cover the whole country and every man in it.

There are multitudes of men here, some of them rich and a much greater number of them poor, who know that their best service in war can be rendered, not on the firing line, but in supplying the needs of those with different qualifications whom duty calls to that position. Men of the former class should not volunteer, except in a last desperate emergency, but they are not slackers; and they have not the slightest fear of conscription, for they are well aware that under it they can and will be sent or kept where they belong.

Under the volunteer system, on the contrary, many of these men would, and all of them might, feel compelled to answer the call to the colors. Then the result here would be exactly what it was in England during the early stages of the war, because England did not have conscription, and to a less extent in both France and Germany, because those countries, though they did have conscription, had not learned as well as they have learned now that an army can be effective only when it is supported by an equal or larger army efficiently at work far from the sound of the guns.

GERMAN SCHEMING IN 1898.

Mrs. Atherton Adds Some Details of the Alleged Plot to Attack Us.

New York, April 14, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a letter from a Washington correspondent of one of your contemporaries that the interesting fact had just come to light that Great Britain kept Germany off our back during the war with Spain, it may be interesting to learn that this fact was perfectly well known by the McKinley Administration. I was in Washington shortly after the end of the war and Senator Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, spoke of Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister of Great Britain, and uncle of Mr. Balfour, with deep gratitude. It was one of Germany's many mislaid schemes, but it was a sufficiently comprehensive one to "put the United States out of business" by means of a smashing European coalition and then immediately carry out her designs on South America. But Britain put down her heavy hand and the project came to nought. I remember that certain New England Senators, in whom hatred of Britain had been bred since childhood, refused to give her credit for anything, much less helping us to win the Spanish War, but Senator Davis was in a position to know.

I have since been told that Mr. Balfour saw a letter the Kaiser wrote to Queen Victoria on the subject, invoking her influence, but Mr. Balfour himself may vouch for this or deny it when he arrives. GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

Where to Look for Seamen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a well-known fact that the fellow who lives on the water most of his life makes a much better sailor than the one in the city. The Government plans to patrol the coast with the mosquito fleet from New London to Barnegat. The men who live along the coast are the first men they should go after. They know the waters and would also know something about boats.

Starting at New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Greenwich, Portchester, New Rochelle, and many towns along the Jersey coast, such as Long Branch, Asbury Park, &c., the Government could open recruiting stations with little or no expense. I know the papers in these towns would only be too glad to co-operate in the publicity work. A bank or a Y. M. C. A. could be used as a recruiting station. A man now in the reserve who lives in or near the town or city where a recruiting station may be located could handle all the applicants with one man in charge of all these stations.

In regard to the doctors, I think there are enough patriotic physicians, surely one or two in each town, who would be willing to examine the applicants and thereby do their duty to their country.

CHARLES M. MEAD.

New York, April 12, 1917.

"WHEN THE CURTAIN FALLS."

I, too, have watched the Play, though
from a gallery seat—
The play of modern life, its actors men
Who stroll or strut or gallop through
their lines,
Some sad, some gay, but all adventuring
And asking ever eagerly: "What
next?"
All hungering for that supernal food,
Success and Love.

I've seen in this same mad, illusive,
screaming farce
A miracle take place—new reason dawn!
At first, men brutalized and women
cowed
By that familiar devil, Drink . . .
yet all
Agreeing: "It has been . . . must
always be . . ."
And then, incredibly, a new régime,
Clean hatred of the sodden, gruesome
thing,
Until whole Nations, Armies, Governments,
Remould their men by worship of that
god,
Efficiency!

I've seen War swoop like yonder ugly
vulture—down
To claw and kill a race—and then
strange Good
Upspringing from the pest . . . a
cleaner air,
From careless youth fresh courage,
purpose, plan;
From callous worldlings a new tenderness,
A wider vision, guerdon of Themselves!
From worn and angry men a juster view
Of that brave, battered but aspiring
thing
Called Womanhood!

Right closely have I watched this drama, every act!
I've laughed and loved and wept . . .
lived on, past tears . . .
Still hypnotized by action, movement,
plot:
Invisibly I've played my tiny part,
Known fear, dread climax and still aftermath . . .
So, when for me the curtain drops at
last
I'll hasten gladly home, content to say
I've played my part.

And yet I'm watching still . . . I
wait the end
Of all this stench of death, this roar of
guns,
This grip of Titans with relentless gods
As in the olden days—this final drive
Of lust and gold and mad imperial greed
Against the hosts who fight more humanly
For freedom, progress, little People's
rights,
For safety Everywhere, in every land
And on the Seas.

Before the final curtain falls at last
for me,
Great God of Battles . . . and of
Beauty, too!—
Make all secure again thy hurtling
World,
Purge it of cruelty, revenge, lust, greed,
Bring us at last—in honor—thy clean
Dawn
Of cloudless peace!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

A BRITISH LESSON FOR US.

The Waste of the Most Valuable Men Under Volunteer System.

New York, April 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All this opposition to national service makes very painful reading to me as an Englishman who fought in the early days of this war and later came into personal touch with thousands in connection with my recruiting duties. Many hundreds of those who came to us for information left unattested. In the great majority of cases they explained that they were willing and anxious to do their "bit" but refused to give up their jobs when they knew hundreds of slackers were praying around ready to fill them.

Men between 30 and 40 felt it was unjust that they, having made their positions, should go before the younger and more active had been called. Married men were willing to make the sacrifice, but not before the single men had been mustered in. Many of those engaged in responsible work, or holding important positions, or with heavy family responsibilities felt that it was "up to" the Government to decide their duty for them.

One outstanding fact alone condemns the volunteering system as unfair, wasteful, and inefficient. In England, at the outbreak of the war, men of the professional classes and from the universities rushed to the colors to serve in almost any capacity, chiefly as privates, draining the country of the very men who were most needed soon after to officer the new armies.

While the flower of the nation was thus serving humbly at the front, many inferior men were being given commissions at home. In my regiment we had numbers of engineers—civil, mining, and mechanical—many of whom were killed or maimed as mere privates, when their training and abilities would have been so much greater an asset had they been given commissions in the engineers or artillery.

I will cite three special instances:

A friend of mine, an electrical engineer of some standing, was "applied for," but too late. He was killed as a corporal in the infantry.

An analytical chemist was "applied for" to serve in a Government laboratory in connection with explosives. He was wounded twice as a private before he was transferred.

It took four months to secure the discharge of an expert in artificial limbs, whose services were urgently needed and who had enlisted as a private.

These men were mobilized at the outbreak of war, (being obliged to leave occupations where their special abilities were sorely needed,) as they were members of regiments of the Territorial Force, corresponding to your militia.

It is no exaggeration to say that many thousands of the best have been pitiably wasted under the volunteer system, but, worse still, it proved a deterrent instead of an incentive, and pleased none but the despicable wretches who sought to save themselves under its cloak. AN ENGLISHMAN.

TO BORROW DUKE NICHOLAS.

It Is Suggested That the Russian Commander Join Our Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most pathetic figure in Russia today is the Grand Duke Nicholas, erstwhile Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies in the field. One of the greatest, if not the greatest military strategist in Europe, a true patriot and a strong, virile man, he found himself at the greatest crisis in his country's history thwarted and hampered, and all his efforts nullified by a weak, vacillating monarch and a régime honeycombed with treason, graft, and incompetence. While all this is tragic enough as it affects the Grand Duke personally, the greater curse of it is that it affects the whole cause of the Allies by the loss of this great military asset to the allied armies.

The presence of the Grand Duke in Russia at the present time is probably a source of embarrassment to the Russian Government. For political and dynastic reasons it would probably be unwise for him to attach himself, either to the British or Italian service, and probably for political reasons also it might be unwise for him to go to France. There is no reason, however, why his services could not be made available for our army, and there are ample precedents for such a course in the cases of Lafayette, von Steuben, the Comte de Chambord, and many others. While the quality and training of our own regular army officers is of the highest, it is an unquestionable fact that no man in our service has had the practical experience in actual modern warfare that the Grand Duke has had, and as a member of our General Staff, unhampered by any personal, political, or dynastic incumbrances, he would become an invaluable asset to our own land and incidentally to the whole allied cause.

I take the liberty of suggesting that our Department of State borrow the Grand Duke from Russia for the period of the war. It would unquestionably relieve Russia of an embarrassment, give her an opportunity of doing us a graceful service, and allow the Grand Duke still to serve his country instead of eating his heart out in idleness in the Crimea. DAVID O'REARDON.

Baltimore, April 12, 1917.

People and Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with much interest the letter from Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock in The Times of today. From a very early period of the war I have been one of those who were convinced that the solidarity of the present Government with the present people in Germany was a fact. And it is always thought a thing both wise and time-saving that any fact shall be recognized.

Events of our own day, no less than those of days past, convince many that neither democracy nor autocracy has a monopoly of good qualities; and it seems to me a thing unbecoming that Americans should, just now, do what to some people may appear like an effort on the part of one set of men to thrust their own preferred ideas and ways down the throats of another set of men who are, at least for the moment, imperfectly ready to swallow them and imperfectly ready to digest them if swallowed.

I altogether agree with Mr. Woodlock that, the rulers and the people of Germany being what they are today, the first duty of others, who care for the world's freedom and civilization, is to proceed, in a military way, to "beat them flat."

HUNTINGTON RICHARDS, M. D.

Boston, April 12, 1917.

Major Moraht's View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's papers Major Moraht is quoted as saying that the last battle of the war will have been fought before the United States can prepare an army. In saying this he has betrayed that he expects Germany to be defeated, for otherwise the last battle fought between those now in the field would not end the war! A. QUIDDITY.

Syracuse, April 13, 1917.

FOR OTHER SMALL NATIONS.

McCormick Resolution to Include Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta

In a letter to Jonas Lippmann, Vice President and Secretary of the Friends of Alsace-Lorraine, Medill McCormick, Congressman at Large for Illinois, writes that he will introduce an amendment to his resolution for the recognition of the principle of the right of small nations to choose their form of government to include Alsace-Lorraine and the Italians now under Austrian rule. Mr. McCormick wants those who are interested in the resolution to write to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

The resolution, as introduced on April 10, mentioned only Belgium, Serbia, Poland, and Ireland. Mr. Lippmann sent the following telegram to Mr. McCormick:

> May I ask you to include in your proposed resolution concerning small nations, besides Belgium, Serbia, Ireland, and Poland, also the martyred provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, for forty-seven years under the Prussian yoke?

Mr. McCormick sent this reply:

> Washington, April 12, 1917.
>
> Jonas Lippmann, Esq.,
> Vice President and Secretary, Friends of Alsace-Lorraine, New York.
>
> My Dear Sir—The resolution which I introduced was purposely limited in its scope pending the rupture of relations with Austria-Hungary, which has taken place since its introduction. I assume, of course, that you would have the resolution express our hopes for the re-integration of the Trentine and Istrian Italians with their fellows, of the French of Alsace-Lorraine with France.
>
> I expect the House Foreign Affairs Committee to hold a hearing on this resolution in the near future and will ask them to include an amendment such as you suggest in your telegram.
>
> If you will be kind enough to have your friends write the committee in favor of the resolution and its amendment, I am sure their letters will have great weight.
>
> Very truly yours,
> MEDILL McCORMICK.

The Friends of Alsace-Lorraine, who are working with the French representatives here to determine what residents of the United States are entitled to be counted among the citizens of Alsace-Lorraine, and hence not among German enemy aliens, will follow Mr. McCormick's suggestion, in the hope of having their national aspirations recognized in the resolution.

'AMERICAN HOUSE' FOR PARIS

Uruguayan Consul General Suggests a Pan American Union.

PARIS, April 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Ramon Lopez Lomba, Consul General of Uruguay, proposes the building in Paris of what he calls the American House, to serve as headquarters for commercial propaganda of American republics in France and develop social intercourse between subjects of American republics residing in or visiting the capital.

The project amounts to the establishment of a sort of a Pan American association like that at Washington that would group twenty-one different American republics with Canada and the French and Dutch possessions on the new continent.

"This institution should be semi-official," says Señor Lomba, "that is to say that it ought to be subsidized by different Governments represented. It would have for a special object the development of a better acquaintance of Europe by Americans and of America by Europeans, and to develop relations between the two continents. A whole collection of institutions might find place in this institution: First, a general information bureau in which each American country would have its separate office, while a general office might centralize information relating to all of the countries—for instance, prices of different Americna securities, quotations on the different exchanges, current prices of principal products, and movements of shipping.

"Certain of the Latin American republics would like to exclude the United States from this project, because they imagine there may be developed in the great Republic of North America a desire for absorption, or at least a hegemony. As far as I am concerned, I think it purely imaginary, and that it is a calumny against the people of the United States to attribute to them such a state of mind. It would be profoundly regrettable if the South American and Central American republics deprived themselves voluntarily of the co-operation of North Americans, who would aid them materially to exploit their natural resources."

HEALTH CENSUS TO START.

Chelsea Association to Visit 45,000 Persons in That District.

New York City's first health census will be taken during the two weeks following April 23. The census, which is the fourth of the kind to be taken in the United States, will cover 45,000 persons living in the Chelsea neighborhood, Fourteenth to Forty-second Street, west of Fifth Avenue, and is planned by the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, 290 Ninth Avenue.

The Chelsea census will do two things. First, it will collect data showing the prevalence of illness, the chief troubles from which Chelsea suffers, and the time loss caused by illness. Second, it will furnish material for statistical study of Chelsea's personal health problems and so provide a basis for Chelsea planning for the future health of Chelsea neighbors.

Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Chairman of the association's Health Committee, is in charge of the census. Work connected with collecting Chelsea's health data will be done by forty field workers, already active in the neighborhood. Among them are persons speaking nine languages, so that Chelsea's population, half of whom are of non-English-speaking races, will be effectively reached.

OPPOSE BUS LINE IN PARK AV.

Property Owners to Fight Application for a Franchise.

The Park Avenue Association, of which ex-Judge Morgan J. O'Brien is the President, announced yesterday that it is opposed to the operation of motor buses on Park Avenue, and has instructed its counsel to vigorously fight the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, or any other company for such franchises on that thoroughfare.

In a statement made public yesterday the Executive Committee points out that Park Avenue has rapidly developed into a residential district and that many of the dwellers there moved to that avenue in the hope of obtaining seclusion from noises and other street annoyances.

The association represents property owners holding property on Park Avenue to the assessed valuation of $14,000,000. The members of the Executive Committee are Robert Thorne, Howard Mansfield, J. Frederic Kernochan, Harald De Raasloff, Edward W. Harris, E. Clifford Potter, Rudolph J. Schaefer, I. N. P. Stokes, S. Fullerton Weaver, William Ziegler, Jr., Leo S. Bing, William A. Boring, George F. Johnson, Jr., and Edgar A. Levy.

DR. JOWETT ACCEPTS CALL.

Pastor Going to London, but Will Stay Here Another Year.

Rev. Dr. J. Henry Jowett, pastor of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, announced at yesterday's morning service that he had accepted the call to Westminster Church, London, but that in deference to the wishes of his congregation, which wished to retain his spiritual leadership until the United States was over the first shock of entering the war, he would delay his departure until next Spring.

He explained that England was his native country, and added:

"I love my country, and you would never wish me to do anything else. I honor your patriotism when I revere my own. If I held my own country cheaply I should disparage yours. I love my country, and if she thinks I can serve her I must obey her call and do the remainder of my work on her soil."

SENATE WILL RUSH BOND ISSUE BILL

Vying with House, It Will Pass the Measure Not Later Than Tomorrow.

TO PUSH ALL WAR BILLS

Final Approval of $100,000,000 Emergency Fund for the President Is Expected Today.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Rapid progress in war legislation is planned by Congress this week. The bill authorizing an issue of $5,000,000,000 in bonds and $2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness, passed by the House unanimously yesterday, is the first and immediate consideration. It will be submitted tomorrow to the Senate, will be reported favorably almost immediately by the Finance Committee, and will be passed not later than Tuesday, according to the expectations of the leaders. Approval, virtually without opposition, is regarded as certain.

Following the bond authorization will come quickly in both houses war taxation, navy and army, financial and industrial mobilization bills and other war-time measures.

To expedite the great bond issue measure, including its provision for loaning $3,000,000,000 to the Allies, Chairman Simmons today called a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee for tomorrow morning. The committee plans to report the bill to the Senate shortly after it convenes. While Senator Simmons will ask for its immediate consideration, it is probable that under the rules and because of House amendments, the resolution will lie over until Tuesday and then have the right of way over all other business until it is passed.

The Senate also will receive among other bills tomorrow the army's General Staff amendments to the Hay-Chamberlain National Defense act and the Webb bill to permit combination of exporters in foreign trade.

The conference report on the General Deficiency bill, including an appropriation of $100,000,000 as an emergency fund for President Wilson to use at his discretion in prosecuting the war, probably will be adopted in both houses tomorrow.

The consideration of the Administration's Selective Draft Army bill will be taken up tomorrow by the Senate Military Affairs Committee. The committee has not decided whether to hold public hearings, but Secretary Baker, General Scott, Chief of Staff, and other army heads will continue their arguments for the legislation before committees of both houses.

The Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, it is expected, will work simultaneously on the War Tax bill. Senator Simmons said today that his committee would begin consideration of the Treasury tax estimates as soon as the Bond Issue bill was passed by the Senate.

Consideration also will be given by committees this week to the bill authorizing the President to operate the railroads in time of war, and to measures designed to mobilize the nation's financial resources by inducing State banks to enter the Federal Reserve system, to increase and reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission, and to conserve and develop food resources.

After disposing of the General Deficiency bill report, the House probably will adjourn until Wednesday to permit uninterrupted work by its committees.

URGES PUBLIC TO BUY BONDS.

Bank Funds Needed for Industry and Transportation.

America is urged to enlist its wealth as well as its manhood for the war, in a booklet entitled "Mobilizing Money for War," issued this morning by the Guaranty Trust Company, which lays stress on the importance of wide popular subscription to the $5,000,000,000 bond issue. The booklet points out the need for education among the people, since only one person in five hundred in this country owns a Government bond, while in both France and England eleven persons in every hundred have helped as individuals to finance their country's part in the war.

Our national income is estimated to have increased one-third in the last seven years, and nearly 117 per cent. in the last seventeen years, while the Government's outstanding interest-bearing public debt is less than $1,000,000,000, principal—only one-fourth of the nation's present annual income. Furthermore, it is cited, the United States possesses one-third of the world's gold stock—nearly $3,000,000,000.

After setting forth further arguments in favor of general participation in the issue, the booklet says:

"While the banking institutions of the United States may be confidently relied upon to take their full share of this loan, it must be remembered that these institutions are relied upon by our great manufacturing and trade enterprises, whose activities will probably be increased by our entrance into war, to provide them with credit with which to carry on their activities. Any reduction of such credits, necessitated by too large a participation in the Government loan, would be a blow to the country's industries. It is evident, therefore, that the bulk of the loan should be taken by the public at large, and not by bankers."

FEAR PROPOSED AUTO LAW.

Magistrates Move to Have Welsh-Knight Bill Except New York.

Chief Magistrate William McAdoo and Magistrate House, presiding in the Traffic Court, have asked Police Commissioner Woods for help in opposing the Welsh-Knight bill, which proposes to create uniform traffic laws for the State of New York.

The bill, which Magistrate House, at the time of its introduction before the Legislature, described as "a bill to license the maiming and killing of the people of the City of New York," did not contain a speed limit for automobiles. After many hearings the speed limit now carried by the city's ordinances was inserted, but, according to Chief Magistrate McAdoo, was taken out again.

The bill, as it stands, would leave speed to the discretion of the chauffeur and lead, in the opinion of the Chief Magistrate, to litigation in the higher courts which would possibly tie up the enforcement of speed regulations for a year until a decision should be rendered. He asks that New York City be excluded from the provisions of the proposed law, and has taken steps to have such an amendment offered.

RED CROSS HOME READY.

Women War Workers to be Received by President at Dedication.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It was announced today that the new $800,000 American Red Cross Building in Washington would be dedicated and turned over to President Wilson, as the head of the organization, on the afternoon of May 12.

The dedication will be the occasion for the first mobilization of uniformed women war workers ever held in the United States. They will be reviewed by the President after Secretary of War Baker, the ex-officio Chairman of the Building Commission, has presented the building to him, and will wear for the first time the new uniform soon to be adopted for women who engage in home service for the Red Cross.

The building is the realization of the plan of Captain James A. Scrymser of New York, who gave $150,000 to the building fund. Mrs. Russell Sage gave a like amount; Mrs. E. H. Harriman, $50,000, and the Rockefeller Foundation, $100,000. Congress was also a heavy contributor.

$700,000 REQUIRED FOR WAR HOSPITAL

Columbia's 500-Bed Unit Can Be Ready in 90 Days if Public Responds.

TO TRAIN FIELD STAFFS

Institution to Prepare Medical and Surgical Corps for Military Work—A Vital Need.

The Columbia University War Hospital, which will be one of the most important units in the medical and surgical defense of New York City, will be ready for use within ninety days if the public does its bit in making it an actuality by supplying the necessary money.

The hospital will be erected on the old Columbia Oval in the Bronx, and the first buildings will be equipped to accommodate 500 patients who may require treatment because of some disaster in or near the city, such as the recent Eddystone explosion, or through sickness among citizens or soldiers. As further accommodations are necessary, the hospital will be enlarged.

Also, the hospital will be the centre of practical training for surgeons, nurses, and others who intend to do Red Cross work at the front. The present need and lack of an institution where the personnel of medical and surgical units may be drilled in the actual performance of work necessary in war has been stressed by all authorities, and if the proposal that the United States assume the operation of the French ambulance service is adopted, the need for such training will be immensely increased. As the Columbia War Hospital will be a duplicate of the base hospital units organized by the Red Cross, and as its opportunities for instruction by experts and clinical demonstration will be unequaled away from an actual base hospital, it will play a great part in supplying the need for training.

Other details of the equipment of the hospital, such as mobile field units that may be rushed to any scene of calamity, will meet the needs of the community under war conditions.

The cost of erecting the hospital and maintaining it for one year with a capacity of 500 beds has been estimated at $700,000, and the committee in charge of collecting funds will make the raising of this amount by popular subscription its immediate object. A simple announcement of the proposal to build the hospital, made two weeks ago, before any organization or appeal had been prepared, resulted in spontaneous public subscriptions totaling more than $50,000, and the committee members believe that this is indicative of the way in which the people of New York will rally to provide themselves with medical and surgical defense.

It was two weeks ago that the Board of Trustees of Columbia University approved plans for the hospital, originated and developed by Dr. J. Bentley Squier, President of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and authorized its Finance Committee, in co-operation with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the university, to set in motion the machinery necessary for turning the plans into a going hospital. The plan was also submitted to Mayor Mitchel and received his hearty indorsement.

The Finance Committee met last week and approved detailed proposals of ways and means for producing the hospital and turned over the performance of the work to an executive committee. Those who so far have been appointed on the committee are:

Dr. William H. Bishop of 667 Madison Avenue, Frederick A. Goetze, Treasurer of Columbia University; Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company; Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, Associate Professor of Surgery of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, dean of the college; Dr. J. Bentley Squier, Professor of Urology in the college, and Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Crocker Research Fund.

William H. Woodin, President of the American Car and Foundry Company, accepted the position of treasurer of the hospital fund and will receive contributions. The following persons by yesterday had consented to serve upon the Advisory Committee, which will include others:

John G. Agar,
Miss Belle Andrews,
Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss,
Stephen Baker,
Robert Brewster,
Harry S. Black,
R. J. Caldwell,
Newcomb Carlton,
Mrs. Josephine Chamberlin,
E. C. Converse,
H. P. Davison,
Mrs. J. W. Decker,
Henry W. de Forest,
A. de Navarro,
Robert E. Dowling,
Rt. Rev. Mgr. J. J. Dunn,
Daniel Guggenheim,
Edward W. Hatch,
A. Barton Hepburn,
Theodore Hetzler,
Mrs. Helen H. Jenkins
Oliver G. Jennings,
Willard V. King,
James L. Laidlaw,
Adolph Lewisohn,
John R. Morron,
Dudley Olcott, 2d,
John B. Pine,
H. S. Pritchett,
G. A. Plimpton,
Roy A. Rainey,
Mrs. Roy A. Rainey,
Theodore P. Shonts,
William Sloane,
Mrs. L. E. Stoddard,
Howard Townsend,
August E. Uihlein,
Barend van Gerbig,
Mrs. B. van Gerbig,
Stephen G. Williams,
William Wollman,
William R. Wood.

Even before completing its organization the executive committee went to work to determine the exact type of hospital that should be built and decided upon plans and specifications prepared for the Red Cross by Butler and Rodman, architects, in co-operation with Walter Blooer, of the United States Realty Corporation. The hospital as it will look when ready for its first 500 patients is pictured here in adjacent columns.

Not only has the sum of money subscribed for the hospital before any effort at campaigning was made greatly encouraged the executive committee, but the emphasis which the contributions have placed upon the popular appeal in the idea of the hospital has confirmed the committee's belief that all of the people of the city will appreciate the need of the proposed institution and speedily make it a working reality. Some of the contributions were in relatively large amounts and came from persons of comfortable means, and others, small in size, were sent by men and women who had to make personal sacrifices in order to contribute.

One incident in the contributing came close to the observation of a member of the executive committee. When Dr. Bishop began work for the hospital he naturally talked about it at his home, telling the members of his family of the need for it and how much depended upon the public. One morning a few days ago he found an envelope addressed to him lying on his desk and upon opening it discovered $00 in bills and this note:

"Dear Dr. Bishop: This is for a bed in your great hospital. I hope God will help you in your great work and give you courage and his choicest blessing.
(Signed) "KITTY."

"Kitty" is Dr. Bishop's cook. She overheard him talking to his family about the hospital and wanted to do her bit in making its service to the community certain.

Dr. Squier received another response to the announcement of the proposal to build the hospital. It was a contribution of $25 from two descendants of Dr. Samuel Bard, first President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and one of the founders of New York Hospital, and it came all of the way from Littleton, Col., with this letter:

"John Barent Johnson, Columbia, 1900, and Euphemia Johnson, Barnard, 1901, great-great-grandchildren of Dr. Samuel Bard, one of the pioneers of work in medicine at Columbia, desire to make this small contribution to the University's new war hospital in memory of their father, William Allen Johnson, Columbia, 1853."

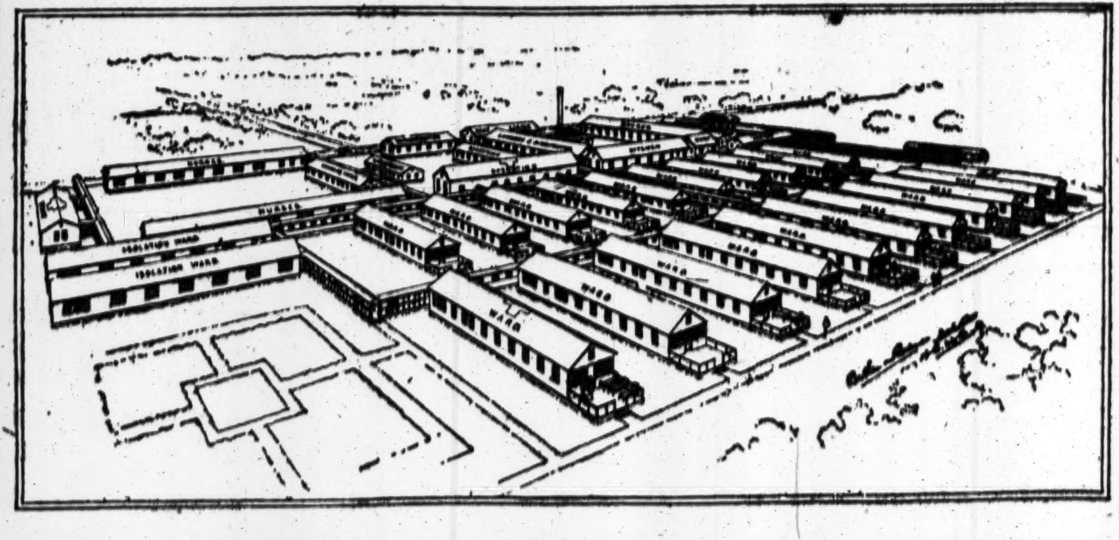
The tentative estimate of the cost of the 500-bed unit of the hospital, if fully occupied, includes the following items:

Base hospital unit—	
Buildings	$250,000
Hospital equipment	45,000
Kitchen, laundry, operating room, and administration office equip't..	20,000
	$315,000
Mobile hospital unit	10,000
Ambulance service for base hospital unit, four U. S. A. field ambulances, upkeep for one year	10,000
Maintenance of base hospital for one year	365,000
	$700,000

While the hospital is designed for emergency service in the present war, it will be continued, in permanent buildings, after the war as an integral part of the greater College of Physicians and Surgeons to be built in conjunction with a new Presbyterian Hospital.

The executive committee, however, is now concerning itself with providing the war hospital and was busy yesterday perfecting the details of its organization. A woman's auxiliary will be formed soon, and other bodies will be called into service as they are needed. For the present attention will be concentrated upon the raising of money and the committee last night appealed to the public to send contributions at once to Mr. William H. Woodin, treasurer, at his office, 165 Broadway.

Plan for Columbia University's 500-Bed War Hospital to Cost $700,000.



FRANK ROCKEFELLER DIES IN CLEVELAND

Youngest Brother of John D., with Whom He Quarreled Years Ago and Never Spoke.

ONCE STANDARD OFFICIAL

He Turned in 1910 to Stock Raising on a 12,000 Acre Ranch in Kansas—Left About $800,000.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 15.—Frank Rockefeller, youngest brother of John D. Rockefeller, died today in his apartments at a local hotel from a stroke of paralysis and a blood clot on the brain, as a result of a relapse he suffered following an intestinal operation a month ago. He became seriously ill on Monday last, and had been unconscious since Friday. He was 72 years old, and is survived by his wife and three daughters. The funeral will be held here on Tuesday.

Frank Rockefeller was not on speaking terms with his brother, John D., as a result of a quarrel they had years ago. In comparison with his brother, John D., he was a poor man, his fortune probably not totaling more than $800,000.

Frank Rockefeller was the youngest of the three brothers in the family made famous by petroleum. For several years he was associated with John D. Rockefeller and William A. Rockefeller in the oil business, but was not as widely known as they. He was born on a farm in Richford, N. Y., in 1845, coming of a Scotch family that had settled originally on a small farm in the western part of this State. His father was William Avery Rockefeller, who sold medicines about the country.

When his brothers organized the Standard Oil Company, Frank Rockefeller became identified with the company, and he served for a time as one of the Vice Presidents. He acquired considerable wealth, but his relations with his brother John became strained and he severed all connections with him. That the gap was a wide one is shown by the fact that Frank Rockefeller testified in court in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1912 that he was not on friendly terms with John D. Rockefeller. In reply to a question from a lawyer as to how much his brother paid his chauffeurs, Frank Rockefeller replied: "He and I have not spoken to each other in twelve years."

Cause of Brothers' Quarrel.

The trouble between the brothers dates back to the time when John D. Rockefeller first began to amass a fortune from the establishment of his oil monopoly. It is said that it was caused by Frank's defense of his friend the late James Corrigan, who died a few years ago a multi-millionaire. Corrigan made his money in iron and steel. In the early days when John D. Rockefeller had laid the foundation of his fortune, Corrigan was just coming to the financial surface. He needed money for one of his ventures, and John D. Rockefeller let him have it. Corrigan gave as security a large and valuable tract of ore land. It is said that when the time of the loan expired and Corrigan could not pay he went to Rockefeller and asked him to extend the time. He refused.

Rockefeller took over the ore property, and Corrigan sued, claiming the property was more valuable than the loan, but Rockefeller won in the courts, and took title to the land.

When Frank Rockefeller learned that his brother would not grant Corrigan an extension of time he severed all connection with him, and withdrew from the Standard Oil Company, in which he was then an officer. Although the two Rockefellers lived part of each year in Cleveland, they never spoke. William Rockefeller tried last year to effect a reconciliation, but Frank refused to consider a truce.

With great aversion to being called "John D. Rockefeller's brother," Frank Rockefeller always spoke his mind on the subject. Just as quick was he to resent being called "the other Rockefeller."

"I am Frank Rockefeller, stockman," he would say, "not Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D."

Becomes a Stock Raiser.

Although he closely resembled his brothers, Frank was rather stocky and a little more squarely built than they. In 1900 he turned his attention to stock raising, purchasing a stock farm at Belvidere, Kan. There, on 12,000 acres, he built up a stock farm which became recognized as a model throughout the Southwest. He divided his time between his Cleveland place, Lakeland, his ranch at Belvidere, and traveling. During the five months in the year he resided in Cleveland he spent on an average of six hours a day in his office. Lakeland is approximately 100 acres in extent. There is a private trotting track on the place, where he often sped his own horses for the fun of it. Though he was exceedingly fond of trotting as a sport, he confined his indulgence in it to his own track. As to blooded animals he went in more for cattle than for horses.

The Rockefeller Kansas ranch is at the end of a branch railroad and there he kept thousands of horses and tens of thousand cattle. He was well equipped physically for ranch work and he took a great personal interest in it. Attired in overalls, like a farm hand, Frank Rockefeller was the active overseer of his property, and when there were fences to be repaired, ditches dug, and heavy work to be done, he did his part. He also directed large range interests in Texas and Arizona. Some of the purest breed cattle in the world are to be found on his ranch in Kansas.

His Love for Animals.

Mr. Rockefeller had an abiding love for animals and there were some strange ones gathered on his properties. He gave many beasts and birds to the Wade Park Zoological Garden in Cleveland and elsewhere.

"Next to my family I love animals more than anything else in the world," he said once. "By simply having fun with them I have found out a great many things, and learned a good many lessons I could never have learned otherwise."

His pets at different times included dogs, antelope, moose, bear cubs, and elk.

One of his great desires was to prevent the disappearance of the buffalo. He started a herd at Belvidere, but he met with no success in breeding them.

AUTHOR OF ESPERANTO DIES

Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof's Book Was Hailed as 'Language Hope for Peace'

AMSTERDAM, Monday, April 16.—Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, inventor of Esperanto, died yesterday at Warsaw, according to advices received here.

Dr. Zamenhof was born in Bielostok in 1859. He published his first book in the then new language called Esperanto in 1887. It succeeded Volpük as an international auxiliary language, and it was hailed as the "Language Hope for International Peace."

Dr. Zamenhof chose the roots of Esperanto from existing languages, mainly the European languages. The phonology of his language is said to be very simple. There are 2,642 roots in Dr. Zamenhof's language. Esperanto was taken up in many countries.

Dr. Zamenhof came here in 1910 to attend an Esperanto congress in Washington. An effort was made to get President Roosevelt to take up Esperanto, but he was then busy advocating simplified spelling and nothing came of the Esperantist appeal.

Military Honors for Gen. McAlpin.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., April 15.—A great throng turned out at the funeral of the late General Edwin A. McAlpin, one time head of the New York National Guard, who was buried with military honors in Ossining today. In the procession was a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, of which the deceased was once Colonel, several squads of Boy Scouts, officers and retired officers of the National Guard, village officials, and the local police. Interment was in the mausoleum in Dale Cemetery here.

Son of Sir Charles Tupper Killed.

LONDON, Monday, April 16.—S. G. Tupper, attached to the Canadian Infantry and a son of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper of Vancouver, B. C., has been killed in action.

WILL USED IN DIVORCE SUIT.

Bequest Alleged to Reveal Relations of Wife with Another Man.

A bequest in a will gave a husband evidence which he used in a divorce suit, according to testimony before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich in a suit of William E. Cashman, a War Department clerk, now at Governors Island, against Mrs. Stella M. Cashman. The court has reserved decision in the case.

The evidence before Justice Giegerich showed that the Cashmans separated in 1904, and that the plaintiff heard nothing of his wife until 1913 when he read in a newspaper that she had inherited three-fourths of the estate of Thomas E. Hardman, also known as Ely Ward, who died at 830 West 179th Street. Cashman then discovered, it was testified, that his wife was known in the apartment house as Mrs. Hardman. He subpoenaed as one of his witnesses W. A. Plaisonton, a real estate man, of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, who was a witness to the will, and who knew Mrs. Cashman and the decedent.

Mrs. Cashman received $5,850 under the will, and the remainder of the estate went to a niece of the decedent in Chicago.

William Cobb Thorne.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—William Cobb Thorne, President of Montgomery Ward & Co. until recently, died of pneumonia today in this city. He was 52 years old.

As Chairman of the Board of Directors of Montgomery Ward & Co., three years ago he was instrumental in the expansion of its policy and became its President. His connection with the firm began when his father, who was one of its founders, made him General Manager of the company when only 22 years of age.

The most of his large personal estate is invested in the firm. He was one of the largest holders of life insurance in the country. Mr. Thorne is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

RUSH OF CONCERTS AS SEASON WANES

Gabrilowitsch Displays Powers as Orchestral Conductor, with Casals as Soloist.

ORATORIO AT THE OPERA

'St. Francis of Assisi' Performed by Its Composer, Adriano Ariani—McCormack and Eunice Prosser.

Many concerts yesterday made it certain that, though the musical season may be nearing its end, it has not yet reached it. One of the most interesting was an orchestral performance given in Aeolian Hall by Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the first of a series of three in which the distinguished pianist will give a further showing of his powers as an orchestral conductor. He presented one on New Year's Eve, at the Manhattan Opera House. Yesterday's was under more favorable circumstances: the orchestra was better, so were the program—the first was devoted entirely to Tschaikowsky—and the audience.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch played yesterday Beethoven's "Egmont" and third "Leonore" overtures, Mozart's G minor symphony and Felix Mottl's reorchestration of ballet music from Grétry's "Cephale et Procris." Mr. Pablo Casals was the soloist and played Haydn's concerto for violoncello in D. Mr. Gabrilowitsch showed still more convincingly than he did before that he has in him that which makes a conductor of the finer grain. His readings of the music of Beethoven and Mozart were truly fine; they were full of life and vitality, they embodied a conviction that the music was alive and vital, glowing with beauty and musical significance which it was the conductor's business to reproduce.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch showed a keen and penetrating sympathy and understanding, and they were revealed in his interpretations. These were studied with the skill of an accomplished musician, in the ordering of the larger proportions, in the adjustment of details, in the modeling of the phrase, the balancing of the inner voices, the subtle modification of tempo, the continual search for that "melos" which is the life of orchestral performance. The effect was rich and ample without exaggeration. There was the true spirit of Beethoven, of Mozart. It was evident that Mr. Gabrilowitsch succeeded in producing the results he had in mind: and his technique as an orchestral conductor was displayed thereby as far-reaching. The audience showed a great, an unusual enthusiasm.

Mr. Casal's playing of the concerto was masterly in its finish and repose, and also aroused much enthusiasm.

"St. Francis of Assisi."

In the evening, at the Metropolitan Opera House, another pianist presented himself as a conductor and composer as well: Mr. Adriano Ariani, whose oratorio, "St. Francis of Assisi," was performed under his direction. This was composed for the fiftieth anniversary of the first Franciscan church in this country and was first performed at the celebration of that anniversary, last October, in Carnegie Hall. It is written to a Latin text by the Rev. Sixtus Lagorio, and describes the leading events in the life of the saint.

Mr. Ariani's music is conceived in a modern vein. He finds occasion for descriptive touches in the first part, representing the attack of the Perugians upon Assisi. There is much—too much—arioso for solo voices of a rather vague and indeterminate sort, in which, as in the choral passages, the harmonic basis is often bold and sometimes beautiful. The composer has succeeded best in writing for the chorus, where he is frequently effective. His treatment of the orchestra is much less so; and, in fact, shows frequently an unskilled hand. It is a work, on the whole, notwithstanding undeniable beauties and, indeed, traits of originality and boldness of idea, that shows a certain crudeness and uncertainty, as of one not wholly master of his material.

The chorus sang well, with plenty of volume and enthusiasm. The solo singers were those who took part in the first performance last Autumn, Messrs. Didur, Botta, and Laurentini, and Mme. Alda.

Sings "Star-Spangled Banner."

John McCormack sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" at his seventh New York concert yesterday afternoon, while the largest audience recently in Carnegie Hall not only stood up in absolute silence to hear him, but promptly encored the air. Mr. McCormack, who was in good voice, later gave other encores in a program ranging from classics of Handel to American pieces by Ethelbert Nevin and Mrs. Beach. Bizet's "Agnus Dei" ended the tenor's list, with violin, organ, and piano, played by Donald McBeath, Robert L. Gannon, and Edwin Schneider. A final "popular" concert by McCormack, with a request program, was announced for Sunday evening, April 29, at the Hippodrome.

Eunice Prosser's Debut.

Eunice Prosser, a young violinist from Tacoma, Wash., where the home folks thought so well of her that the Mayor of the city led a subscription to send her to study in New York, made a first bow in public here yesterday at the Comedy Theatre. She played a sonata of Brahms, a concerto of Bruch, and the so-called "Symphonie Espagnole" by Lalo, with pieces by Bach, Chopin, and Schumann-Auer. Miss Prosser displayed a vigor and power in this music surprising in one of her slight and girlish physique, and while there were rough spots in the playing, she made an impression of artistic gifts of a genuine order.

Victor Wittgenstein Plays.

Victor Wittgenstein, a pianist already known here, appeared at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon as an explorer, not of ultra-modern discords, but of music sufficiently out of the ordinary run to add to the interest of the day. Besides a sonata of Beethoven and pieces by Chopin, Liszt, Leschetizky, and Godowsky, he gave a group of preludes from Debussy, Saint-Saëns, and César Franck, and later the American MacDowell's "A. D. 1620," noted in the printed bill with a poet's lines on the voyage of the Mayflower.

Thomas Egan and Lillian Breton.

Thomas Egan, tenor, and Lillian Breton, soprano, began with "America" and closed with "Star-Spangled Banner" their first joint concert in Carnegie Hall last night, following an extended tour. Mr. Egan, who under an Italian name sang in opera abroad, had appeared on this stage two years ago as a concert singer. He gave with Miss Breton last evening Lully's "Au Clair de la Lune" and a popular duet from Verdi's "Trovatore."

Deaf and Dumb Hold Celebration.

Students and alumni of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb yesterday celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the granting of the charter of the institution by the State Legislature. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Charles Augustus Stoddard, President of the board, and was interpreted in sign language by Enoch Henry Currier, principal of the school. Music was furnished by the deaf and dumb band of the school, followed by a review and drill of the boy students on the parade ground.

BAN ON MARRIED DANCERS.

Maurice Will Not Teach Wife or Husband Without Other's Consent.

Maurice Mouvet, who dances at the Century Theatre and the Hotel Biltmore, announced yesterday that he would hereafter give no dancing lessons to married women unless they were able to show they had the consent of their husbands. This rule will work both ways. Married men who come alone to seek instruction will be refused, according to M. Mouvet, unless they have written authority from their wives.

His dancing partner, Miss Florence Walton, also announced that she had adopted the same rule.

BRIDE OF C. D. DICKEY, JR.

Miss Catherine D. Colt Weds in Church of St. Phillip's, Garrison.

Charles D. Dickey, Jr., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, of this city, and Miss Catherine Dumscomb Colt, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt, also of this city, were married on Saturday in the quaint little Church of St. Philip's in the Highlands, at Garrison, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Chorley and the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury.

Miss Colt had her sister, Miss Mary Sloan Colt, as her maid of honor, and her other attendants were the Misses Louise Butler, Margaret Trevor, Miriam Harriman, Mary Crocker Alexander, Mrs. Roland L. Redmond, and Mrs. J. Griswold Webb.

Stephen Whitney Dickey was his brother's best man. The reception was held at Curry Farm, the Colt country estate.

FRATERNITY MEN AT WEDDING.

Alexander S. Diven, 3d, Married Miss Marjorie Carpenter.

Alexander S. Diven, 3d, the son of the late Eugene Diven of Elmira, N. Y., and Miss Marjorie Carpenter, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Manning Carpenter, were married last Saturday evening at the home of her parents, 312 West End Avenue, the Rev. Percy Wightman officiating. The bride's only attendant was Miss Ida R. Quackenbush. Arent H. Schuyler was the best man, and the ushers were Liscum Diven, a brother of the bridegroom, Arthur T. McCann, Wilton Lloyd-Smith, and William H. Mandeville.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity was well represented, the bridegroom, the bride's father, the Rev. Mr. Wightman, and the best man, as well as some of the guests, being members of the fraternity.

War Hastens Rives-Hunt Wedding.

The date for the marriage of Miss Helen Leigh Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Leigh Hunt of the Hotel Langdon, Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, to F. Bayard Rives has been advanced from June 4 to April 30. They will be married in Whiting Memorial Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Mr. Rives is a Captain in the Reserve Corps and the date of the wedding was changed because he may be called into active service.

Miss Helen Moore Betrothed.

Mrs. T. Henry Moore of 554 Riverside Drive announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Moore, to Archibald J. Foster. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn.

A Musicale at Adolph Lewisohn's.

Adolph Lewisohn will open his new residence, 881 Fifth Avenue, Wednesday evening, for a musicale under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Employment Bureau of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, of which Thomas Mott Osborne is Honorary President, and Mr. Lewisohn is the President. The program will include Mme. Germaine Schnitzer, the French pianiste; Campanari, the Italian baritone, and the Russian Trio. The proceeds will be used to foster industrial training for women prisoners. Mrs. J. Nelson Shreve is the Chairman of the committee in charge.

Lectures on Civics for Children.

"Our Newest Possessions, the Danish West Indies," will be the subject of a lecture with motion pictures, by Roy W. Miner, for school children only, in the Museum of Natural History, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. This will be the first of a series of lectures to educate children to a sense of the responsibility of citizens. Teachers should apply for tickets to George H. Sherwood, at the Museum. Mr. Miner will lecture on the "Growth of New York City" on Wednesday, and on Friday Ann E. Thomas will talk on "Governing New York City."

Yale Club Meeting Postponed.

General Leonard Wood will be unable to speak before the Yale Club tonight as announced, and the meeting of the club has been postponed. General Wood notified the club yesterday that official duties would prevent his appearance. The new date of the meeting will be announced later.

BOY SCOUTS WITH GUNS

Were Not of the Boy Scouts of America—Armed Without Authority

A report which reached the newspapers last Friday from Bridgeport, Conn., to the effect that Boy Scouts, acting as messengers for the military authorities there, had appeared armed with revolvers and had instructions to shoot to kill, after one of them, carrying dispatches, had been held up, has been investigated by the executives of the Boy Scouts of America, and has brought to them the following report from Bridgeport:

> The Chief of Police has not issued any permits to carry guns, and newspapers locally have not heard anything about it. I found some of the United States Boy Scouts carrying guns, but they claim that only two or three of the older boys are doing so who have been on duty at night. They did not have the necessary permits and the scout official in charge denied having any personal knowledge of the boys having arms. I found further upon investigation that the police authorities are considering arresting the boys in order that an effective stop may be made to this tin soldiering.

The United States Boy Scouts have no connection with the Boy Scouts of America, the original and most representative body of Boy Scouts.

HALT WHEN SENTRY CALLS!

Public Warned of the Danger of Disobeying Soldiers' Orders.

Obey the sentry, is the essence of a warning by the Merchants Association. The notice made public today is addressed to employers, and members of the association are advised to point out to employes the difference between civil and military law and need for helping the community by obeying any order that may be given by a sentry or other person in a position of authority.

"Lives have been lost in and about New York City," it says, "as a result of the failure of victims to give prompt obedience to orders of sentries posted to protect transportation lines, the water supply, bridges, and other establishments that might easily be destroyed.

"If instant compliance is not given to a sentry's challenge, or an attempt is made to run away, it is the sentry's duty to obey his instructions."

Card Party for American Red Cross.

In aid of the American Red Cross a card party will be held this afternoon in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic. Interpretive dances will be a special feature. Five hundred people have already taken tickets, and it is hoped that $5,000 may be raised for relief work.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ADELINE ROBINSON, wife of Hewlett A. Robinson, is dead at her home in East Patchogue, L. I., in her sixty-eighth year.

Mrs. IRENE LEVENS, widow of John E. Levens, and a member of Plymouth Church, is dead at her home, 54 Orange Street, Brooklyn. She was 85 years old.

HERBERT E. CLARK, who was for thirty-seven years an employe of the Chemical National Bank, died yesterday in Plainfield, N. J. He was a son of the late Lewis Clark, and was born fifty-five years ago.

JOHN VOGT of Flushing, 58 years old, a retired school teacher, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital.

Mrs. JOSEPH B. VAN NOSTRAND, member of an old Long Island family, died yesterday at her home in Flushing.

Dr. FREDERICK GALE, 55 years old, for many years a practicing physician of Westfield, N. J., died yesterday at Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J.

LOUIS J. GODDARD, father of Charles H. Goddard, President of the American Druggists' Syndicate, died at his home, 74 Hampton Street, Elmhurst, L. I.

HARRY D. WALTS, a lawyer, active in Republican politics in his part of the State, died yesterday at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y. He was 41 years old.

JOSEPH TWEEDALE, for more than forty years head of the Abendroth Foundry in Port Chester, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday.

LOUIS L. DEMMERLE of the hat manufacturing firm of Demmerle & Co., died on Friday at his Bronx home. He was 49 years old.

Mrs. ESTHER JACOBS FRANKENTHAL, widow of Adolph L. Frankenthal, former United States Consul at Berne, Switzerland, died yesterday at Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mrs. MIRIAM MARKS SCHLOMBERG, 75 years old, widow of Abraham Schlomberg, importer, died yesterday at her home, 71 East Ninety-sixth Street. She was born in Russia, and came here thirty-eight years ago. Mrs. Schlomberg left four sons and two daughters.

The Rev. Dr. PATRICK J. MAHONEY, rector of the Church of the Incarnation in West 175th Street, died on Saturday at the rectory, 1,290 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was 50 years old and he organized the parish six years ago.

The Rev. JAMES A. DALTON, rector of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia, died yesterday from pneumonia. Father Dalton was instrumental in the organization of bodies that cared for the poor, was the originator of the annual mass at League Island, and was a chaplain of the United States Army in the Philippines.

Sir LYMAN MELVIN JONES, former Mayor of Winnipeg and President of the Bain Wagon Company, is dead. He was born in Ontario in 1843, and was created a knight in 1911.

The Rev. BROTHER LUKE of the Order of St. Francis died on Saturday in St. Francis Monastery, connected with St. Francis College, Brooklyn. He was 64 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Levy, 675 East 170th, a son, at Bronx Sanatorium, Saturday, April 14, 1917.

ACKER.—April 8, at Muederig Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Acker, a son.

FRIEND.—April 12, at Dr. Bruner's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Friend, a son.

FRIGENBAUM.—April 9, at Lloyd's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Frigenbaum, a son.

TAYLOR.—April 11, at Bruner's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. Isidor H. Taylor, a daughter.

Engaged.

PERLMAN—MAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Mayer of 25 East 99th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Ida Ethel to Mr. Jacob E. Perlman.

ABRAMS — LEVINE. — Diana Levine to Charles Abrams.

BLOOM—WEXLER.—Essie Wexler to Irving Bloom.

BONAWITZ—STEUERWALD.—Pearl Steuerwald to Frederick W. Bonawitz.

COHEN—MOSKOWITZ.—Evelyn L. Moskowitz to Benjamin F. Cohen.

ETTINGER—BRUSH.—Marion Brush to Irving Ettinger.

FINCK—BRAUN.—Edna Braun to Louis Finck.

FRIEDBERGER—KLEIN.—Mabel S. Klein to Benjamin Friedberger.

GOTTLIEB — PINKUS.—Minnie Pinkus to Henry Victor Gottlieb.

HAAS — MARKMAN.—Miriam Markman to Martin Haas.

HOPPER—O'BRIEN.—Florence K. O'Brien to Thomas Tone Hopper.

KASSEN—BRODY.—Hannah Brody to Morris Kassen.

LEWIS — NEWLAND. — Ida Newland to Charles E. Lewis.

LOWENBERG—STRAUSS.—Betty Strauss to Louis Lowenberg.

MANSBACH — APPEL. — Sophie Appel to Joseph Mansbach.

MAY — BRUNNER.—Josephine Brunner to Max May.

MENCHER — GOLDSTEIN.—Ruth Goldstein to Dr. Sidney Mencher.

PATTON—DUTTON.—Florence Mabel Dutton to Noel Robert Patton.

ROSENFELD—ROTH.—Rose Roth to Arthur Rosenfeld.

SANGER — SHAPIRO.—Naomi Shapiro to Robert H. Sanger.

SCHLESINGER—HIRSCHL.—Bertha Hirschl to H. H. Schlesinger.

SHEER — BROWN.—Jeannette Brown to Joseph W. Sheer.

TAYLOR—GANS.—Dena Gans to William Taylor.

WEISENBERG—MEYER.—Pauline Meyer to Barnard Weisenberg.

WOLFSON — MENKE.—Minerva Menke to Jack Wolfson.

WOLFSON—QUITMAN.—Gertrude E. Quitman to Dr. William Wolfson.

Married.

DICKEY—COLT.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, at St. Philip's in the Highlands Church, Garrison, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. E. C. Chorley and the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury, Catherine Dumscomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Colt, to Charles Denston Dickey, Jr.

SCHOLLE—HAMERSHLAG.—On Saturday, April 14, by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, Helen, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Hamershlag to William D. Scholle.

VAN TASSEL—BOGUE.—On Saturday, April 14, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Alma Ruth, daughter of Mrs. Morton David Bogue, to Chester Burrows Van Tassel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Van Tassel.

WILLARD—ADAMS.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, 111 Hart St., Brooklyn, by the Rev. Charles M. Boswell, D. D., of Philadelphia, Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Adams, to George Knowlton Willard.

ALEXANDER—RICE.—April 10, Helen Rice to Mitchell W. Alexander.

NICHOLSON—CHISM, April 14, Kathryn R. Chism to John Montgomery Nicholson.

SONN—BLOCH.—April 15, Florence Bloch to Sidney H. Sonn.

SPECTOR — KELLER.—April 8, Lucille Keller to Harold H. Spector.

VAN RENSSELAER — BOWEN. — April 9, Rosana Wentworth Bowen to William Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Brooklyn.

SCHWERD—WALKER.—April 11, Edna A. Walker to Herman A. Schwerd.

Died.

ALLEN.—On April 14, Helen Hunt, wife of E. Hunt Allen, in the 57th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of All Angels, 81st St. and West End Av., on Monday, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

ALLEN.—April 15, 1917, Edna May Strong, beloved wife of Harry Ralph Allen, age 30 years. Services Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Elmira, N. Y.

ANDERSON.—April 15, 1917, Mrs. Ann Anderson at the home of her brother-in-law, Edward King of 57 Hamilton Place, N. Y. Interment Cooperstown, N. Y.

ARTHUR.—On Saturday, April 14, 1917, Louis Lant, husband of Sarah Van Iderstine in his 71st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Frank G. Lockwood, Wyckoff, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18th, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Cedar Lawn, Paterson, N. J. Train leaves Erie Station at 10:10 A. M.

BENEDICT.—At New Canaan, Conn., April 15, 1917, Mary Husted, wife of Junius Benedict, aged 77 years. Funeral services at her late residence, New Canaan, on Tuesday, April 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BILL.—Minnie Agnes, wife of Edward W. Bill, suddenly, at her home in the Hotel Majestic, New York City, Friday, April 13. Funeral services at Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Monday, April 16, at 10 A. M. Friends will kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

BISHOP.—On April 15, 1917, William H., beloved husband of Sade V. Bishop. Notice of funeral hereafter. Troy, New York, papers please copy.

BRADY.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday, April 13, James Buchanan Brady, in his 61st year. Services will be held at St. Agnes's Church, 43d St. and Lexington Av., Monday, April 16, at 10:30 A. M.

BRADY.—The Broadway Association announces with deep regret the death of James Buchanan Brady, a member of the association.
JEFFERSON DE MONT THOMPSON, President.
E. W. ESTES, Secretary.

BRANDAU. — On Sunday, April 15, 1917, George J., the beloved son of George L. and Carolina Brandau, in his 33d year. Relatives and friends, also Lessing Lodge, No. 608, F. and A. M.; Kismet Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Aurora Grata Consistory, and all Scottish Rite bodies; Flatbush Chapter, No. 177, O. E. S.; Germania K. U. V., are invited to attend the services from his late residence, 628 East 29th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 8 P. M.

BRANICK.—On April 15, 1917, Mary J., at her residence, 9 West 106th St. Funeral on Tuesday, April 17, at 9:45 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., at 10 A. M.

BUDINGTON.—In New York City, April 15, 1917, William G. Budington, M. D., eldest son of the late Rev. William Ives Budington, in his 73d year. Funeral services at the chapel of Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

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First Mortgage Certificates
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Principal & Interest GUARANTEED
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Interest mailed every Six months.
Write for Booklet. "The Ideal Investment."
New York Title & Mortgage Co.
135 Broadway New York
203 Montague St Brooklyn

Died.

CLARK.—On Sunday, April 15, 1917, Herbert Evans, son of Lewis E. and Anna E. Clark, deceased. Funeral services at his late residence, 171 Sycamore Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, April 18, at 2:30 P. M.

COLEMAN.—Annie L., beloved wife of James J. Coleman and mother of Edward J. Funeral private, Monday, April 16. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

DASHWOOD.—Suddenly at Hamilton, Bermuda, on April 12, 1917, Caroline B., wife of Rober Dashwood. Funeral services from St. Barnabas Church, Irvington, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

FLECK.—On Saturday, April 14, John W. Fleck, beloved husband of Nellie Fleck, (nee McNamee,) and beloved son of the late John W. and Johanna Fleck. Funeral from his late residence, 509 West 157th St., on Wednesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.

FRANKENTHAL.—Suddenly, April 15, 1917, Mrs. Esther Jacobs Frankenthal, widow of the late Adolph L. Frankenthal, formerly American Consul at Berne, Switzerland. Funeral service at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway, 66th St., Monday, April 16, 1917, at 8 P. M. Boston and Halifax papers please copy.

FUNKE.—Fred, at his late residence, North Duxbury, Vt., Sunday morning, April 15, in his 49th year, son of the late Hermann and Emilie Funke of College Point, L. I. Funeral private.

GALE.—On Sunday, April 15, 1917, William Gale, M. D., in his 56th year. Funeral service at the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, April 17, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Fairview Cemetery.

GOODSPEED.—At Maplewood, N. J., April 14, 1917, Mary Augusta, widow of William B. Goodspeed. Funeral private.

HINDHAUGH. — Suddenly, on Saturday, April 14, 1917, Alice B. Hindhaugh, wife of William R. Hindhaugh, and sister of Mrs. Harry L. Thompson. Funeral services at her late residence, 250 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 17, at 3 P. M.

IRVINE.—At South Orange, N. J., April 14, 1917, Laura A., widow of Captain Edward T. Irvine, aged 66 years. Funeral service will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Le Roy S. Edwards, 570 Vose Av., Monday evening, April 16, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

JACOB.—Entered into rest at her residence, 2 West 87th St., Famelia W. Jacob, mother of the late Ephraim A. Jacob, in the 93d year of her age. Funeral private.

KEMP.—On April 14, Ignatz Kemp of 748 Jackson Av., Bronx. Funeral will take place on Tuesday, April 17, at 10 A. M. from Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av.

LEE.—Suddenly, April 14, Richard Udall, son of the late Joseph and Deborah Titus Lee. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 173 Washington Park, Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 17, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

McCANN.—John F., on Saturday, April 14, 1917, at his residence, 8 East 66th St., N. Y. City. Funeral services at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, 67th St. and Lexington Av., Tuesday at 10 A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MAHONEY.—Rev. Patrick J. Mahoney, D. D., The late pastor of the Church of the Incarnation; his remains lie in state in the church on Monday evening 7:30; on Tuesday Divine Office, at 10 A. M. Solemn mass of requiem will be offered at 10:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

NORTON.—George Brown, Saturday morning, April 14, 1917, at St. Luke's Hospital. Funeral at Memphis, Tenn., Memphis papers please copy.

O'CONNOR.—On April 14, 1917, Michael A., beloved husband of Elizabeth O'Connor, (nee Donohue.) Funeral from his late residence, 122 Ithaca St., Elmhurst, L. I., on Tuesday at 9:30 A. M. to the Church of St. Bartholomew, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

OLDHAM.—On April 15, 1917, Lillian L., beloved wife of Edward R. Oldham. Funeral services at her late home, 800 Ocean Av., near Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—On Saturday, April 14, Florence, daughter of the late James and Henrietta Ketcham Raymond. Funeral services from her late residence, 76 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, April 17, at 11 o'clock.

SARGENT.—On Saturday, April 14, George Henry Sargent, son of the late Joseph Denny and Mindwell Sargent, aged 81 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at his home, 8 West 80th St., New York City, at 4 o'clock on Monday, April 16. Burial at Leicester, Mass.

SCHLOMBERG.—Sunday, April 15, Miriam Marks Schlomberg, in her 75th year, beloved mother of Mrs. Jonas S. Scheff, Mrs. H. Saul, Sol, and F. and H. Jacob, and Alex Schlomberg. Funeral services from the residence of Mrs. J. S. Scheff, 71 East 96th St., Monday, April 16, at 12 o'clock. Interment Washington Cemetery. Harrisburg, Washington, Atlanta papers please copy.

SHAW.—Suddenly, on April 13, at his late home, Port Richmond, Staten Island, Howard C., son of James and Margaret G. Funeral private. Interment at Greenwood Monday afternoon.

SMITH.—On Sunday, April 15, 1917, at Middletown, N. Y., Emma Elizabeth Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 4 Lake Av., Middletown, N. Y., Wednesday afternoon, April 18, 1917, at 1 o'clock.

SWEENEY. — At her residence, Hamilton Park, Staten Island, on April 14, Jane K. Sweeney, (nee Kearns,) beloved wife of Jeremiah Sweeney. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church Tuesday, April 17, at 9:30 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, April 15, 1917, William Bird Taylor, in his 70th year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 485 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 17, at 8:30 P. M. Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

TOURT.—At Hempstead, N. Y., April 15, 1917, Daniel O. Tourt. Funeral services from the home of Mrs. Junk, corner of William Street and Jerusalem Avenue, Hempstead, N. Y., Wednesday, April 18, at 2 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—Effingham L., son of the late Thomas J. Townsend, on Saturday morning, April 14, 1917. Funeral private.

TYSEN.—On Friday, April 13, Eliza Lord Dill, wife of Edward P. Tysen. Funeral service at her late residence, 144 West 70th St., on Monday, April 16, at 11 A. M.

VAN BOSKERCK.—Sunday morning, April 15, 1917, at her residence, 421 East 139th St., Annie E. Van Boskerck, daughter of the late John L. and Jane L. Van Boskerck, in her 79th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VOGT.—John, beloved husband of Mary T. Vogt. Funeral Tuesday, April 17, 9:30 A. M., from the home, 62 Elm St., Flushing, L. I.

WESTON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, April 15, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Henry W. Williams, Elizabeth C. Weston, widow of George S. Weston. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on April 14, 1917, at her residence, Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, Mary E., widow of George T. G. White, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Hume, 18 Pierrepont St., on Monday afternoon, April 16, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

WHITTEMORE.—On April 15, 1917, Fielding Lucas, beloved husband of Ella Virginia Whittemore, in his 67th year. Services at the residence, 250 West 104th St., on Wednesday, April 18, at 10:30 A. M. Fredericksburg, Va., papers please copy.

WITHERBEE.—On Friday morning, April 13, 1917, at his residence, 4 Fifth Av., New York, Frank Spencer Witherbee, in the 66th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, April 16, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

ARCHER.—David Joseph, 2,239 Haviland Av., Unionport, Bronx, April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

BARNETT.—Benjamin, 159 East 52d St., April 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CALDWELL.—Hattie Hayward, 462 East 136th St., April 14. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

DUFFY.—Alice, 322 East 168th St., April 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PHONE PIONEER MAIN 6900
37 Flatbush Avenue
Rugs, Carpets Draperies
Cleaned, Renovated, Stored.
Insured Under Guarantee Against Fire, Moths, or Theft,
At Owner's fair valuation.
Called for and Delivered.
OUR 38TH YEAR

Died.

GUNNING.—John, 324 East 37th St., April 14. Funeral today, 12 o'clock.

HALL.—Mary L., April 13, aged 72. Funeral, 223 8th Av., today, 2 P. M.

HERRY.—Owen, 150 West 63d St., April 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HITCHCOCK.—Hannah, April 14, aged 72. Funeral, 223 8th Av., today.

HOLMGREEN.—Valentine, 27 Lawrence St., April 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HURST.—Nora, 2,022 Valentine Av., April 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

JACOBS.—Moses, 964 Fox St., Bronx, April 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KENYON.—Florence, 448 East 184th St., April 14. Funeral service today, 8:30 P. M.

KILGALLON.—Thomas, 204 East 26th St., April 14. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

KIRBY.—Mary, 395 Bleecker St., April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McELROY.—John, 326 West 29th St., April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McINERNY.—Florence, 202 East 44th St., April 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

NASH.—Ellen, 214 East 89th St., April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REILLY.—John, 50 East 131st St., April 13. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

REILLY.—William, 747 10th Av., April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

ROTENSOUSE.—Louis, 204 East 75th St., April 13. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

STANTON. — Denis J., 518 West 50th St., April 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THORNTON.—Anastasia, 548 West 160th St., April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TROY.—Margaret, 159 9th Av., April 14. Funeral notice later.

WALKER.—Joseph John, April 14. Funeral 158 East 44th St., today, 11:30 A. M.

ZANONE.—John David, 9 Charlton St., April 14. Funeral notice later.

Brooklyn.

COYLE.—Catherine, 520 5th St., April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DESPOTAS.—Christina P., 100 Kingston Av., April 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FARRELL.—Isabella, 2,593 Putnam Av., April 14. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

HAUSTEIN.—Margaret J., 448 De Kalb Av., April 14. Funeral services today, 7 P. M.

KLENCKE.—Frederick, 2,037 Catalpa Av. Funeral services today, 8 P. M.

LANIGAN.—Margaret, 75 Bay 13 St., April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MAPPLEBECK.—George F., 488 17th St., April 14. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MULROONEY.—Patrick, 188 Calyer St. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MORRIS.—Amelia, 372 Madison St., April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

PERA.—Yrene, 463 53d St., April 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

REDFIELD.—William H., 92 4th Place, April 14. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHEDD.—Charles Lewis, 4,802 Avenue O, April 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WALTON.—Ethel L., 422 51st St., April 12. Funeral today.

WATJEN.—Ascheid, 23 4th Place, April 13, aged 77. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken and Newark.

BRENNAN.—James H., 156 Clinton Av., Newark, April 14. Funeral notice later.

NORRIS.—John, 1,243 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, April 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Long Island.

CORDY.—Henry, 96 Crown St., Corona, April 13, aged 73.

DELEHANTY.—Lucy L., 1,434 Sheridan Av., Far Rockaway, April 13, aged 90.

TURNER.—Barbara, 24 50th St., Corona, April 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

COLEMAN.—Memorial mass will be offered for the happy repose of the souls of Annie B. Coleman and her parents and brothers at the Coleman memorial altar, St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av., Tuesday, 17th, 8 o'clock.

SCHMIDT.—In loving memory of my dear son, Fred H., and brother of George, who departed this life April 16, 1915.

BLUMENTHAL.—Max; unveiling of monument Mount Carmel Cemetery April 22, 3 P. M.

CARR.—Mrs. William J.; mass Conception Chapel, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COHEN.—Herman; unveiling of monument Machpelah Cemetery April 22, 2 P. M.

CUITE.—Mary C.; mass St. Edward's Church, Brooklyn, April 18, 9 A. M.

FLETCHER.—Richard, in memory of; died April 17, 1916.

FRANKLAND.—Julia, in memory of; died April 16, 1915.

GREENBAUM.—Raphael; unveiling of monument Maimonides Cemetery April 22, 2:30 P. M.

MOSHEIM.—Henrietta; unveiling of monument Mount Hope Cemetery April 22, 2:30 P. M.

OPPENHEIM. — Julius; unveiling of monument Bayside Cemetery April 22, 3 P. M.

SEVERIN.—Barbara; unveiling of monument Maimonides Cemetery April 22, 2 P. M.

WEIL. — Simon; unveiling of monument Washington Cemetery April 22, 2 P. M.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

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Negligee Shirts, 85c
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Smartly Tailored—Gray, Black, Tan.

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BROADWAY AT 23d STREET
WILL PROTECT YOUR VALUABLES AGAINST LOSS.

Harrington Piano—$300
Made by the men who make the famous HARDMAN
Music—the highest expression of joy and of sorrow—is the most intimate interpreter of human feeling.
This summer—now—you must get the greatest joy out of nature's play-time. The masterful Harrington—finest of medium priced pianos—is the great home instrument. Come in and play it. Judge it for yourself.
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Comment regarding the important proposed increase in railroad freight rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission will be sent with a descriptive circular of this issue upon request.

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New 4 and 5% Bond Scrip
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

There was distinct improvement in the tone of the stock market last week. That in itself would not perhaps be a matter of great importance at a time when so much bigger things than the stock market are commanding the interest of the nation, but the betterment in prices on the Stock Exchange was important for what it reflected. The previous week bears had depressed prices largely by exploiting a feeling of concern over the extent of the financial sacrifices which the country's entry into war might entail. In the course of these efforts they did precisely what they were likely to do, namely, they oversold the market, with the result that prices recovered last week. The movement was a relatively quiet one, but it showed that there was little selling pressure and that the real holders of securities were in no haste to liquidate them. That meant that shorts who undertook to cover had to pay higher prices than those which prevailed at the close of the previous week.

Traders might have gone on selling, increasing the short interest, while at the same time carrying prices lower, had there not come about a change in sentiment in respect to the financial phases of the country's war program. The very size of the loan proposed by the Administration and approved at the close of the week by the House of Representatives made it plain that there was no intention to finance the war exclusively by means of taxes. That did away with the market scarecrow of a Government engaged in war, indiscriminately imposing levies upon business and upon incomes and putting industry under grave handicap at a time when stimulation of industry in many lines is necessary for the national welfare. There need be no concern over the fact that taxes will be increased. They certainly should sufficiently to enable the Government to meet the interest on its debt and to provide for a reasonably speedy retirement of the debt created to carry on the war. Such a program is to be commended and such apparently is the program of the Government, but that is very different indeed from a scheme of taxation imposed without regard to the consequences upon business.

It is fair to assume that business will be fostered, not destroyed. Business in the sense of the production and distribution of goods needed for the life of the nation or for the support of its armed forces is fully as essential a phase of the nation's activities as is the manning of ships or the raising of armies. What is to be expected is a period of close co-operation between the Government and business, and it is not going too far afield to suggest the probability that at the close of the war each will understand the other better than it has in the past. Patriotism inspiring both may very well break down some of the barriers which to some degree still, though less now than formerly, make Government and business look upon each other with suspicion. A typical illustration of the sort of co-operation which is now being had is supplied in the organization of a committee of railroad men which will undertake to direct the operation of the railways of the country as though they were a single unit in any service which they may be called upon to do for the Government. Is it not likely that the relationship which will grow up through this co-operation will give the public, and that presumably is tantamount to giving their regulators, a better conception of the needs of the railroads?

Rumor had it last week that the spirit of co-operation was already bearing fruit in the course which is to be pursued in respect to the railroad's application for higher rates. It was said that an increase will be allowed, and that instead of keeping the railroads waiting during a prolonged investigation the higher rates would take effect on the date to be named by the railroads even though the investigation of the increases were not completed by that date. Changes will be ordered subsequently if inquiry shows that to be necessary. That under the circumstances seems a far better program than to wait until the last possible doubt is resolved, the railroads meanwhile foregoing income to which they are presumably entitled and which seems to be needed to put them in a position to do all that they are willing to do for the public at large, and specifically for the Government, in a time of national crisis.

This co-operation between railroads and Government is typical of the stand which all business will take in meeting the problems raised by the war. For the moment the solution of those problems is more essential than anything which will come after the conflict is over, and it is important that business by its conduct toward the Government should at this time prove itself fully worthy of public approval and confidence. In that case there is no reason to doubt that there will be less disposition to harass business in future times of peace than there has been at times in the past. The very opposite would happen were business to show itself more intent upon reaping war profits than upon helping the Government prosecute the war vigorously and soundly, financially and in every other respect. If we look at the matter for a moment aside from patriotic considerations, it would be extremely shortsighted were a condition to be created which would warrant a boom in the stock market purely on the basis of enormous profits to be reaped from supplying the needs of the nation in the prosecution of its war against Germany. For such profits business would have to pay many times in the days to come, and even that part of business which had in nowise offended against patriotism would probably have to share in the public displeasure which the grasping after war profits would surely bring.

To put a check upon such profits as those is not tantamount, however, to denying to industry and trade all stimulation from the expenditures which the nation has to make and to which the people have to contribute, whether in the shape of loans or of taxes. Normal profits are not to be denounced, and the making of those will involve full employment of labor and a wide dissemination of the fruits of great industrial activity. The difficulty will be to avoid, along with the stimulation of production, a stimulation of prices which might work hardship to many through further increases in the cost of living, already abnormally high. But that, too, is a problem which is clearly recognized and which the Government, with the co-operation of many elements in the nation, is moving to solve to the extent to which it can be. One of the most direct ways is to stimulate food production and encourage avoidance of food wastage, and to both of those remedies the Government is already devoting active effort.

All the world knows when the world goes to war that at last it must come back to peace, and so it is that with every war problem is intertwined in some way a problem which has to do with the giving up of war and the return to normal human intercourse. At this time, after more than two and a half years of war, even the entry of a great nation, until but a few days ago free of the conflict does not dissuade the thought of possible early peace. On the contrary, the decision of America to join in the fight for the suppression of German aggression and German militarism may well have brought nearer the time when peace will come. It is a question which no one can answer today, but even in the midst of preparing for a possibly much longer war the nations are thinking more and more of peace. The markets must hold themselves prepared for that as for the opposite alternative of a struggle which will call for the exertion of the whole strength of this great country. The hope of the former must not stand in the way of thorough preparation for the latter.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Confidence Is Increased by Our Active War Preparations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 15.—Confidence in financial circles has been greatly increased by the active war preparations America is making, including its far-reaching financial plans, and by the fine military achievements on the western front in France. After-holiday influences, however, served to hold business within moderate limits, but the tone was very cheerful, with pronounced firmness in gilt-edged shares.

Some slight hesitation was displayed on the announcement of a £3,500,000 five-to-ten year 5½ per cent. loan by the Commonwealth of Australia at 98, and of a new emission of British 5 per cent. Exchequer par bonds, repayable in April, 1922. These latter bonds carry an option to the holder to require reimbursement in October, 1919, and will be accepted in payment of excess profits duty and the munitions levy, which should render them attractive to many who formerly placed funds temporarily in Treasury bills.

The Treasury has announced for requisition another long list of securities, but all of them were included in previous mobilization lists, so it is not probable that any great amount will be added to those already placed at the disposal of the Government. Arrangements are also announced for exchanging the large amount of Canadian Pacific securities to be acquired by the Government under requisition for collateral trust bonds of the company in order to provide security suitable for the American market. The amount involved in this transaction is nearly $200,000,000.

The monetary situation is unchanged, with large supplies of funds available on easy terms, although a number of banks still ask 4¼ to 4½ per cent. for weekly loans. Discounts were inactive, with a firm tendency in anticipation of the offer yesterday of a further £50,000,000 in three, six, and twelve months Treasury bills by tender. The rates of allotment were almost precisely the same as on the last occasion, the approximate figures being 4¾, 4⅞, and 5 per cent, respectively.

BOURSE SHOWS ACTIVITY.

Higher Prices Follow America's War Declaration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 15.—The Bourse was active and firm all last week, helped by further military successes and still under the influence of American co-operation in the war. All the banks and public buildings are decorated with flags in honor of America's entry on the side of the Allies, the first general display of the kind since the Fête Nationale last July.

The war loan, rentes, rails, shipping, and rubbers all exhibit higher markings, despite some profit taking in the last two sections after a long-continued advance. There is a renewal of the demand for war stocks. There was a slight reaction in exchanges last week. Sterling is now quoted at 27.19 and dollars at 5.70. Depreciation continues in the mark compared with the franc in adjoining neutral countries.

One meatless day a week has been decreed by the Government, beginning with April 25, and the sale of pastry is shortly to be suppressed. Many of the recent import restrictions have been found unworkable, and they are now temporarily suspended. The revenue returns for March were the highest recorded since the war began.

Gold holdings of the Bank of France amount to 3,274,674,716 francs. Advances on account of the war show an increase for the week of 200,000,000 francs, and advances to foreign Governments an increase in the same period of 15,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 14, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,460,495	55,826,390
Same period a year ago.	2,613,857	49,010,452

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	82.62	80.23	90.46	77.24
Same period a year ago.	88.00	84.92	91.83	83.49

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ACME TEA	55	55	55	+1
100	Acme Tea 1st pf.	94	94	94	−2
600	Adams Express	112	110	112	+2
8,000	Advance Rumely	18⅛	14⅝	17½	+1
1,125	Advance Rumely pf.	32	28	31	−¼
700	Ajax Rubber	72½	71	71	+1
1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	8⅛	7¾	8	..
4,600	Alaska Juneau	7¼	6¾	6¾	−¼
4,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27	24⅝	25⅝	−¾
300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	81⅝	81	81½	−2½
3,400	Am. Ag. Chemical	93⅞	88	93	+5
100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	−¼
100	Am. Bank Note pf.	49½	49½	49½	+½
20,000	Am. Beet Sugar	97	92½	*95½	+2⅞
100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	176	176	176	−7
26,920	Am. Can	47	43½	46¼	+⅛
300	Am. Can pf.	106¼	106	106	−¼
13,700	Am. Car & Fdy.	67½	64½	67½	+1½
500	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	116⅛	116	116⅛	..
700	Am. Cotton Oil	43	40½	42	+2
400	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99	98	98	−1¼
200	Am. Express	110	110	110	−5
3,200	Am. Hide & Leather	15	13½	14⅝	+⅜
3,300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	65½	63	64	−½
2,300	Am. Ice Securities	27	26½	27	..
13,450	Am. Linseed	20⅝	17¾	20⅛	+1
8,000	Am. Linseed pf.	56⅜	53¼	55½	+2¾
12,200	Am. Locomotive	70	65½	69	+2
9,525	Am. Malting	16⅝	14⅜	15	..
12,600	Am. Malting 1st pf.	65¾	62¼	63½	+1
87,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101¾	98	101⅜	+2⅛
800	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	113	112⅛	113	−1
200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	100½	100⅛	100⅛	−⅞
500	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	96½	95½	95½	−1¾
400	Am. Sm. pf. B, tr. rcts.	95	95	95	−2
100	Am. Snuff	130	130	130	−5
3,200	Am. Steel Foundries	60	55	59	+1
3,900	Am. Sugar Refining	113⅜	110	113⅜	+1⅞
500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	119⅞	118⅜	118⅞	−⅛
4,800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124¼	123¼	123⅜	+⅛
3,900	Am. Tobacco	205	193¾	197⅛	−9⅞
200	Am. Tobacco pf. new	107	107	107	−½
12,300	Am. Woolen	51½	49	50½	+¼
500	Am. Woolen pf.	98	97	98	..
800	Am. Writing Paper pf.	46	45	46	..
2,200	Am. Zinc L. & S.	34¾	33¾	34	+½
1,000	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	67	66	66	−1⅞
73,060	Anaconda Copper	80⅞	77⅝	80⅜	+1⅛
200	Assets Realization	3	3	*3	−¼
100	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	60	60	60	..
100	Associated Oil	66¾	66¾	66¾	−4¼
11,255	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	103	101⅜	102¾	+¾
1,375	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	99	98	98½	−⅝
900	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	16¼	15½	16¼	+¾
400	Atlantic Coast Line	114½	114	114½	+½
21,600	Atlantic Gulf & W. I.	110	102½	108¾	+3¾
380	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	61½	61	61	−1¾
29,500	BALDWIN LOCO.	59¼	51	55¼	−2¾
700	Baldwin Loco. pf.	101¼	100	100⅛	..
20,000	Baltimore & Ohio	77¼	75¾	76¼	−½
650	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	72¾	71¼	71¼	−1¾
800	Barrett Co.	113	110¼	110¼	−¾
212	Barrett Co. pf.	112⅜	112¼	112⅜	−⅛
140	Barrett Co. s. cfs., f. p.	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	..
600	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
2,200	Bethlehem Steel	139	133	135	..
146,200	Beth. S., B. temp. cfs.	132½	123	128	..
2,725	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	68½	66⅞	66⅞	−⅝
500	Brooklyn Union Gas	119⅜	117½	117½	−1¼
200	Brown Shoe	65½	65½	65½	−2
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+1⅛
4,500	Burns Brothers	124¾	115½	124	+8
5,500	Butte & Superior	45	42	44¼	+2½
8,000	CAL. PETROLEUM	22	20½	21⅞	+1⅜
1,500	California Petroleum pf.	53½	51	53½	+1½
300	Calumet & Arizona	78	76	76	−4⅝
19,800	Canadian Pacific	163	157⅛	162	+2
100	Carolina, Clinch & O. pf.	50	50	50	..
54,815	Central Leather Co.	89½	84	*86⅝	+⅛
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	114	114	114	+⅝
2,500	Cerro de Pasco	35¾	35	35½	−½
600	Chandler Motor	98½	97	97	−2
8,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¾	57⅝	60⅝	+2⅜
200	Chicago & Alton pf.	23¾	23¼	23¾	−2½
100	Chi. & E. Ill. eq. tr. r.	9	9	9	−1½
1,100	Chi. Great Western	11¾	11	11¼	−¾
1,550	Chi. Great Western pf.	35	33	35	+1⅜
15,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	81	79¼	80⅞	+⅜
700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	118¾	118⅛	118¼	−1¾
5,800	Chi. & Northwestern	115½	113	114½	+1
1,100	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	160	160	160	−6½
200	Chi., R. I. & P. cfs. of d.	27	27	27	−⅛
9,500	Chi., R. I. & P. cfs. of dep., 2d paid	48⅛	46	48	+⅝
1,800	Chi., R. I. & P., w. i.	37	36⅜	37	..
700	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf., w. i.	84¼	83⅜	84¼	..
775	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf., w. i.	71	70½	71	..
10,600	Chile Copper	23¾	22¼	23	+¼
11,800	Chino Copper	55½	53⅛	54¾	+⅝
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	44	44	44	−1
100	Cluett, Peabody	71	71	71	+⅞
6,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	48½	45¾	48	−⅜
625	Colorado Southern	27	24	27	+3
100	Colorado South'n 1st pf.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	−2
13,600	Columbia Gas & Elec.	45⅜	43⅛	44⅛	+⅛
6,400	Consolidated Gas	119¼	112½	113	−6
530	Consolidated Gas. Balt.	121	119	120	−1¼
200	Consol. Inter. Cal. Min.	17¼	17¼	17¼	−½
1,000	Continental Can	92⅛	90¼	92⅛	+1⅛
50	Continental Can pf.	110	110	110	..
700	Continental Insurance	56	55	55	−1¼
26,900	Corn Products Refining	24⅜	22¾	24¼	+⅛
1,300	Corn Products Ref. pf.	99½	96¾	96¾	−4
63,400	Crucible Steel	65⅞	60½	63⅞	−⅛
300	Crucible Steel pf.	110¼	109½	109½	−1
41,110	Cuba Cane Sugar	47⅝	43⅛	47⅝	+2½
800	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	91½	90¼	91½	+1¼
2,200	Cuban American Sugar	201	185	201	+11
300	DEERE & CO. pf.	98½	98	98	..
23,350	Delaware & Hudson	134½	118⅞	121¾	−12¼
200	Del., Lack. & Western	230	229½	229½	−4¼
600	Den. & Rio Grande	15	13	13	−1
400	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	32½	32	32	−1
5	Detroit Edison Co.	134½	134½	134½	..
50	Diamond Match	128	128	128	..
3,600	Distillers Securities	17¼	16	16⅜	−⅝
7,032	Dome Mines	17⅝	15⅛	15½	−2⅛
2,200	Driggs-Seabury	87⅛	80	80	+2
100	Duluth, South S. & Atl.	4½	4½	4½	−½
32,400	ERIE	28½	26½	28⅜	+1½
8,100	Erie 1st pf.	42½	38½	42½	+3½
2,100	Erie 2d pf.	34½	31	34½	+2½
400	FED. MIN. & SM. pf.	40	38⅛	38⅛	−1⅛
100	Fisher Body pf.	93	93	93	−1
200	GASTON, W. & W.	34	33	33	−2
10,706	General Electric	169½	161¼	166⅝	+3⅞
16,845	General Motors tem. cfs	117	110½	*111¼	+⅛
1,266	Gen. Motors pf., tem. cfs.	88	86½	*86½	..
8,700	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53	50¼	51	−1¾
300	Goodrich pf.	109½	107½	108¾	..
500	Granby Consol.	85	84	84	−1
9,000	Great Northern pf.	112	110¼	111¼	−1
20,000	Gt. Nor. cfs. for ore p.	32½	30⅜	31⅞	+1
400	Greene-Cananea Cop.	41	41	41	..
3,900	Gulf States Steel	129	115	128	+10⅞
100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	107	107	107	+¼
350	HARTMAN CORP.	65	65	65	−4⅞
30	Homestake Mining	127	127	127	..
1,425	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	104¾	103	104	+⅜
21,800	Inspiration Copper	57½	55½	57¼	+⅞
3,500	Interborough Consol.	12½	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
800	Interborough Con. pf.	65½	64	64	−¼
1,300	Internat. Agricultural	18½	17½	18⅜	+2⅞
1,800	Internat. Agricul. pf.	48	42	48	+4
8,000	Internat. Harv., N. J.	118¾	116	117¼	+1¼
525	Internat. Harv., N. J. pf	116	115⅞	115⅞	−2½
3,700	Internat. Harv. Corp.	81⅞	76¼	80	+⅞
100	Internat. Harv. Corp. pf	111	111	111	..
84,400	Internat. Mer. Mar.	33¾	30½	32¾	+2¼
127,000	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	88⅝	83½	87⅞	+2⅞
21,335	Internat. Nickel	42⅝	41	42	−¼
14,300	Internat. Paper	39½	35¼	38	−⅛
500	Internat. P. pf. c. of d.	97	96	97	−2
1,200	JEWEL TEA	62	57	58⅝	−3⅝
3,000	KAN CITY SOUTH	23	20¾	23	+1⅞
100	Kansas City South. pf.	54½	54½	54½	−3¼
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	125¾	125¾	125¾	−4¼
200	Kelly Springfield Tire	57¼	57	57	..
22,900	Kennecott Copper	44½	42¼	44	..
16,600	LACK. STEEL	86	80	85	+2½
300	Laclede Gas	100	99½	99½	−½
100	Lake Erie & Western	19¾	19¾	19¾	−1½
19,200	Lehigh Valley	66	63⅛	66	+½
2,900	Long Island	44	41⅞	43⅝	+1⅝
2,800	Long Island c. of d.	43¾	40¾	43½	+1¼
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	20⅜	22	−1
700	Lorillard (P.) Co.	200	200	200	−10
100	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	120	120	120	+3½
400	Louisville & Nashville	129	128	128	..
384	MACKAY COS.	85⅛	84½	84½	−¾
1,920	Mackay Cos. pf.	64½	64½	64½	..
700	Manhattan Elevated	123	123	123	−¼
200	Manhattan Shirt	76	73	73	−8
4,900	Maxwell Motors	54¼	50¼	51¼	−¾
700	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	67½	66	66	−2
1,200	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	34½	32½	32½	−1⅛
500	May Dept. Stores	61	59⅝	59⅝	−2⅝
53,800	Mexican Petroleum	91	83¾	90⅞	+4⅝
10,600	Miami Copper	42¼	40¼	42	+⅞
10	Michigan Central	120	120	120	..
30,500	Midvale Steel	60	57⅛	59⅜	+⅝
1,800	Minn. & St. Louis	21	20	20½	−½
1,650	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	110	106½	109¼	−5¼
135	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	127	127	127	−2¾
2,300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	7⅞	6¾	7⅞	+¾
100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	16	16	16	..
40	Mo. Pacific	9	9	9	..
1,800	Mo. Pacific tr. rects.	11½	10	11½	..
9,000	Mo. Pacific, w. i.	30¼	28	29⅞	+⅞
2,900	Mo. Pacific pf., w. i.	59½	57¾	59	+½
1,800	Montana Power	102¾	99½	100	−1½
100	Montana Power pf.	117	117	117	−½
1,900	NAT. BISCUIT CO.	115	110½	114	+¾
50	National Cloak & Suit	80	80	80	..
5,500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	34½	33	34½	+1⅜
1,600	National Lead	56¼	55	56	+⅝
300	National Lead pf	110	110	110	−¾
10,600	Nevada Con. Copper	23	22	22⅜	−½
300	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	17	17	17	..
400	N. Y. Air Brake	140	140	140	..
11,630	N. Y. Central	95⅝	92½	95	+1¼
26	N. Y., Lack. & Western	113	113	113	..
4,800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	46	43½	45	+1
6,090	Norfolk & Western	131⅞	128¼	131¼	+2¾
250	Norfolk & Western pf.	86	86	86	+¼
400	North American	67¼	66⅛	66¾	−¾
5,425	Northern Pacific	104	102⅜	*103½	+½
500	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	99	97½	97½	+2½
65,000	OHIO CITIES GAS	135¼	128	132¾	+4⅝
7,887	Ohio Cities Gas rights	5	4¼	4⅝	+⅜
900	Ohio Fuel Supply	50¼	49¾	49¾	−⅝
2,100	Ontario Mining	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	+¾
700	Owens Bottle Machine	96½	95	95½	−1½
2,110	PACIFIC MAIL	23	21⅜	23	+1½
15	Pac. Telephone & Tel.	33	33	33	..
300	Pan.-Am. Pet. & T. pf.	93⅞	90	90¼	−4
18,500	Pennsylvania Railroad	53⅛	52⅝	53	..
6,600	People's Gas, Chicago	91¾	81	81	−9½
2,700	Pere Marquette, w. i.	26⅛	24	26⅛	+2⅛
3,300	Philadelphia Co.	36	35	36	−⅝
16,800	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep.	45	42½	43	−½
100	Pitts. Coal pf., cfs. of d.	115	115	115	..
200	Pitts. Steel pf.	100	100	100	..
8,316	Pitts. & West Va.	22¼	21¼	22¼	..
789	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	55	54	55	..
1,900	Pressed Steel Car	76½	73¾	75½	+¼
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	102	102	102	..
700	Public Service, N. J.	123	122	123	−2
2,750	Pullman Co.	160¼	158	158½	−1½
300	QUICKSILVER	2¼	2	2	..
100	Quicksilver pf.	2½	2½	2½	−⅛
1,900	RY. STEEL SPRING	49	46	49	+2¾
100	Railway Steel Spring pf	97½	97½	97½	−½
38,120	Ray Con. Copper	30¼	29	30¼	+⅝
88,500	Reading	97½	92	97	+4
100	Reading 1st pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−⅜
100	Reading 2d pf.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+⅜
39,550	Republic Iron & Steel	80⅞	76½	80½	+2
500	Republic Iron & S. pf.	102¾	101½	102½	+⅜
1,700	Royal Dutch tr. r.	62¾	61⅛	62¾	+1¼
11,100	ST. L. & SAN FRAN.	20¼	19	20	+¾
50	St. L. & San Fran. pf.	34	31½	34	+2
1,800	St. L. Southwestern	31½	28½	31½	+3
600	St. L. Southwestern pf.	52	47½	52	+4
200	Saxon Motor	53¾	52¼	53¾	..
900	Seaboard Air Line	15	14⅛	15	+¾
3,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	185⅝	175¼	183⅛	−2⅛
4,600	Shattuck-Arizona	26	24⅜	25¾	+¼
14,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	58	54	†57⅝	+1⅞
19,375	Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	61⅛	53	55	−6
100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	93	93	93	..
18,950	Southern Pacific	95⅛	93⅛	95¼	+⅝
88,200	Southern Railway	28⅜	27	28¼	+½
5,200	Southern Railway pf.	58	55¼	58	+1⅞
41,100	Studebaker Co.	97½	91¼	92	−1⅝
300	Stutz Motor	44	44	44	−1
12,400	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17½	15⅝	17⅛	+1⅜
25,400	Texas Co.	217	206	215⅝	−1⅜
400	Texas & Pacific	17	15	17	+1½
300	Third Avenue	38	37	38	−1
3,900	Tobacco Products	56	54	54¾	−½
200	Tobacco Products pf.	100	100	100	..
400	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. t. r	15	15	15	..
100	Transue & W. Steel F.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	−2⅜
400	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	100½	100	100	−3
210	Union Bag & Paper	12	11⅜	12	+½
200	Union Bag & P. new	94½	94½	94½	..
92,940	Union Pacific	138½	134⅝	137⅝	+2¼
600	Union Pacific	81⅛	81	81	−⅛
700	United Alloy Steel	43¼	42¼	43	−1
2,900	United Cigar Stores	101¼	100	101¼	+⅞
1,000	United Drug	76⅛	75⅛	75½	+½
2,250	United Fruit	141⅞	138	140⅞	+2⅞
200	United Rys. Invest.	8½	8½	8½	+⅜
200	United Rys. Invest. pf.	19	19	19	−1
100	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	−⅛
100	U. S. Express	20	20	20	..
140,100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	121⅛	111¼	115⅞	−4⅛
6,150	U. S. Rubber	58⅞	55¾	58⅞	+2⅜
500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109¾	108¾	109¾	+⅞
1,700	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	58¼	57⅛	58¼	−⅛
600	U. S. Sm., Ref. & M. pf	51⅛	50	51⅛	+1⅜
939,510	U. S. Steel	113⅜	108⅝	113¼	+2⅞
3,300	U. S. Steel pf.	118	117½	118	+½
47,100	Utah Copper	113⅜	108	111	−1¼
500	Utah Securities	20	20	20	−⅛
4,800	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	43¾	40½	*42½	+2⅜
200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	108½	108½	108½	−2½
3,700	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	70	64½	70	+2½
100	Vulcan Detinning	6	6	6	−1
2,200	WABASH	12	11⅝	11⅞	..
11,200	Wabash pf. A	50⅛	48	49⅜	+1⅛
3,700	Wabash pf. B	25¾	24½	25½	+1½
72	Wells Fargo Express	100½	100½	100½	..
3,100	Western Maryland	21⅞	21	21	..
1,000	Western Md. 2d pf.	38¾	35	38¾	−2¼
1,500	Western Union Tel.	97⅞	95¾	97⅞	+2⅛
100	Western Pacific	15½	15½	15½	..
19,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	50½	47½	49⅞	+¾
200	Westinghouse 1st pf.	70	70	70	..
100	Weyman-Bruton Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	..
10,000	Wheeling & Lake Erie	17⅜	14⅝	17	+2
5,300	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	37⅞	31½	37⅞	+1¾
1,300	White Motors	47⅝	47	47	−⅝
28,750	Wilson & Co.	80¾	70⅞	80¼	+9⅛
700	Wilson & Co. pf.	106	104½	105	+1
7,600	Willys-Overland	32½	31⅝	31⅝	−⅞
400	Willys-Overland pf.	96½	95	96½	+⅝
1,800	Wisconsin Central	51½	50½	51½	−⅜
1,500	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	138	135¼	135¼	−2¾
500	Worthington Pump	25	24	25	+1
400	Worthington P. pf. B.	53⅛	50¼	53⅛	−1⅞

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights.

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		Due.	Yield.
$100,000	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 4.40s	1926 to 44	4.05%
50,000	Fort Plain, N. Y., 5s	1926 to 38	4.10%
59,000	City of Jamestown, N. Y., 4¼s	1918 to 42	4.00%
100,000	City of Perth Amboy, N. J., 4½s	1930 to 65	4.20%
20,000	City of Atlantic City, N. J., 4½s	1943	4.12%
81,000	Borough of Vineland, N. J., 4½s	1919 to 32	4.20%
30,000	City of Newport News, Va., 4½s	1957	4.20%
300,000	Calhoun County, Mich., 4½s	1919 to 26	4.05%
500,000	Hamilton County, Tenn., 4½s	1947	4.35%
75,000	City of El Paso, Texas, 5s	1951 opt. 31	4.25%
100,000	Dominion of Canada 5s	1937	5.35%

Our April Circular fully describing these and several other issues, will be sent upon request.

GEO. B. GIBBONS & COMPANY
MUNICIPAL BONDS
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Telephone 1111 Broad.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 14, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$32,153,000	$331,834,300
Same period last year	20,347,500	325,003,700

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	86.16	85.26	89.48	85.26
Same period a year ago	86.83	86.65	87.35	86.47

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ADAMS EXPRESS 4s	78	78	78	5½
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, A	70	70	70	4
Alaska G. M. cv. 6s, B	70	70	70	6
Ala. Gt. So. 5s	98½	98½	98½	5
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	101	100½	100⅝	9
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	104	101½	104	78
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95	92¼	92¼	8
Am. Dock & I. 5s	102	102	102	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	103	103	103	5
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91¼	88⅝	88⅞	96
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, temp. ctfs.	100⅛	99	99½	537
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	104	103¼	103½	62
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	45
Am. Thread 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Am. Tobacco 4s	83½	83½	83½	1
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	90¼	89	89	67
Ann Arbor 4s	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	1
Armour & Co. 4½s	93½	92⅝	92¾	194
A., T. & S. Fe gen. 4s	93	91½	92½	240½
A., T. & S. Fe cv. 4s, '60	102¼	101½	102	19
A., T. & S. Fe adj. 4s	84	81½	81½	5
A., T. & S. Fe adj. 5s, sta.	84	84	84	4½
A., T. & S. Fe. Tr. S. L. 4s	89	89	89	4
A., T. & S. Fe cv. 4s, '55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
A., T. & S. Fe 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Atl. C. Line 1st 4s	89⅝	88⅞	89	33
Atl. C. L., L. & N. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	5
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
B. & O. prior l. 3½s	92	91¼	91¼	64
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	92	87½	88	22
Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	99⅞	98½	98½	112
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	93½	91½	91½	84
Balt. & Ohio, P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	86¼	85¼	85¼	9
B. & O., S.W.Div.3½s	89⅞	88½	89	19
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	102½	101½	101¼	9
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	100	99½	100	27
Braden Copper 6s	96	95½	96	3
Bklyn. City R. R. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	99⅝	99⅝	99¼	26
B. R. T. gold 5s	100	99	99	8
Bklyn Un. El. 5s, sta.	99	98½	98½	5
Bklyn. Un. Gas. 5s	101	101	101	1
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	2
Bush Term. 5s	88	87½	87½	7
Bush T. Bldgs. 5s	86	86	86	6
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	99⅝	97	97¼	22
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	99	98⅝	99¼	4
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	7
Cent. Leather 5s	101⅝	100	100	32
Central N. E. 4s	74	74	74	5
Central Pac. gtd. 4s	86¼	85⅞	86	7½
C. de Pasco con. 6s	115	112	115	18
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	82¼	82	82	26
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	86	85	85½	14
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	90⅞	90	90⅝	239
Ches. & O. con. 5s	105	105	105	1
C. & O., R. & A. 1st 4s	88	88	88	4
C. & O., R. & A. 2d con. 4s	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	62	62	62	10
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	92¼	89½	90½	48
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅞	96⅝	96½	848
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	97	97	97	10
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	94⅝	93⅞	94⅝	8
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 4s, reg.	91	91	91	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. D. 3½s	85	81⅜	81⅜	5
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	6
C. & E. Ill. ref. & imp. 4s, tr. rcts.	30¼	27½	30½	268
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
Chi. & Gt. West. 4s	71	69	69	30
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, B	79	79	79	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, A	92	89	89	13
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	94½	93½	93½	17
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s, new	94½	94¼	94½	29
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	90	90	90	10
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	101	98	98	12
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	94¼	93⅝	93⅝	28
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	102½	101	102⅝	79
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	96	95	95	101½
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	15
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90½	25
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	105	105	105	3
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	3
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	97½	97	97	15
Chicago Rys. 5s	95⅝	94¼	94¼	22
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82	82	82	9
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	75	74¼	74¼	14
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts.	71½	71½	71½	50
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, trust rcts., stpd.	72⅝	72	72¼	171
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, t. r., double sta.	69	69	69	2
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	73½	72½	73¼	57
C., St. P., M. & O. 6s	114½	114½	114½	1
C., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	101	101	101	5
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	99¼	99	99	11
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	75	73⅞	74¼	5
Chi. & W. I. gen. 6s	106	106	106	1
Chile Copper 7s	128	125½	128	61
Cincin. Gas ref. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	4
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	9
Cleve. Sh. Line 4½s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	9
Col. Industrial 5s	80	77½	78	80
Con. G. Balt. cv. 5s	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	11
Col. Midland 4s	3½	3	3½	13
Col. Midland 4s, t. r.	3⅝	2½	2½	112
Col. & So. 1st 4s	91⅝	91	91	96
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	83	82¼	82¼	3
Columbia G. & E. 5s	91	90	91	23
Conn. R. & L. 4½s, sta.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Con. Gas. conv. 6s	114	110½	110½	77
Con. Coal Md. ref. 5s	94¼	93⅞	93⅞	16
Corn Pr. Ref. 5s, '31	98	98	98	1
Corn Pr. Ref. 5s, '34	99	98	98	211
Cuban-Am. Sug., col. tr. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	35
DEL. & HUD. lien eq. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	96¼	95	95	37
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s	102⅝	100⅝	100⅝	73½
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	79½	79½	79½	11
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	65	64⅞	64⅞	7
Det. Edison ref. 5s	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	18
Detroit United 4½s	85	84	84	12
Dist. Securities 5s	62	61	61	44
Du Pont Powder 4½s	104	104	104	2
E. T., V. & G. CONS. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	60½	60½	60½	1
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	60½	59½	59½	84
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	73	72	72	46½
Erie consol. 4s	82⅜	81⅝	82⅜	10
Erie Penn. col. 4s	90	90	90	12
Erie gen. 4s	65½	64	64	21
Erie & Jersey 6s	107⅝	107	107	6
Erie & Pitts. 3s, Ser. B	88	88	88	5
FRE. ELK & M. V. 6s	117	117	177	1
GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 2d ext. 5s	97	97	97	3
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	105⅜	105	105	6
Genesee River 6s	107½	107¼	107¼	14
Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	100	100	100	7
Gt. Falls Power 5s	101	100	100	54
Granby Co. 6s, Ser. A	104	104	104	10
Green Bay deb. B	12⅝	12	12	4
HOCK. VALLEY 4½s	90½	90½	90½	9
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	66	64	64	21
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	18	15	15	17
ILL. C. & C., ST. L. & N. O. 5s	99⅛	99	99	5
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	85	85	85	½
Ill. C. St. L. Div. 3½s	84	84	84	1
Ill. C. Cairo Bdge 4s	89	89	89	3
Ill. Central ref. 4s	89¼	87	87	35
Illinois Steel 4½s	91¾	91½	91½	146
Indiana Steel 5s	102⅝	102	102¼	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	89	89	89	5
Inter. Rap. Tran. 5s	96½	95⅝	95¾	130
Int. Agri. col. tr. 5s	73½	73½	73½	10
Inter. Met. 4½s	69½	66½	66½	62
Int. M. & M. s. f. 6s	94⅝	93⅞	94½	86
Int. Paper 6s	100½	100	100⅝	30
Iowa Central 1st 5s	90	90	90	6
Iowa Central ref. 4s	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	2
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	73	72½	72½	14
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	97	97	97	4
Kansas City So. 3s	68⅞	68¼	68¼	6
Kansas City So. 5s	89	88⅝	88⅝	3
Kan. City Term. 4s	84	84	84	5
Keo. & D. M. 1st 5s	59½	59½	59½	5
Kent. Cent. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	4
Kings Co. El. 4s	81½	81½	81½	3
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	81½	81½	81½	3
LACK. STEEL 5s, '23	101¼	100¾	101	71
Lack. Steel 5s, '50	98⅞	97½	98¼	131
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93⅝	92	92	21
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	92¼	91	91	20
Lake Shore 3½s	85½	84	85½	2
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	100⅝	100½	100½	4
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	100⅞	100⅛	100⅝	6
Lehigh Val. cons. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	100	100	100	4
L. V. of Pa. cons. 4s	89	89	89	1
Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	1
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	100½	99½	99½	27
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	101½	101½	8
Long Island ref. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	3
Long. Isl'd cons. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	1
Lorillard 7s	123½	123½	123½	5
Lorillard 5s	100⅝	100	100	4
Lou. & Nash. gen. 6s	112⅝	112½	112½	4
Lou. & Nash. g. 5s	107	107	107	4
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	94	92¼	92¼	67
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	60	60	60	3
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	85	84	84	3
MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	89	88⅝	88⅝	7
Manila El. Ry. col. tr. 5s	80	80	80	1
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100½	100⅛	100⅛	2
Met. Pet. cv. 6s, Ser. A	107⅝	107	107	5
Mich. S. Tel. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	8
Mid. Steel col. tr. 5s	95	94½	95	23
Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s	99	99	99	5
Mil. Sp. & Nor. 4s	88½	83½	88½	16
M. & St. L. con. 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	3
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	57	55½	55½	9
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	90	89	89	7
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	74	73⅞	74	11
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	47	45	45	20
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	3
M., K. & T. ref. 4s, ctfs.	56½	56½	56½	3
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	31	31	31	2
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, tr. r.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	17
Mo. Pacific 4s	58	58	58	5
Mo. Pac. 4s, tr. r.	59⅝	57⅞	59⅝	18
M. Pac. 4s, tr. r., sta.	55½	53½	55½	1
M. P. ref. 5s, '23, w. i.	98¼	98	98	7
Mo. Pac. ref. 1926	96	96	96	5
Mo. Pac. 3d ext. 4s	82	82	82	10
M. Pac. gen. 4s, w. i.	64½	63¼	63¼	260
Montana Power 5s	99½	99½	99½	100½
Mob. & O. gen. 4s	78	78	78	1
Mob. & O. new 6s	112½	112½	112½	1
NAT. EN. & STA. 5s	100⅝	100	100	13
National Tube 5s	100	99½	100	14
N. O., T. & Mex. 6s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
N. Y., B. & M. B. 5s	103½	103½	103½	2
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	102	102	102	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	108¼	106½	107⅝	520
N. Y. C. con. 4s, S. A.	85½	85½	85½	4
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	90⅝	90½	90½	27
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	81	79	79½	20
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	95	93	93	53
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	76	76	76	1
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	76½	76½	76½	1
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 4s	92	92	92	1
N. Y. & E. 4th ext. 5s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	4
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103½	101⅞	101⅞	22
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	84½	84	84	4
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	101⅝	101	101⅝	14
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	105	105	105	1
N. Y., L. & W. term. and imp. 4s	97½	97½	97½	5
N. Y. & Putnam 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	3
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	38	34⅝	35	108
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	82	82	82	3
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98	97	97	94½
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	65	65	65	2
Niagara F. Pow. 5s	102¼	101⅝	102½	7
Norf. & W. gen. 6s	116	116	116	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	94	93	93	13
N. & W. 10-25 cv. 4s	131¼	127	131¼	20
Norf. & W. Divl. 4s	89⅝	89	89	9
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	88	88	88	2
Nor. Pacific 4s	92⅝	90⅝	90⅝	80
Nor. Pacific 3s	65⅝	65	65¼	21½
Nor. Pac. Term 6s	110	109½	109½	5
Nor. States Pow. 5s	96⅝	96	96	28
ORE. & CAL. 1st 5s	100	99½	100	11
O. & L. Champ. 4s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	1
Ore. R. R. & N. c. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	1
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	90½	89	89	13
Ore. S. L. cons. 5s	106⅞	106½	106½	7
Ore. W. 1st & r. 4s	83⅝	83	83	7
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	90⅝	89½	89⅝	10
Pac. Coast 1st 5s	95	95	95	3
Pac. of Mo. 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	99⅞	98½	98½	43
Penn. 4s, 1948	99½	98½	98½	9
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	2
Penn. gtd. 4s	92½	92½	92½	1
Penn. con. 4½s	104¼	103⅞	104¼	17
Penn. consol. 5s, reg.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	2
Penn. gen. 4½s	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	128
Penn. gen. 4½s, w. i.	97⅞	97½	97½	1,482
Peo. G., Chi. ref. 5s	100	99⅝	99⅝	84
Pere Mar. 1st 5s, w. i.	94⅝	94½	94½	149
Pere Mar. 1st 4s, w. i.	75	73⅝	73⅝	24
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
P., C., C. & St. L. 4s, Series B	99¼	99¼	99¼	8
Poco. Con. C. s. f. 5s	93⅞	92½	92½	11
Providence Sec. 4s	57	57	57	9
P. Ry. L. & P. cv. 5s	78	78	78	1
Public Service 5s	91	90½	90½	36
RY. ST. SP., INT.-OCEAN 5s	90	90	90	2
Reading gen. 4s	92¼	91	91⅝	177
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	94	94	94	3
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	100¼	100	100	96
R. I., A. & L. 4½s	70	70	70	3
ST. JO. RY., L., H. & P. 5s	100	100	100	2
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. 4s	77½	77½	77½	1
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	101⅝	99⅝	99⅝	3
St. L., I. M. & S. r. & g. 4s	78½	77	77	16
St. L. Ry., M. & P. 5s	86	85	86	8
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	111	111	111	2
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s, r.	68	68	68	1
S. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, A	66½	66	66½	205
S. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, B	84	82⅝	82⅝	67
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	69½	67½	69½	137
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	51⅞	51	51¼	27
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	69½	69½	69½	5
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	77	77	77	2
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	70	68⅝	68⅝	20
San A. & A. P. 4s	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	20
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	62½	61½	61½	15
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	67½	67½	67½	7
So. Bell Tel. 5s	100	98½	99⅛	43
So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	100¼	100	100	14
So. Pacific conv. 4s	85	84	84¼	22
So. Pacific conv. 5s	100½	100	100⅛	303½
Southern Pac. ref. 4s	90⅞	88½	88½	54
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	70½	68½	68½	187
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	100½	98½	98½	116
Standard Milling 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	20
Stand. Gas & El. 6s	101½	101½	101½	8
TENN. COP. cv. 6s, sub. rcts., full pd.	89½	89½	89½	42
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	100	99½	100	17
Texas Co. deb. 6s	104⅝	104	104	21
Third Av. adj. 5s	64½	62½	62½	28
T., W. V. & O. 4½s, A	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	20
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	57	57	57	9
Tri-City 5s	100	100	100	1
Tor., Ham. & Buf. 4s	80	80	80	1
ULSTER & DEL. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	1
Un. Bag & P. 5s, sta.	88½	88½	88½	1
Union Pac. 1st 4s	97¼	95	95¼	86
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	96½	96½	96½	2
Un. P. 1st & ref. 4s	91½	89	90½	38
Union Pac. con. 4s	92½	91¼	91½	44
U. R. R.'s of S. F. 4s	39	39	39	12
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	55	55	55	1
United Fuel Gas 6s	100	99⅝	99⅝	11
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s	105	104½	105	13
U. S. Rub. 5s, tr. cv. cfs.	92¼	91	91	293
U. S. Rubber 6s	102	101⅞	101⅞	60
U. S. Steel 5s	106¼	105½	105½	417
Utah P. & L. 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	1
VANDALIA CONS. 4s, Series A	90¼	90¼	90¼	11
Van. Cons. 4s, Ser. B	90¼	90¼	90¼	10
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	99¼	97½	98½	49
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	90	89	90	2
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	97⅞	96⅝	96⅝	42
WABASH 1st 5s	103½	102	102	5
Wabash 2d 5s	100⅝	99½	99½	33
W. P. Ter. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. r., full pd.	38½	36⅝	38½	107
Westn. Electric 5s	101½	100	100	27
West. Pacific 5s	87⅞	87	87⅞	16
West. Maryland 4s	70	70	70	3
West Shore 4s	89	89	89	5
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝	17
W. U. T. real est. 4½s	93⅝	93½	93½	18
Wh. & L. E. 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
Wh. & L. E. con. 4s	73	73	73	1
Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	102⅞	102¼	102¼	84
Wis. Central 4s	87⅝	86	86	33

Total sales................................$18,215,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 3s, reg.	100	100	100	10
U. S. 4s, registered	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
U. S. 4s, coupon	107	107	107	18
U. S. 3s, coupon	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	9½
U. S. 2s, registered	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	10
Am. Foreign Sec. 5s	97⅝	96⅞	97⅝	348
Anglo-French 5s	94⅞	94	94⅝	3390½
Chinese Ry. 5s	71½	71½	71½	1
City of Paris 6s	96	95⅜	95⅝	822
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1921	99⅝	99	99½	30
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1926	98⅝	97⅞	98⅝	61
Dom. of Can. 5s, 1931	99	98⅝	98⅝	53
French Gov. temp. 5s	100⅝	99½	100⅛	7054
Japanese 4½s	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	1
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	80½	80⅜	80⅜	3½
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser., Ger. st.	79½	79	79	16
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	98½	98¼	98¼	2
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98½	97¼	97⅝	614
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	100½	99½	100⅛	2528
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97⅝	96½	97⅝	689
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	101	99⅝	100⅛	2859
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	96⅝	95½	96⅝	786
U. S. of Mexico 5s	42½	42⅝	42½	2

Total sales................................$18,704,000

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	105	104⅝	104⅝	5
N. Y. Canal 4½s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	1
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	105	105	105	2
N. Y. State 4½s	115	114⅝	114⅝	16
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	56	56	56	10

Total sales................................$34,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1958	99⅞	99½	99⅞	3
4s, 1959	100¼	99⅞	100¼	10
4½s, 1964	102½	102¼	102¼	159
4½s, 1960	101⅝	101½	101½	18
4½s, May, 1957	107¼	106½	106⅝	2
4½s, Nov., 1957	106½	106½	106½	1
4½s, 1965	106½	106½	106½	6
4½s, 1963	106½	106½	106½	6

Total sales................................$200,000

Grand total................................$32,153,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	R.R.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	37,263	...	118,016	218,800	$376,000
Tues.	33,202	...	124,867	266,260	220,000
Wed.	35,782	900	135,965	322,010	261,000
Thurs.	54,130	500	106,250	305,735	130,000
Fri.	60,956	300	118,360	234,195	152,000
Sat.	46,921	900	105,752	228,470	45,000
Total	268,224	2,600	709,210	1,570,470	$1,184,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
23,800	*Aetna Expl.	4⅛	3⅛	3½	− ½
26,800	*Aetna ctfs. of deposit	3⅞	2⅞	2⅞	− 1
1,800	*Air Reduc.	71½	67	70	− 1
550	Am.-Br. Mfg.	12	9	9	..
200	Am. I. Corp. ($50 paid)	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
2,600	Am. Stores	27½	26	26½	..
150	Am. St. 1st pf.	98	98	98	..
1,700	Am. Su. Tob.	24	23	24	..
400	*Am. W. Pap.	4⅛	4	4	..
100	Br.-Am. Tob., ord.	19	19	19	..
800	Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b.	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
1,135	*Calif. Pack.	59	56½	58½	[illegible]
1,650	*Car L. & P.	3	2⅞	3	..
8,300	Carwen Steel	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	− ¾
1,000	*Central Fdy.	28½	25⅞	25½	− 2½
1,100	*Cent. Fdy. pf.	46½	44	44	− 2½
8,000	Chev. Motor	119	114	114	+ 2
2,500	Curtiss Aero.	22	20	22	+ 2
300	C. Ir. of Am.	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	− 1
25	Eastern Steel	105	103	103	− 1
1,100	Elec. Gun	⅝	½	½	..
5,700	*Elite P. St.	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
500	*Emerson M.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
7,750	Emerson Ph.	10	8½	8½	− 1½
4,900	*Ever. Hean.	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
1,810	H. & B. Car.	40½	38½	40	..
10	Hall Signal	5½	5½	5½	..
2,600	Hendee Mfg.	38	27	38	..
858	Holly Sugar	45¼	43	45	..
30	Holly Sug. pf.	102	101	101	+ ½
200	Int. Arms F. Sec. Corp.	25	24½	25	..
800	Intercon. Rub.	11⅞	11½	11½	− ⅛
10,000	Inter. Trad.	⅝	½	½	..
2,000	Int. Trad. pf.	1	1	1	..
300	Jones Bros. T.	44	42½	42½	..
4,100	*†Jop. O. Sp. (new)	25	20	25	− 3
100	Kath. Br. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
400	S. S. Kresge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	Key. T. & R.	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	*K. T. & R. pf.	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,010	*Lake Tor. St.	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ¼
1,101	*Lima Loco.	58	54	57	− 1¼
185	*Lukens Steel	41	40	40	− 3
110	*Luk. St. 1st pf.	103	101¼	101¼	+ 1¼
100	Man. El. Sup.	40	40	40	..
100	M. El. Sup. pf.	90	90	90	..
1,332	*Mansell Scr.	10¼	10	10¼	− ⅛
700	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	90	85	85	− 4
82,200	*Maxim Mun.	4	2½	2⅝	− 1¼
400	*Mitchell Mot.	51	50	50	..
900	*Nat. Acme	33¼	33	33	+ ½
12,000	*Nat. Conduit	36⅛	33½	34⅝	− ½
600	*N. Y. Ship	41	40	40	..
500	N. Y. Transp.	19⅝	18¼	19⅝	+ ⅝
13,000	N. A. P. & P.	6¼	4⅝	4⅞	− 1⅛
1,100	*Pierce-Arrow	42⅝	40	42⅝	..
4,700	*Prud. Pict.	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	− ⅛
1,500	Redden M. T.	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
500	*Rep. Truck	74	71	71	− 3
100	*Rep. Tr. pf.	94¼	94¼	94¼	− ¼
4	A. O. Smith	87	87	87	..
75	A. O. Sm. pf.	96	96	96	+ 3
2,100	Smith & T. Trans. pf.	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
600	St. L. R. M. & Pac.	81¼	80¼	80¼	..
800	*So. Jo. Lead	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	..
16,200	*Stand. Mot.	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ 1
1,700	*Steel Alloys	8	7⅝	8	− ⅛
5,700	Submarine Bt. v. t. ctfs.	23	21	23	+ 1
2,050	Sup. Steel	34¼	32¼	34¼	+ ⅛
305	Sup. S. 1st pf.	90	90	90	..
7,800	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
61	*Todd Ship.	84	80	80	..
8,200	U. S. St'ship.	6¼	5	5⅝	− ⅝
5,400	*United Mot.	39⅞	36	36	[illegible]
311	Un. Drug	65	65	65	..
200	*United P. B.	33½	32	32	− 1
4,000	*United Sugar	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
400	World F. Cp. v. t. ctfs.	⅞	¾	¾	− ⅛
2,100	*W.-M. A. Cp.	8	7	7⅝	..
1,600	*Zinc Con. Co.	3	2⅝	3	− ⅛

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	P. & W. Va.	21	21	21	..
1,100	*Rock I. w. i.	30½	29½	29	− 1⅛
700	*R. I. pf. B.	70½	70	70	− 1
50	Western Pac.	10¾	10¾	10¾	..
50	West. Pac. pf.	41	41	41	..

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Anglo-Am. Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
20	Buckeye P. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1
25	Illinois P. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	Indiana P. L.	102	100	102	..
25	Northern P. L.	105	102	102	− 3
415	Ohio Oil Co.	370	333	370	−10
15	Prairie P. L.	303	303	303	−15
1	S. O. of Ind.	840	840	840	..
40	S. O. of Cal.	295	285	285	−10
657	S. O. of N. Y.	302	286	300	+ 8
120	S. O. of N. J.	680	656	657	−18

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,900	Al. Oil, (a p)	2¼	2	2⅛	..
14,000	†Alpha O. & G	65	58	59	− 4
5,000	*Atlantic Pet.	7½	7¼	7½	− ⅛
9,200	*†Am. Ven. O.	25	20	22	..
62,000	*Bar. O. & G.	3	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅛
2,850	†Con. Mex. O., (a prospect)	68	65	68	+ 7
2,400	*Cos. & Co., (oil ref)	14⅝	14	14	− ⅝
6,500	*Cos. O. & G.	13⅝	13	13⅝	− ⅝
1,500	*C. O. & G. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
19,700	*Crown Oil	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
14,400	*Elk B. Pet.	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
3,300	*E. Oil & G., (a prospect)	⅞	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
1,650	†Excel. Oil	26	24	25	..
7,500	*Es. Oil Corp.	1⅛	[illegible]	1⅛	+ ⅛
23,500	*Federal Oil	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
2,100	*Houston Oil	24	20	23½	+ 4
16,000	*Int. Pet'm	15	13⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
23,600	K. O. (a pros)	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
5,600	*K. C. O. Cp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
30,800	Merritt Oil	25½	21½	25½	+ 2⅝
22,700	Met. Petrol.	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
4,100	Mid-C. C. O. & U.	15½	14½	14⅝	− ⅝
12,000	*†Midwest Oil	70	[illegible]	70	+ 3
15,000	*†Midw. O. pf.	103	96	103	+ 4
6,305	*Midwest Ref.	145	131	143	+ 6
100	N. Y. & T. Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2,050	*N. Y.-Okl. O.	1	⅞	1	..
65,000	*†Okla. Oil	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
14,500	*†Okla. Oil pf.	75	72	74	+ 1
12,100	Okla. P. & R.	11¼	10¼	11	+ ⅝
16,500	†Omar O. & G.	40	35	38	− 2
11,700	Osage-H. Oil	9½	8½	9⅝	+ ⅛
6,100	Penn. Gasolene	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
900	Price Hall Pet. (a prospect)	1	1	1	..
46,700	*Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,700	*Sapul. O. & R.	10⅝	10	10⅝	[illegible]
100	Secur. P. & R.	4½	3½	4½	[illegible]
742	Savoy Oil	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ 1
500	*Sinclair Gulf	40	40	40	..
12,800	Sinc. Oil rts.	¼	⅛	¼	..
42,400	Sequoy. O. & R.	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
29,200	*U. West. Oil	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
7,600	†Utah Pet., (a prospect)	45	35	45	+11
3,200	Vacuum O. & G.	⅝	⅜	⅜	[illegible]
13,600	Victoria Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
600	W. E. O. & G.	19	18	18	− 2
5,000	Wyoming Pet.	1	⅞	1	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
15,000	Alaska-B. C. M.	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
52,200	Alaska M. C.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
26,300	*†Alaska S. C.	42	30	41	+ 1
6,000	Amer. Com.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
5,500	*†Arizona Chi.	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
5,100	*Arizona Cop.	¼	⅛	⅛	..
20,800	*†Atlanta	13	11	12	− ⅛
23,500	*A. Amazon	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅜
24,750	Big Ledge C.	4	3	3⅝	− ⅜
9,500	*Bisbee Cop. (a prospect)	1	⅞	1	..
1,800	Big Jim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30,000	Bos. & Mont.	60	58	58	− 3
1,000	*†Booth	10	10	10	..
1,550	*Brad. Cop.	1	⅞	1	..
5,500	*Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10	9	9⅝	..
2,000	Butte Det.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
1,150	Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
5,800	*†Caledonia	60	59	60	+ 1
14,100	*Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
500	Calav. Cop.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
400	Calsona Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
20,000	Canada Cop.	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1,000	Carlisle Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
82,000	†Cash Boy	9	7	7	..
55,800	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
800	Cerro Gordo	2	2	2	..
3,500	*Con. Cop. M.	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
4,400	*Cons.-Home	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7,100	Cress. Con. G.	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
2,800	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
1,000	Ely Cons.	12	10	10	[illegible]
72,700	*Emma Cons.	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
2,800	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
8,800	*Globe D. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
10,100	†Goldf. Cons.	64	60	61	− 1
9,200	*†Goldf. Mer.	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
10,500	*Greenm. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
4,000	Gold War. M.	70	68	68	..
11,550	*†Great Bend.	6¼	6	6	− 1
67,000	†Harg. Min.	18	16	17	− 2
4,335	Hecla Min.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
1,800	Howe Sound	9⅝	9	9	..
12,900	*†Indep. Ld.	12	10	12	..
5,900	Insp. Needles C. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Butler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
72,500	Jerome Verde (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
600	Jer. Vict. Ex.	1⅛	1	1	− ⅛
3,900	*Josevig-Ken.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
10,100	†Jumbo Ext.	45	39	42	− 3
1,400	*†Kewanas	18	17¼	17¼	+ 1½
500	La Rose Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
6,400	Loma P. M. C.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
3,000	*†Loon Lake	70	60	70	..
7,800	La. Cons.	93	90	92	..
640	McIntyre Div.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅝	..
3,400	Magma Cop.	50½	46	49	+ ⅛
3,750	*†Magmatic C.	26	21	25	− 1
17,800	*†Marsh Min.	17	15	15¼	− ⅛
10,400	M. G. M. Co.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
1,200	*†Magma Chief	50	50	50	..
450	Mason Valley	6	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
500	Magma Cop.	50	49½	50	..
12,700	*†Mag. Cop.	77	75	76	..
3,800	*†M. M. Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
1,550	Moh. C. Co.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
40,000	*†Milford Cop.	100	97	100	..
2,250	Mines Hold.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,700	McKinley-D.	50	46	48	+ 2
1,100	Mojave T'n.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
11,000	*†Mogul M. Co	60	55	61	− 4
1,000	Monitor S.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
26,370	*Monster Ch.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
24,700	*†Mother L.	35	31	35	+ 1
14,800	*Mutual M. & Leas. pf.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
4,500	*†N. H. Mont.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
7,800	*Nat. Z. & L.	53	50	51	+ 1
80,800	*Newray M.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	..
500	Nevada Rand	11	11	11	..
800	Nevada Hills	21	21	21	..
100	Nip. Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
5,000	†Nixon Nevada	42	38	42	..
100	N. B. Dev.	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
21,750	*N. Y. Zinc, (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
550	N. Y. & H. R. M. Co.	15¼	15	15¼	..
78,710	*†Old E. L.	45	38	44	+ 4
18,800	Ohio Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
10,800	Pa Min. & M.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2,500	Portland Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
400	Ray Portland	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1,000	*Ray Her. M.	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
17,050	*Red W. Min.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
16,800	*†Rex Con. M.	30	22	24	− 2
12,000	†Rochester M.	56	50	55	..
800	Round Min.	46	46	46	+ 3
3,400	*Sac. Val. C.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
100	*Santa R. D.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
405	*Section 30	10	10	10	..
6,400	Sen. Copper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4,500	Seneca Cop.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
200	S. K. C. (U.)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
17,500	S. K. of Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,410	*Slocam Star	20	20	21	− 3
6,500	Stand. S.-L.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
2,400	Silver Pick	18	18	18	..
8,500	Stewart	⅛	¼	¼	− ⅛
10,000	*†Success Min.	41	38	39	− 3
37,600	*S. M. (a pr)	40	35	35	− 5
6,900	*T. H. Gold	38	35	35	− 3
6,400	Tonopah Ext.	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	− ⅛
7,700	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
1,150	Ton. Belmont	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
250	Ton. Mining	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
14,400	*†Troy-Ariz.	50	45	45	− 5
67,910	U. M. of Ariz.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
18,000	*†U. S. Con. M.	9	8	8	− 2⅛
3,085	United East	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
1,000	Un. Ver. Ext.	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	− 1
7,500	*†U. S. Tung.	25	19	21	− 5
326	United Zinc	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
9,800	*†Un. Magma	40	38	38	..
4,980	Unity G. M.	5¼	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
800	†Vipond	40	40	40	..
2,800	†W. E. Con.	65	65	65	+ 3
25,735	†W. Cons. M. C.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3,700	*Wh. Cross C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
98,400	†Yering M. C.	41	34	39	..
800	Yukon Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
884,000	*At. Char. 8s	96⅞	96¼	96¼	− ⅜
37,000	*Am. Sm. 5s	96⅞	96½	96⅝	+ ⅛
110,000	Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes	98⅞	98¼	98¼	− ⅛
9,000	*Chile Cop. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
[illegible]	*Cos. Oil 6s	104	102	102	− 2½
[illegible]	*Cos. & Co. new 6s	101	100	101	+ ⅛
21,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	92	92	92	..
46,000	*Erie 5s, n/s	98⅛	97⅛	98	− ⅛
190,000	*Fr. Mu. 6s	96⅛	94⅛	96¼	+ ⅛
161,000	*Long I. deb. new 5s	98⅛	97	97	..
63,000	*Mid. Steel 5s	96⅛	94¼	94¼	− ⅛
30,000	*N. Y. State new 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
5,000	Nat. Cond. 6s	100	100	100	..
105,000	*Russian Gov. new 5½s	88	86¼	86¼	− 2¼
122,000	*Russian Gov. 6½s	95¼	94¼	94	− 1¼
42,000	*South. Ry. 5% notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	− ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..

[illegible] (Sold [illegible] cents per share.)

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* 45,000	Hamilton County, Ohio, Court House	4¼%	1946	3.90%
* 200,000	Kansas City, Mo., Direct Obligation	4½%	1935	3.90%
* 105,000	City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., Reg. Sewer	4.10%	1937 to 40	3.95%
* 100,000	State of Louisiana, Port Com. Harbor Imp.	4½%	1946 to 57	4.20%
150,000	City of New Orleans, La., Direct Obligation	4½%	1943 to 67	4.25%
* 255,000	City of El Paso, Texas, Direct Obligation	4½%	1957 opt. 37	4.25%
200,000	Washington County, Miss., Direct Obligation	5%	1926 to 41	4.50%
* 50,000	City of Corsicana, Texas, Direct Obligation	5%	1955	4.50%
* 150,000	Marin County, Cal., Municipal Water Dist.	5%	1941 to 53	4.70%
16,000	City of Texarkana, Ark., School	5½%	1939 to 40	4.75%
140,000	Miller County, Ark., Road & Bridge Dist.	5%	1920 to 26	4.80%
160,000	Miller County, Ark., Road & Bridge Dist.	5%	1927 to 31	4.90%
* 20,000	Clayton County, N. Mex., Direct Obligation	5½%	1936 opt. 26	5.00%
25,000	Lefore County, Okla., Spiro Twp. Direct Obligation	6%	1941	5.00%

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25 S. O. of Ind.	25 S. O. of Kan.
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Babcock & Wilcox
Brooklyn City Railroad
Butterworth-Judson
Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
Del., Lack. & Western Coal
E. W. Bliss
Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
German Alliance Insurance
Galena Signal Oil
Hocking Valley Products
Ingersoll-Rand Com.
Joseph Dixon Crucible
J. Spencer Turner Deb. 6s
Kirby Lumber Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
National Fuel Gas
Niagara Insurance
Penn. Coal & Coke
Pacific Coast Com. & 2nd Pfd.
Richmond Light & R. R.
Standard Shipbuilding
Sanborn Map
Texas & Pacific Coal
Winchester Repeating Arms
Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
Washington Steel & Ordnance
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Wanted
American Graphophone 6s
Donald Steamship Pfd.
Lackawanna Coal & Lumber 6s
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken 2nd Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd. & Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar
For Sale
Buffalo Copper & Brass Com.
Emerson-Brantingham Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd.
Niagara, Lockport & Ont. Pr. 5s
Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
Penn Seaboard Steel
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

BUY—SELL
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Russian
French
Italian
Japanese
(*Secured*)
BONDS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

American Graphophone 6s
Aetna Explosives 6s
American Typefounders 6s
Central Foundry 6s
Central Iron Coal & Coke 6s
Otis Elevator 5s
International Salt 5s
Park & Tilford 6s
Retsof Mining 5s
United Lead Debenture 5s
Western Pacific 5s
Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Incorporated
190 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9717 Rector

Ruble Options
Foreign Exchange
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
Specialists
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Amer. Lt. & Trac. Co.
Com'h. Pow., Ry. & Lt. 6s, 1918
Central Petroleum Co. Pfd.
Muskegon Trac. & Ltg. 5s, 1931
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co.
United Lt. & Rys. Co.
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Cities Service
Pacific Gas & Elec.
Republic Railway & Lt.
MICHAELIS & CO.
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6228

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Apr. 14, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	95
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	100
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	82	84
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	89	92½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	98
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	90	95
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	93¼
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	102½	104
Do 1st & ref., '30	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	102	103
Buf. & Niag. F. El. L. & Pwr. 1st, '42	5	Feb. & Aug.	90¼	..
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	97	100
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	91	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	102¼	103
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	104¼	105
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
Charleston Ry. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	102	103
City & Sub. 1st, '22	5	June & Dec.	102	..
Cleve Elec. Ill. 1st, '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	102½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	90	95
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	95	99
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	99	101
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	99	101
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	105	107
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	94	95½
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	91¾	93¼
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	102	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	96	98
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	102	102¾
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	99	103
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	91	96
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	97½	98
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	102¼	103¼
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	98½	100
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	89	92½
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	97	100
Eliz. & Trenton 1st, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	92¼	94¼
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	97½	100
Fed. Lt. & Tr. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	88
Do deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	89	98
Ft. Worth P. & L., '34	5	Feb. & Aug.	97¾	98½
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	89	93
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	102	103½
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	75	..
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	86	87
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	101	..
Hob. Ferry cons., '46	5	May & Nov.	100	101¼
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Hudson Co. Gas., '49	5	May & Nov.	102	103
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	58¼	59
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	76½	77
Kan. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	98¾	99¾
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	92	94
Kan. City Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	96¾	98
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	94	97
Knoxv. Trac. 1st, '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	103	105
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	96	..
Met. Ry. (D.C.) 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	104	..
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	76	77¾
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	91
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	96	98
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	104	105½
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	104	105½
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	78	79
N. Y. & Hoboken F. gen., '46	5	June & Dec.	99¼	..
N. Y. & Q. Gas 1st, '34	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	99
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	77	79
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	101	102
Do ref., '32	5	Apr. & Oct.	105½	106¼
Norf. & Ports. 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	85	86½
Norf. Ry. & L. 1st, '49	5	May & Nov.	98	99½
N. Hudson Co. 1st, '28	5	Jan. & July	100½	..
Do improvement, '24	5	May & Nov.	99½	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	83	88
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	96¼	97
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	89	93
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	91	91¾
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	102	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	90
Port'd (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	88	91
Poto. El. Pwr. 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	103	104
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	99¾	100
Riverside Traction, '60	5	June & Dec.	92	94
Roch. Ry. & Lt. cons., '54 (tax exempt N.Y.)	5	Jan. & July	100	101
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	..
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	100	100½
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88¾	89¾
San Diego Cons. Gas & Electric 1st, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	94½	96½
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	92	96
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	96¼	97½
Southern Power, '30	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	99	100
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	82	90
Syr. L. & P. col. tr., '54	5	June & Dec.	86	88
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	98	101½
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	..
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	83¼	84
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	81	82
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	65	66
Utica & M. V. Ry., '41	4	June & Dec.	..	92½
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	84	85
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	104½	106
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	79¾	79½
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	95	98
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	98	100

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	100	101
Chesapeake & Pot. Tel. 1st, '29	5	Jan. & July	102½	103
Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	95	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	60
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	93	94½
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	92½	..
Wickwire Steel 1st	6	May & Nov.	100	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 14, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	25½	27
Do pf.	..	..	....	82	85
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	136	139
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	50½	52
Am. Light & Trac.	c5	Q	Feb 1, 17	336	338
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	112	114
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	83	85
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	92
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jan 1, 16	36	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	69	70
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	11¼	11½
Do 1st pf.	..	..	....	80	82
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	30	32
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	J. & D.	87	91
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	105¼	106
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	95
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 17	79¼	79¾
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	..	72
Colorado Power	½	Q	Apr 16,17	30	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	99	101
Columbia Ry., G. & E.	..	..	....	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	80	90
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Feb 1, 17	57	58
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	80	82
Con. Trac. of N. J.	4	S	Jan 15,17	73	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	..	Jan 2, 17	59	63
Do pf.	3	..	Jan 2, 17	85	90
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	100	101½
Elizabeth & Trenton	..	..	....	25½	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Mar 15,17	105	..
Essex & Hudson Gas	8	A	....	133	135
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	14	14½
Do pf.	..	..	....	51	52
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	Q	Mar 15,17	75	80
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	89	92
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	131	133
International Traction	1	Q	Mar 31,17	49	51
Do 2d pf.	1	Q	Mar 31,17	48	52
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	39	41
Do pf.	..	..	....	59	62
Kan. City Railways	..	..	....	27	28
Do pf.	..	..	....	59	62
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	97	100
Mich. State Tel. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	89	92
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 17	76½	77½
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15,17	90	93
Newark Con. Gas	..	..	....	95	96
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Apr 14,17	182	182½
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	14	15
Do pf.	3	S	J. & J.	57	60
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,17	98¼	98½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	98½	99½
Do warrants	..	..	....	12	13
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 17	55	60
Nor. Texas Electric pf	3	S	Mar 1, 17	81	85
Ontario Power	..	..	....	60	61
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	63	63¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	92	92½
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	89	94
Pug. Sd. T., L. & P. pf.	c75	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	75
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Apr 14,17	30	30½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 14,17	67	69
Riverside Traction	..	..	....	17	20¼
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1½	Q	Feb 15,17	90	92
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,17	105	108
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	8	A	....	128	131
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	97½	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	12¾	13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	39	39½
Sup. W., Lt. & Power	1	Q	....	50	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	70	..
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Feb 15,17	124	128
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	7	9
Do pf.	..	..	....	34	36
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	93¼	93¾
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Apr 2, 17	46	48
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	75	78
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	1	..	July 1, 16	30½	31½
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Feb 1, 17	72	73
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 17	75	78
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 17	79	81
Western Power	..	..	....	15	15½
Do pf.	1.20	Q	Jan 15,17	57	58
West. States Gas & E.	½	..	Aug 15,16	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,17	90	93

c—2½% payable in common stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 14, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15,17	312	315
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	57	58
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	74	76
American Cyanamid	..	..	....	21	24
Do pf.	..	..	....	55	60
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	118	120
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15,17	120	123
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Apr 14,17	38	40½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 14,17	87	90
Atlantic Refining	..	..	....	11	17
Do pf.	..	..	....	40	47
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Mar 10,17	153	155
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	100	101
Automatic Elec.	4	A	....	45¼	47
Babcock & Wilcox	1¾	Q	Apr 4, 17	122	123
Barn. Bros. & S. 1st pf	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	90	93¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15,17	106¾	107¾
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15,17	103	104
By Products Coke	8	A	....	172½	173
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	..	Mar 31,17	90	93
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	80	90
Casein Co. of America	..	..	....	37	43
Celluloid	2	Q	Mar 31,17	188	190
Central Aguirre Sugar	..	..	....	163	165
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	....	56	58
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Apr 14,17	75	76½
Chi. Lumber & Coal	..	..	....	65	68
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	100	105
Childs	1½	Q	Mar 10,17	77	78
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10,17	98	101
Commercial Acid	..	..	....	180	185
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15,17	100	103
Davison Chemical	..	..	....	36	38
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.25	Q	Apr 16,17	165	175
Dow Chemical	..	..	....	235	240
Do pf.	..	..	....	98	100
Du Pont de Nem. pf.	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 17	101½	103
Electro Bleaching	..	..	....	150	275
Fajardo Sugar	..	..	....	126	129
Federal Chemical	..	..	....	94	95
Do pf.	..	..	....	102	106
Federal Sugar	..	..	....	70	74
Do pf.	..	..	....	92	94
Freeport Tex. Sulphur	..	..	....	540	560
Goodyear Tire & Rub.	3	Q	Mar 1, 17	220	226
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	106½	107
Grasselli Chemical	..	..	....	235	244
Great Lakes D. & D.	8	*A	....	89	90¾
Great Western Sugar	..	..	....	380	395
Do pf.	..	..	....	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	..	..	....	60	64
Hercules Powder	a4	Q	Mar 24,17	245	248
Holland-St. L. Sugar	..	..	....	15	15¼
Do pf.	1¾	..	Dec 1, 16	9	10
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	44	47
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 17	99½	103
Hooker Electro Chem.	..	..	....	85	..
Do pf.	..	..	....	84	89
Ingersoll-Rand	3	..	Jan 2, 17	258	262
Inland Steel	5	Q	Mar 1, 17	178	184
International Salt	1½	Q	Apr 1, 17	57	59
Int. Silver	..	..	....	63	..
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	102	106
Kellogg Switch. & S.	f2	Q	Jan 27,17	295	298
Kentucky Solvay	..	..	....	250	275
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28,17	70	71½
Manati Sugar	..	..	....	107	112
Do pf.	..	..	....	96	99
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	72	78
Mergenthaler Linotype	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	149	154
Merrimac Chemical	..	..	....	88	91
Mich. Limestone & Ch.	..	..	....	18	20
Do pf.	..	..	....	21	23
Michigan Sugar	8	A	....	98	100
Do pf.	6	..	....	98	100
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 17	141	143
Mulford Co. (H. K.)	..	..	....	63	68
Mutual Chemical	..	..	....	150	..
Nat Candy	1½	..	Mar 14,17	23¼	23⅝
Do 1st pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	102	104
Do 2d pf.	3½	..	Mar 14,17	88	90
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	96½	97½
New Jersey Zinc	‡14	Q	Feb 10,16	328	332
New Niquero Sugar	..	..	....	170	190
Niagara Alkali pf.	..	..	....	101	105
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Mar 20,17	170	171
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20,17	103	..
Nipe Bay Sugar	..	..	....	130	135
Northwestern Yeast	12	A	....	305	315
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Apr 15,17	62	64
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,17	87	90
Penn Salt Mfg	..	..	....	93	94
Prestolite	..	..	....	125	129
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	16	16½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	80	81
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	50	57
Rollin Chemical	..	..	....	..	50
Do pf.	..	..	....	..	100
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Mar 31,17	149	152
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	101	101½
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	98
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	23	25
Do pf.	..	..	....	57	60
Semet Solvay Co.	..	..	....	290	295
Semet Solvay rights	..	..	....	84¼	86¼
Shredded Wheat	..	..	....	137	138½
Do pf.	..	..	....	94	95½
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	281	285
Smith Ag. Chemical	..	..	....	..	135
Solvay Process	..	..	....	310	335
Standard Chemical	..	..	....	115	135
St. L., R. M. & P. pf.	1¼	Q	Mar 31,17	68	74
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	36	39
U. S. Gypsum	..	..	....	38½	39½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 31,17	98	99
Wappler Electric, Inc.	..	..	....	42	..
Do 7% pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	95	99
Warner Sugar	..	..	....	100	110

*And 11% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Incl. 10% extra; also paid 4% extra March 10, '17. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. c—Incl. 2¼% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. f—And 33 1-3% payable in common stock. e—Payable in stock.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Apr. 14, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 17	565	575
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	242	247
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Feb 1, 17	390	420
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	150	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	125	140
Bryant Park	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	..	..	....	95	100
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	375	377
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	245	247
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 2, 17	..	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 17	390	396
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	193	195
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	¶5	S	Nov 1, 16	505	510
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	206	210
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 17	330	335
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	178	179
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	335	340
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	70	80
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	150	160
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Apr 2, 17	4300	4800
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	250	270
First Nat.	10,000,000	†10	Q	Apr 2, 17	1050	1060
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	180	187
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*4	S	Feb 1, 17	137	142
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 17	375	390
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	..	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	220	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	310	325
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Apr 2, 17	705	710
Harriman N.	1,000,000	100	..	Jan 11,17	235	250
Imp. & T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 17	515	520
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	220	230
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Apr 2, 17	975	1000
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 17	325	335
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	Jan 2, 17	325	335
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	250	260
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Feb 13,17	323	325
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	240	255
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 2, 17	285	295
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	182	188
Mutual	200,000	§13	S	Jan 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 2, 17	215	225
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	‡10	S	Jan 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	Jan 1, 17	400	..
N.Y. Prod. Ex	1,000,000	5	S	Apr 16,17	198	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 17	270	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 2, 17	..	505
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan 2, 17	225	..
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	395	415
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	120	130
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 17	120	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 17	155	160
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31,17	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 17	..	365
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Mar 31,17	550	600

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 5% of First Security Co. ‡Inc. 2% extra. §Incl. 6% extra. ¶In addition to dividend paid by National City Bank, the National City Co. pays semi-annual dividends of 3%, last payment made on Jan. 1, 1917.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 17	470	485
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 2, 17	492	495
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 17	155	160
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 2, 17	600	610
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Apr 2, 17	785	790
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 31,17	300	302
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	103	..
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	285	290
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	‡1¾	Sp.	Mar 31,17	367	368
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 17	472	478
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	210	215
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,17	245	255
Fulton	500,000	§7	S	Jan 2, 17	275	280
Guaranty	20,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,17	444	447
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 17	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3½	S	Jan 2, 17	140	145
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 17	640	650
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 2, 17	120	123
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	105
Manufact're.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 2, 17	145	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31,17	385	395
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31,17	600	610
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11,16	965	980
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Mar 31,17	286	..
Q. Co. Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	85
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,17	358	364
Transatlantic	700,000	5	S	Jan 1, 17	145	155
Union	8,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 17	420	430
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 1, 17	1000	1020
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 30,17	448	452

†A dividend of 4% for two months was paid Feb. 28 on the old capital of $3,000,000. The present dividend is the first on the new capital of $6,000,000, and was made to fill out the first quarter of 1917. ‡Incl. 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,17	130	135
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,17	260	270
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	100	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jan 31,17	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 4, 17	$54	$56
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	12½	S	Jan 1, 17	550	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 17	365	372
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,17	290	300
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,17	545	555
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 1, 17	360	370
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 2, 17	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	Jan 8, 17	490	505
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 17	148	153
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	100	105
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr 2, 17	221	223
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Apr 2, 17	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*15	S	Jan 1, 17	360	375
No. River($25)	600,000	5	S	Apr 1, 17	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 17,17	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,17	94	98½
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	S	Jan 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Feb 1, 17	600	650

*5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s, '50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	50	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr 15,17	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15,17	190	195
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Apr 2, 17	135	150
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	108	118

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Guaranteed Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1937.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage made by the South Pacific Coast Railway Company dated July 1, 1887, will receive bids for the sale to the Sinking Fund under said mortgage of so many of the bonds of said issue as Fifty-five Thousand Five Hundred Nineteen Dollars and Ninety-eight Cents applicable to the purpose will redeem at or under par and accrued interest, and that it will, to the extent of said Fifty-five Thousand Five Hundred Nineteen Dollars and Ninety-eight Cents, purchase and redeem such bonds as may be offered at or below the rate above stated, giving preference to the lowest bid received.

Bids should be presented before twelve o'clock noon on the 24th day of April, 1917, and should be enclosed in a sealed wrapper directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the South Pacific Coast Railway Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that ownership certificates in respect of accrued interest must accompany the bonds, and unless exemption is claimed the income tax must be withheld.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, April 1, 1917.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-nine thousand, four hundred nineteen and 79-100 Dollars, ($39,419.79,) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on July 1, 1917; sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon April 30, 1917, and should be endorsed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 9, 1917.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

Newcastle Light & Power Company.

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION.

To the Holders of Newcastle Light & Power Company First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds:

You are hereby notified, pursuant to the second paragraph of Article Sixth of the First Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by this company to The Equitable Trust Company, as Trustee, under which the above-mentioned bonds were issued and are now outstanding, that said Newcastle Light & Power Company has called all of such bonds for redemption and payment on June 1st, 1917, and that on said date one hundred and two (102) per centum of the principal amount of each such bond, and interest accrued thereon to said date of redemption and payment, will be payable by the Trustee upon the surrender of such bond and all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Under the terms and provisions of the above-mentioned indenture the bonds so-called will become due and payable on said date, June 1st, 1917, and the liability of this company for principal or interest on each such bond will be at an end, nothing in said bonds or coupons, or in said mortgage contained to the contrary notwithstanding, and such principal and interest is thereafter payable only from the deposit made by this company with the Trustee aforesaid.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Dated New York, April 15th, 1917.
NEWCASTLE LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.
By LEWIS T. WOLLE, Vice President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY. DUE MAY 1st, 1951.

Notice is hereby given that (36) bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) each, numbered as follows:

56	218	274	373	418	548
84	214	286	376	444	587
183	215	292	377	445	648
147	220	350	392	465	683
184	223	354	414	478	718
199	267	358	417	497	748

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) per bond, at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1917, after which date said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated New York, March 28th, 1917.

Cleveland, Painsville & Ash. 5s
Manistee & North Eastern 5s
Consol. Copper 7s
Springfield Body Com.
Nyal Co.
Connecticut Brass
DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Investment Securities
Yielding 7% and upwards
WEIL & CO.
51 Exchange Place New York
'Phone 5750-1 Hanover

Wm. B. Nash
25 BROAD ST. Tel. 3015-6-7 Broad
SPECIALIST IN
Chevrolet Motors

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS OF PENSACOLA HOTEL COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1929.

The undersigned successor trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described issue of bonds desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Five Thousand One Dollar and Ninety-Four Cents ($5,001.94) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before May 3rd, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on May 4th or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, April 3rd, 1917.

CONVENIENT PAYMENTS
Enable thrifty investors to secure one or more shares of high-grade stocks. Write for booklet.
Partial Payment Plan.
Sparrow, Troth & Co.,
High Grade Listed & Unlisted Securities.
Telephone Broad 6411. 50 Broad Street, New York.

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION

120 BROADWAY, New York, N. Y.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Kennecott Copper Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, Room 3548, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on the 1st day of May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. There will be submitted to the stockholders for ratification all action of the Directors, Executive Committee and Officers of the Corporation since the stockholders' meeting of December 14, 1915, as set forth in the minutes, including the acquisition of additional shares of stock of the Utah Copper Company and the issuance of notes of the Corporation in part payment therefor, a portion of said stock having been purchased from Directors of the Corporation under authority of a resolution of the Board of Directors which authorized the President to make purchases from Directors provided in such case the price paid was below the then market price.

The stock transfer books of the Corporation will be closed on April 16, 1917, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened immediately after the final adjournment of said meeting.

C. T. ULRICH, Secretary.
New York, N. Y., April 7, 1917.

NEW RIVER LUMBER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that $32,000 First Mortgage 20-year 6% Gold Bonds of the New River Lumber Company of the face value of $1,000 each, numbered as follows:

14	45	68	168	210	274	361	429
15	48	76	172	241	330	364	431
42	56	88	173	268	351	373	450
44	65	91	195	272	356	419	498

have been drawn by lot for redemption from the amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and will be paid for at the rate of $1,050 per bond at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of June, 1917, after which date said bonds will cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, April 6th, 1917.

Santa Cecilia Sugar
Common & Preferred
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

American Stores Co.
COMMON
For the year 1916 the gross business of this company amounted to $46,000,000, and for the year 1917 is estimated at $61,000,000.
Traded in on New York Curb
Descriptive Circular on Request.
GWYNNE BROS
Specialists
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Santa Cecelia
Sugar
Preferred
DEALT IN
DUNHAM & Co
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company

6 Per Cent. Bonds Due May 1st, 1927

Notice of Redemption

The Brooklyn Trust Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., hereby gives notice that in accordance with the terms of the mortgage made by the above-named Company, eighteen (18) bonds of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company have been duly drawn for redemption, numbered as follows:

5	128	187	247	310	410
16	142	211	253	375	416
27	147	216	302	407	451

The bonds will be redeemed at 105 and accrued interest at the office of the Brooklyn Trust Company, Trustee, 177 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or after May 1st, 1917, from which date interest will cease.

Brooklyn Trust Company, Trustee
By E. P. Maynard, President
Dated Brooklyn, N. Y., April 5, 1917.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company
TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
Mr. Frederick A. Wallis
OF NEW YORK CITY
Has Been Elected President of the Company

THE COMPANY HAS
Insurance in Force Over $118,000,000
Assets Over $24,000,000

Policyholders protected by the constant and careful supervision of the Insurance Departments of Twenty-Two States and the District of Columbia in which the Company transacts business.

STATEMENT APRIL 2, 1917

ASSETS	
Mortgage Loans	$ 8,252,000
Real Estate	5,385,000
Bonds and Stocks owned	5,372,000
Loans Secured by Collateral	3,000
Loans to its Policyholders	4,193,000
Cash on Hand and in Bank	199,000
Interest due and accrued and premiums due and deferred	649,000
	$24,053,000

ASSETS APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:	
Liabilities to Policyholders including all reserves required by law	$22,154,000
Current Liabilities	85,000
Interest and Premiums paid in advance	118,000
Emergency Funds	86,000
Leaving Additional Security to Policyholders	1,610,000
	$24,053,000

No other Company in the world has placed on its books so large a volume of business as the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company within a corresponding period after its organization.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ENTERTAIN APPLICATIONS FOR SUB-STANDARD BUSINESS

New York Office, 141 Broadway, New York

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS

At the request of the holders of large amounts of the Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Aetna Explosives Company, Inc., the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of these Bonds. A Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated April 12th, 1917, will be lodged with the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, the depositary thereunder, copies of which may be obtained from Bankers Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee on and after Monday the 16th inst. Holders of these Bonds are urged to deposit the same at once with the depositary, which will issue its negotiable Certificates of Deposit therefor. The Committee deems immediate concerted action essential to the proper protection of the interests of the Bondholders.

Bonds may be deposited with Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa., or with Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago Ill., to be forwarded to Bankers Trust Company for deposit.

Dated, New York, N. Y., April 12th, 1917.

E. R. DUER, Vice-President,
Finance and Trading Corporation,
New York, N. Y.
EDWARD R. TINKER, Jr., Vice-President,
Chase National Bank,
New York, N. Y.
F. N. B. CLOSE, Vice-President,
Bankers Trust Company,
New York, N. Y.
A. G. FAY, formerly President of the old Aetna Powder Company.
EVAN RANDOLPH, Vice-President,
Girard National Bank,
Philadelphia, Pa.
A. W. BULLARD,
Chicago, Ill.
Committee.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL,
Counsel,
49 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.
W. S. HOOD, Secretary,
43 Exchange Place,
New York, N. Y.

5½%
GUARANTEED first mortgage certificates pay 5½%. They have the same safety as Guaranteed first mortgages and can be had in amounts of $25 and over. Send for booklet "H."
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

ERIE ELECTRIC MOTOR COMPANY

First Refunding Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated April 1st, 1901, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three P. M., on the 20th day of April, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $22,891.90. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee, formerly New York Security and Trust Company.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, April 9th, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS PACIFIC LAND TRUST.

To the Holders of Certificates issued under a certain Declaration of Trust made by Charles J. Canda, Simeon J. Drake and William Strauss, dated February 1, 1888, and filed with Central Trust Company of New York:

TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned remaining Trustees under said Declaration of Trust, in conformity with the provisions thereof, hereby call a special meeting of certificate holders to be held at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 22, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Trustee in the place and stead of Emil Baerwald, resigned.

No persons will be allowed to vote at said meeting save only certificate holders then present in person or by proxy whose names shall have been registered in the books of the Trustees at least fifteen days before such meeting.

Dated New York, April 16, 1917.
ALPHONSE KLOH,
DAVID RUMSEY,
Trustees under the Declaration of Trust of February 1, 1888.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE POPULAR GAMES COMPANY:

Please take notice that there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the POPULAR GAMES COMPANY, at the office of Dawes, Abbott & Chester, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Tuesday, April 17th, 1917, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved in accordance with the resolution duly adopted at a meeting of the directors of said company, held on the 9th day of March, 1917, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, April 2nd, 1917.
C. M. CHESTER, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION.

Notice is herewith given that a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the preferred stock of the Fisher Body Corporation, payable on the first day of May, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 20, 1917, and that the transfer books of the company will not be closed.

AARON MENDELSON, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record April 24, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the common capital stock, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record April 24, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.

April 11, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two ($2) Dollars per share on the Common Capital Stock, payable June 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 1, 1917.

The stock books will be closed from 3 P. M., May 1, 1917, to 10 A. M., May 17, 1917, on account of annual meeting of stockholders. Checks will be mailed.

C. F. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, March 6, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, March 31, 1917.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared from the net earnings a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on May 10, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business, April 23, 1917. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

JAY V. HARE, Secretary.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY OF OKLAHOMA.

Baltimore, April 10, 1917.

The Board of Directors of the Sapulpa Refining Co., at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of 6% on the capital stock of the Company for the quarter ending April 30, 1917, dividend payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 20. Transfer books close April 20 at 3 P. M. and open May 2 at 10 A. M.

J. S. HUNICHEN, Secretary.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 42.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 430,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 17th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1917.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, will be paid April 30, 1917, to stockholders of record as of April 5, 1917.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer.
New York, March 28, 1917.

126TH CASH DIVIDEND

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) in cash, payable June 1, 1917, to holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Friday, May 4th, 1917.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, April 10, 1917.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

We will, on
Wednesday, April 25th, and
Thursday, April 26th, 1917,
commencing at 10:30 A. M., each day,
at our salesrooms,
317-319 South Market St.,
Chicago, Illinois,
sell at public auction
a $500,000.00
stock of staple
drygoods
consisting of
American prints,
ginghams, challis, cotton and wool serges,
broadcloths, shepherd check suitings,
dotted swiss, silks, towelings, flannels,
shirtings, muslins, sheetings, tickings,
pillow tubing, towels, pillow cases,
lace curtains, blankets, yarns, etc.,
all in original case lots.
This is positively the largest
stock of its kind ever sold at
public auction
at unrestricted sale.
Descriptive circular upon request.
Sale positive.

Michael Tauber & Co., Inc.
317-319 S. Market Str.,
Chicago, Illinois.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs,
Sell To-morrow (Tuesday), April 17, 1917,
AT 10:30 A. M., ON PREMISES,
464 3D AV., N. Y. CITY,
$15,000 HIGH GRADE STOCK OF
MERCHANT TAILORING
TRIMMINGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
DRESSMAKERS' TRIMMINGS, FIXTURES.
Being the stock and fixtures of R. Zimmerman.

AUCTIONEERS.

David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
13-15 Lispenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Kansas City Southern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Kansas City Southern Building, northeast corner of Wyandotte and Eleventh Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, on Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A. M., Standard Time, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

As provided by the By-Laws of the Company, the books for the transfer of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed for the said meeting at 3:00 o'clock P. M., April 27, 1917, and reopened at 10:00 o'clock A. M., May 14, 1917.

By order of the Executive Committee.
J. A. EDSON, President.
G. C. HAND, Secretary.
Dated April 2, 1917.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York, April 13th, 1917.

By resolution of the Board of Directors at a meeting held on the 13th day of April, 1917, at the offices of the company, you are hereby notified that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTURY STEEL COMPANY OF AMERICA will be held on the 1st day of May, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon at the office of the company, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to vote on the adoption of a plan to change the par value of the shares of stock from $100 to $50 each, and by increasing the common stock with the par value as changed by nine thousand seven hundred (9,700), making a total of ten thousand (10,000) shares of the par value of $50.

FRANK B. LOWN, President.
WILLIAM B. DUKESHIRE, Secretary.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.
Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday (being the 2nd day) of May, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M., (Eastern Standard Time.) The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PRINTING INK MAKERS, INC.

The Annual Meeting of the Members of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PRINTING INK MAKERS, INC., will be held on the 7th day of May, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Corporation, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, for the purpose of electing officers and Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, April 14, 1917.
DAVID E. GOE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of THE READ PRINTING COMPANY will be held at the office of Samuel Wasserman, 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 21st day of April, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will be closed from April 11th to April 23rd, 1917.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING, 1917.
NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 19, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Board of Directors.
CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

THE ANNALIST
APRIL 16.

Taxes or Bonds—Which?

"Men who stay at home have no right to expect men from the trenches to work for years after they come back to repay the capital advanced to finance the war."

This is the statement made in support of the proposal to impose drastic taxes instead of issuing bonds.

Food Control

Radical suggestions for conservation of American farm products and the labor to produce them made at the conference of agricultural leaders of 32 States with the Secretary of Agriculture last week.

This week's issue of
THE ANNALIST
On Hotel and News Stands
10 Cents a Copy, $4.00 a Year
Times Square—New York

WAR FOOD DRAMA IN A BERLIN HOTEL

Test of the Roast Beef Slice as It Was Staged at the Kaiserhof.

MINE HOST THE VILLAIN

Diner Who Demanded and Got His 100 Grams the Hero of a Cheering Crowd.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

Sixteenth Article.

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The main dining room of the Kaiserhof Hotel in Berlin was brightly lighted and fairly well filled with the usual crowd of serious-minded German men and women intent upon getting the last least particle of food which it was possible to obtain at one meal. Dining is no longer a matter to be taken lightly in Germany. It requires sober attention and receives it. You cannot take a meal in a public place in Berlin or any other German city without noticing the concentration with which the men and women at the tables around you devote themselves to the business of the moment.

There is absolutely no waste of food. One thing the regulations for food control have accomplished, if nothing more. They have made it certain that what food there is in Germany is eaten, and none of it thrown away. Conformity with these regulations, or perhaps not that, but the straits to which people are subjected in conforming to them, has resulted in some emendations of the old etiquette of public dining rooms. One sees nowadays in such places as the great dining rooms of the Adlon and Esplanade hotels in Berlin and the Astor House in Leipzig and other places of such quality, performances that would have resulted, before the war, in almost any kind of remonstrance or protest. Now they not only pass unnoticed, but are practiced by the scions of nobility and those of the highest social standing.

Soup Etiquette in Wartime.

It is quite the thing, for instance, and one sees it done repeatedly, to pick up the emptied soup plate, and, holding it on edge, let the last remnant of the little portion of soup which had been there drip slowly and carefully into the waiting spoon. I have seen well-dressed women, and men in the uniform of the German Army and Navy, do that repeatedly, utterly oblivious of the notice their action might attract from any other quarter of the room. And, after they have thus drained the last drop that would run out by itself, I have seen the plate most carefully scrubbed clean by a sop of bread, especially if it happened to be a thick soup instead of the watery decoction called "kraftbruhe," and purporting to be a beef extract, but suggesting to me the chemical laboratory rather than the butcher's shop.

Scrubbing the plate with bread to get the last drop of sauce or gravy is a common thing in German restaurants nowadays. No one thinks anything about it. Attention is much more quickly attracted to the folly and extravagance of any one who should permit a particle of such food to go back to the kitchen on his plate. That is waste that is wellnigh criminal. It isn't done by the best people. I knew some people at the hotel in Berlin who, having secured a liberal stock of butter from Copenhagen by virtue of being foreigners, used occasionally to be a little liberal with some of it in the dining room and deliberately leave little portions on their plates. That used always to attract attention from other tables, and especially from the waiters, who used to watch with sharp eyes to see the one who was fortunate enough to be serving at that table get those little pieces of butter safely stowed where he could put them to the best use for himself when the opportunity came.

Clamor in the Kaiserhof.

But this is not telling what happened that evening in the main dining room of the Kaiserhof. The digression will serve, however, to explain the situation so as to give a better understanding of the incident. The Kaiserhof had among its guests that evening the usual throng of army and navy officers and German civilian officials, together with its sprinkling of Germans from outside of Berlin, and here and there the American or other foreigner. Suddenly, almost in the centre of the great room, right under the huge chandelier and in a spot where everybody else in the room could see, there arose an extraordinary clamor.

Now, clamor is not an unusual thing where Germans are concerned. It is nothing exceptional or out of the way for German men to express themselves with vigor and in loud tones. In fact, it seems to be a well-recognized practice, with the honors of the encounter going usually to the man who gets to shouting first and shouts loudest. This gives an appearance of anger to the incident, which very often is entirely fictitious. But it helps to impress the outside observers.

The clamor in the Kaiserhof dining room did not attract much attention at first, but very soon it had every eye and ear in the whole place, because the clamorer was making it impossible for any one in the room who understood the German language to avoid knowing that he was registering the largest kind of a "kick" about the food that had been served to him. And instantly he had the sympathetic interest of everybody else, because he was protesting that the hotel was cheating him out of a portion of the meat to which he was entitled and which he intended to have.

The clink of knives and forks and spoons against the plates was suspended entirely, and the attention of the whole room full of people was riveted on that man in the centre who was raising the row. The head waiter ran up to join forces with the waiter who was serving at the table, and in a moment one or two of the managers came in and the hotel director and a flock of other waiters, and it was well established that a matter of supreme importance was under consideration.

Demands His 100 Grams of Meat.

In tones that carried through the whole dining room the excited—I could not safely call him angry—guest declared that he had ordered roast beef—the only kind of meat on the bill of fare that evening. He had delivered to the waiter meat card sections entitling him to 100 grams (about 3½ ounces) of roast beef. The waiter had brought him one thin, skimpy little slice of meat, with all the blood and juice cooked out of it—a slice that certainly did not weigh 100 grams or anything like it. It was an outrage and a shame. He demanded redress and the rest of his 100 grams of meat, and he wanted them both then and there.

The directors and the managers and the head waiter and the waiter on duty at that table and six or eight or ten other waiters crowded around, and all shouted at once, but the outraged guest shouted the loudest. Obviously he was going to win the engagement. And he did.

Presently the crowd about his table untangled itself, and there emerged from it a procession, formed almost in military order, headed by the director and the head waiter, which marched in solid column toward the kitchen. There was a moment or two of anxious suspense, while the other guests manifested in various ways their sympathetic interest in him who had suffered this indignity. Then from the kitchen reappeared that procession of director, head waiters, managers, and waiters from the rank and file, bearing with them a huge great pair of scales, built out of brass on the first principle of the balance. There was a tall upright in the middle, sustaining the long arms from which depended on slender chains the two wide-spreading brass pans, one for the weights and the other for the article to be weighed.

With a gravity that could not have been greater if the weight of a newborn Crown Prince had been about to be determined, that procession marched to the big table in the centre of the room, where the wonderful exhibit of fruit was always staged, and solemnly set up the scales right beside the table of the outraged guest. All around the dining room men and women were craning their necks to get a little better view of what was going on. The business of the evening was the weighing of that protested slice of roast beef. The orchestra in the outer hall suspended its performance. The day waited for the proving of the meat.

At last the scales were in order, and duly tested, under the observation of that room full of witnesses. They balanced exactly.

Then two plates were selected and placed in the scales, one on each side. They were not of even weight, and some effort at adjustment was required. Presently it was effected, and the even balance was apparent to all the cloud of witnesses.

Thereupon the head waiter picked up the 100 gram weight and duly and solemnly placed it in one of the weighing pans. Instantly that side of the scales went down and the other up. Then, under the fascinated and unwinking gaze of that vast room full of observers he selected a fork, picked up that innocent slice of roast beef, and dropped it gently and reverently into the other weighing pan.

A distinctly audible sigh went up from all around the room. "Ah," the witnesses were saying, half to themselves, "now we shall see!" They did.

The 100-gram weight was not lifted.

The Judgment of the Scales.

The dining room of the Kaiserhof simply exploded. Everywhere there was instant comprehension of the tremendous fact that the charge of the complaining guest had been sustained. He had been short-weighted by the hotel. The piece of roast beef was not the 100 grams to which he was entitled. Now we shall see! Now let the justice of the law be done! Now let rectification be made! The proof is complete and the case is clear.

The outraged guest shouted louder than ever. The whole room talked and gesticulated and shouted with him.

Only the directors and the managers and the head waiter and the other waiters were silent. They were simply overcome with chagrin and discomfiture. The waiter on duty at the guest's table disappeared in the confusion. The head waiter sought relief in the kitchen.

This manifest triumph for the outraged guest presently soothed a little the excitement of the other diners, who began to remember the imperative business for which they had come there, and resumed their table places. Then another procession came from the kitchen and headed toward the table of the outraged guest. The director and managers were not in it this time, but it was led by the head waiter, in propria persona. In his hand he carried a plate, and on that plate there rested a slice of roast beef.

Was it a hundred gram slice?

Never in all the world.

It was a microscopic wafer, cut from the roast with all the skill and training of the most experienced cook in the Kaiserhof service, and it represented with almost mathematical accuracy the deficiency in the other slice detected by that gastronomic sleuth who had raised the outcry of protest.

Thus justice was done and the majesty of the food law vindicated in the Kaiserhof Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., May 1, 1917, for delivering coaling bags, blades for Curtis turbines, blowers, lamp and telephone cord, crucibles, coal tar, provisions, glycerine, hardware, etc., white lead, rigging leather, oil-burning lights, lumber, dough mixing and kitchen and cake machines, linseed oil, ammonium picrate, smokeless powder, shoes, steel forgings, powder tanks, powder packing boxes, and electric wire and cable at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 4-11-17.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., April 24, 1917, for delivering blowers, fire brick, fire cement, silk cartridge cloth, oil coolers, silk cartridge cord, emery grinders, pneumatic chipping hammers and holders-on, lathes, drill presses, pumps, reamers, California redwood, pneumatic riveters, tool-room shapers, and chain studs at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., &c. Apply for proposals to the supply officer, navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. SAMUEL McGOWAN, Paymaster General of the Navy. 4-4-17.

MONEY RATES.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
April 9	2½	2¼	2½	2¼
April 10	2½	2	2¼	2½
April 11	2½	2	2¼	2½
April 12	2½	2¼	2½	2½
April 13	2½	2½	2½	2½
April 14	2½	2½	2½	2½
Week's range—				
High			2½	2½
Low			2¼	2¼
Same week last year—				
High			2¼	2
Low			1¾	1¾
Year to date—				
High			3	3
Low			1¾	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	[illegible]
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
April 9	4	4 @4¼	4 @4¼
April 10	3¾@4	4	4 @4¼
April 11	3¾@4	4	4 @4¼
April 12	3¾@4	3¾@4	4 @4¼
April 13	4	4¼	4 @4¼
April 14	4	4¼	4 @4¼
Week's range—			
High	4	4¼	4¼
Low	3¾	3¾	4
Same week last year—			
High	3	3	3¼
Low	2½	2¾	3
Year to date—			
High	4¼	4¼	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	3	3¼	3¼
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ....3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ....3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days 4
4 to 6 months ....4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months ....4¾@5

DISCOUNT RATES FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days.			
	15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4½	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3¾	4
New York	5	3½	3¾	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3¾	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	[illegible]
Richmond	4½	3½	4	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	4½	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	3½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent, over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent, and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
April 9	Par	†5@10c	†20@10c	*10c
April 10	Par	†5c	†20@10c	*10c
April 11	Par	†10c	†20@10c	*10c
April 12	Par	†5c	†20@10c	*10c
April 13	Par	†5c	†20@10c	*10c
April 14	Par	†10c	†20@10c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
April 9	Holiday.			
April 10	[illegible]	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 12	[illegible]	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 13	[illegible]	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 14	[illegible]	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
April 9	Holiday.		
April 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 14	55	[illegible]	[illegible]

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
April 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 12	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 14	[illegible]	[illegible]

FRAUD IN OIL LANDS, GOVERNMENT HOLDS

Investigation Into Its $35,000,000 Suit Against Companies Begins Today.

COUSINS AND AUNTS USED

Received $25 or $50 for Their Names While Some One Made Thousands, Says the Charge.

Under the direction of Special Assistant United States Attorneys Frank Hall and Charles D. Hamel an investigation will begin at 10 o'clock this morning before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the Federal Building in a suit begun by the Government to recover oil lands in the San Joaquin Valley, California, worth more than $35,000,000, and of great importance to the country because the plans of the Navy Department are based to a large extent on the assurance of a reasonably certain and stable supply of oil for fuel.

The Government's action is directed against thirteen California corporations and L. B. McMurtry, a mining and oil promoter. Prior to Sept. 27, 1909, grants were made to persons on the condition that they would diligently prosecute work leading to the discovery of oil. On that date President Taft withdrew all of the lands on which no oil had been found. But on June 25, 1910, Congress passed the Pickett act, which gave occupants the right to hold their grants if they could prove that they were industrially pursuing the search for oil.

After a careful investigation by Government agents it was asserted that the present defendants had only erected skeleton shacks to convey the impression they were trying to locate oil. The defendant companies are Standard Oil, Union Oil, Associated Oil, J. M. McLeod, Midway Gas, United Oil, California Midway Oil, The 32 Oil, General Petroleum Oil, Consolidated Mutual Oil, Mayes Consolidated Oil, Southern California Gas, and the Columbus Midway Oil. It is charged that McMurtry obtained powers of attorney from many persons in the East who had never taken any part in the development of the lands. Having control, McMurtry, it is said, sold out practically all of his interest either directly or indirectly to the defendant concerns. A statement made yesterday by Prosecutor Hall said in part:

"In one group of cases alone one man obtained the lion's share of the benefit of twenty-nine quarter sections of oil land. The possession and occupancy of those lands were obtained by the fraudulent use as locators of the names of persons living in Eastern cities. Those persons today do not know the value of those lands or what has become of them. There are numerous cases in the field where men have used the names of their cousins, aunts, and uncles, and under them have obtained large tracts for their own benefit. In some such cases the cousins, aunts, and uncles have received gifts of twenty-five or fifty dollars, while the real person in interest has enriched himself to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars and in some cases millions.

"It has been stated in public interviews by representatives of some of the largest oil companies in the United States that they have obeyed and complied with the Government's terms. It is a fact known to the representatives of the Government that the largest of the oil companies is affected to a larger extent than any one person or corporation in the California field. The very large companies have concealed their real interest, although they are openly in possession of the lands involved.

"The American public should squarely face the fact that the oil fields of the United States are fast being drained. It is difficult to predict the life of the supply. It has been estimated among men who have studied the situation to vary from fifteen to one hundred years. No field produces large quantities of oil for a long period. Year by year the chance of discovering large new fields becomes less. It is not a question of preserving a supply for coming generations at the expense of this generation. Posterity will have to do without the oil if the supply is exhausted."

The action was filed about two months ago, but no date will be set for trial until after about thirty persons, who have acted as dummies in the McMurtry claim, have given testimony. These claims were filed in 1907, and it is said that McMurtry subsequently realized about $2,000,000 from them.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended April 14, 1917:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	591,794	400,185	882,008
Tuesday	782,705	816,969	1,057,207
Wednesday	685,340	824,318	1,088,584
Thursday	631,826	714,400	1,206,677
Friday	500,175	621,142	1,110,798
Saturday	268,655	176,863	656,937
Total wk.	3,460,495	2,613,587	5,952,186
Year to date.	55,826,890	49,010,452	28,678,094

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$6,088,000	$3,844,500	$3,875,000
Tuesday	5,406,000	3,068,500	3,449,500
Wednesday	5,497,500	4,119,500	3,611,500
Thursday	4,475,500	3,120,000	4,030,500
Friday	4,955,000	2,991,500	4,114,500
Saturday	2,786,000	2,008,500	2,276,000
Total wk.	$32,153,000	$20,347,500	$21,057,000
Year to date.	351,834,300	325,003,700	207,128,500

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week a year ago:

STOCKS.

	Apr. 14, '17.	Apr. 15, '16.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	3,460,495	2,613,587	846,908

BONDS.

	Apr. 14, '17.	Apr. 15, '16.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$13,215,000	$11,493,500	$1,721,500
Government	18,704,000	8,650,000	10,054,000
State	34,000	27,000	7,000
City	200,000	177,000	23,000
Total all	$32,153,000	$20,347,500	$11,805,500

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 9	2.10	2.05	1.91½	1.83¾	1.77	1.66½
April 10	2.08	2.02	1.86½	1.80	1.71¾	1.65½
April 11	2.10	2.00½	1.88½	1.79	1.68	1.64½
April 12	2.10½	2.08½	1.89¾	1.79½	1.71	1.64½
April 13	2.26	2.17½	2.04½	1.87¾	1.74	1.68½
April 14	2.25½	2.23½	1.99	1.89	1.72½	1.69½
W'k's re.	2.25½	2.02	1.94½	1.79	1.77	1.64½

CORN.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 9	1.34½	1.30½	1.31½	1.26	1.28½	1.24½
April 10	1.28¾	1.28½	1.27¾	1.22	1.25½	1.21½
April 11	1.32½	1.25½	1.30½	1.24½	1.24½	1.21½
April 12	1.35	1.27	1.30	1.25½	1.26	1.23½
April 13	1.35½	1.33½	1.33½	1.31	1.31½	1.28
April 14	1.39½	1.37	1.35½	1.33½	1.31	1.29
W'k's re.	1.39½	1.28½	1.35½	1.22	1.34½	1.21½

OATS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
April 9	67	63½	65½	62½	58½	56½
April 10	64½	62½	62½	60½	56½	54½
April 11	64½	62½	63½	61	56½	55½
April 12	65½	63½	64½	61	57½	55
April 13	66½	64½	65	63½	57½	56½
April 14	66½	65½	64½	63½	57½	56½
Week's range	67	62½	65½	60½	58½	54½

Provisions.

LARD.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 9	$21.45	$21.30	$21.75	$21.50
April 10	21.20	20.10	21.60	20.50
April 11	20.95	20.80	21.75	20.95
April 12	21.15	20.90	21.57	21.15
April 13	21.00	20.72	21.37	20.95
April 14	20.90	20.65	21.12	20.87
Week's range	21.45	20.10	21.75	20.50

RIBS.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 9	[illegible]	$19.70	$20.22	$19.95
April 10	19.80	19.25	20.10	19.70
April 11	19.75	19.42	20.05	19.65
April 12	19.95	19.60	20.07	19.80
April 13	19.85	19.45	20.12	19.75
April 14	19.67	19.50	19.95	19.80
Week's range	20.00	19.25	20.22	19.65

PORK.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
April 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week's range	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
April 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k's re.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21.15	19.60

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
April 9			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 10			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 11	19.10	19.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.
April 9	4.7590	4.7575	4.7590
April 10	4.76	4.7565	4.7575
April 11	4.75¾	4.7570	4.7570
April 12	4.7570	4.7560	4.7560
April 13	4.7570	4.7565	4.7570
April 14	4.7570	4.7570	4.7570

	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 9	4.7695	4.7695	4.7695
April 10	4.77	4.7655	4.7665
April 11	4.7665	4.76⅝	4.76⅝
April 12	4.76⅝	4.7647½	4.7647½
April 13	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76½
April 14	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.7560	4.7645
Same week last year—		
High	4.76½	4.77⅛
Low	4.76⅜	4.76½
Year to date—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.73⅞	4.74½

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
April 9	5.68¼	5.70	5.68½	5.67½	5.69	5.67½
April 10	5.68½	5.71½	5.71	5.67½	5.70½	5.70½
April 11	5.69½	5.70¾	5.70⅜	5.68½	5.69⅜	5.69⅜
April 12	5.70	5.71½	5.71½	5.69	5.70½	5.70½
April 13	5.71	5.71½	5.71½	5.70	5.70½	5.70½
April 14	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.71¼	5.70½	5.70½	5.70½

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	5.68¼	5.67½
Low	5.71½	5.70¾
Same week last year—		
High	6.00½	6.00
Low	6.08½	6.07¾
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85¾	5.84¾
Same period last year—		
High	5.82¾	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
April 9	5.09	5.08	40.75	40.81¼	7.18	7.17
April 10	5.09½	5.08½	40.75	40.81¼	7.12	7.11
April 11	5.10	5.09	40.93¾	41.00	7.15¾	7.15
April 12	5.10	5.09	41.12½	41.25	7.19	7.18
April 13	5.09	5.08	41.50	41.75	7.15	7.14
April 14	5.09	5.08	41.75	42.00	7.14	7.13
Week's range—						
High	5.09	5.08	41.75	42.00	7.12	7.11
Low	5.10	5.09	40.75	40.81¼	7.19	7.18
Same week last year—						
High	5.17½	5.17	42.87½	43.00	6.43½	6.43
Low	5.19¾	5.17	42.56¼	42.81¼	6.59	6.58¼
Year to date—						
High	5.00½	4.99	41.75	42.00	6.88¾	6.87¾
Low	5.10	5.09	40.18¾	40.25	7.36	7.35½
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.43½	6.43
Low	5.26	5.25	41.57½	41.93¾	6.79	6.78

	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.	Russia. Dem.	Russia. Cables.
April 9	20.00	20.05	28.90	29.00
April 10	20.00	20.00	28.75	28.85
April 11	20.00	20.05	28.70	28.80
April 12	20.00	20.05	28.65	28.75
April 13	20.00	20.05	28.70	28.80
April 14	20.00	20.05	28.70	28.80
Week's range—				
High	20.00	20.05	28.90	29.00
Low	20.00	20.00	28.65	28.75
Year to date—				
High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	27.70	27.80

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cab's.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cab's.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cab's.
Apr. 9	28.35	28.50	29.90	30.00	29.60	29.70
Apr. 10	28.40	28.55	30.00	30.10	29.60	29.70
Apr. 11	28.40	28.60	30.10	30.20	29.70	29.80
Apr. 12	28.60	28.70	30.10	30.20	29.75	29.85
Apr. 13	28.65	28.75	30.30	30.50	29.60	29.80
Apr. 14	28.60	28.70	30.30	30.50	29.65	29.75
Week's range—						
High	28.65	28.75	30.30	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	28.35	28.50	29.90	30.00	29.60	29.70
Year to date—						
High	29.60	29.70	30.30	30.50	29.75	29.85
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cab's.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	56.45	56.55	89.75	90.00	84.00	84.12½
Low	56.45	56.55	89.75	89.87½	83.75	83.87½
Year to date—						
High	58.00	58.10	94.00	94.12½	89.00	89.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Bombay. Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	21.60	21.70	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.45	21.55	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.80¼	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	43.05	43.12½	23.62½	23.75
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.62½	23.75
Year to date—				
High	44.75	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	5	Apr. 5, 1917
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 1, 1915
Sweden	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Norway	5½	Nov. 9, 1916
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy, probably showers in w.; gentle variable winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon.; Tues. cloudy, with probably showers in n. and w.; gentle variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon.; Tues. fair except probably showers in extreme n. w.; moderate e. and s. e. winds, becoming fresh over n. w.

Ind.—Probably rain Mon. and Tues.; fresh e. winds.

Ohio—Cloudy Mon., probably followed by rain Mon. night and on Tues.; moderate variable winds becoming fresh e.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon.; Tues. probably showers and thunderstorms with cooler fresh s. winds probably becoming strong on the coast.

Tenn.—Fair Mon.; Tues. probably showers and thunderstorms; cooler.

Ky.—Probably showers Mon. and Tues.; cooler Tues.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably followed by rain in s. and rain or snow in n. Mon. night and Tues.; fresh e. winds, probably becoming strong.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Mon., probably followed by rain or snow Mon. night and Tues.; fresh e. winds.

Ark.—Mon. and Tues. cloudy; showers Mon. night or Tues.

Okla.—Mon. unsettled; colder in w. Tues. probably showers; colder.

E. Tex. and La.—Cloudy Mon.; showers Mon. night or Tues.; colder in the interior.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. fair; colder.

Ill.—Rain Mon. and Tues.; colder in w. Mon. and in s. Tues.; fresh to strong e. winds.

Mo.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues.; colder Tues. in e. and s.; fresh to strong e. winds Mon.

Wis.—Cloudy, followed by rain or snow Mon. and Tues.; colder in w. and n. Tues.; fresh to strong e. to n. e. winds.

Minn.—Snow or rain and colder Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably snow in e.; increasing n. e. winds becoming strong.

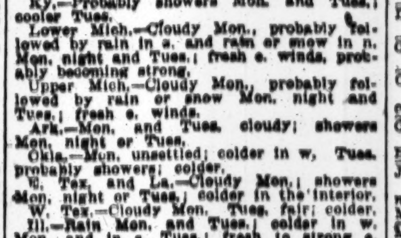
Iowa—Rain and colder Mon. Tues. probably rain or snow and colder; fresh to strong e. shifting to n. winds.

N. Dak.—Snow and colder Mon. Tues. probably fair; continued cold; fresh e. to n. e. winds.

S. Dak.—Snow in w., snow or rain and colder in e. and cent. Mon. Tues. cloudy and continued cold; fresh n. e. to n. winds.

Neb.—Snow or rain in w., rain and colder in e. Mon. Tues. cloudy, continued cold; fresh n. e. to n. winds.

Kan.—Rain Mon.; colder in afternoon or night. Tues. cloudy and colder; fresh to strong shifting winds.



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Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO., 141 Fifth Av.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS and Kerseys; open for a quantity. 2980 Farragut.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples children's, juniors', and misses' coats. 7th floor, 120 West 36th St.

COATS.—Will place stock orders on plush and velour coats. Call 129 West 29th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders, better grade Fall coats. 27 West 20th, 7th floor.

COATS.—Jobber buying infants', children's, junior Fall coats. 13-15 West 20th, 2d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's, infants' Fall coats. First floor, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobber selecting Fall line; show samples. 12 West 32d, 9th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber buying Palm Beach and sport. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Novelty Summer dresses, including cotton; ready to place orders. Call Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Looking at wash dresses from 8:30 to 12 Monday morning. Fowler, Dick & Walker, 212 Fifth Ave.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at washable dresses, also sport dresses, all next week, 142 West 24th St., 6th floor.

LANGSDALE.—Gean, white Langsdale, large quantity. Rosenman, 18 West 21st St.

LINENE.—French finish, open to buy 10 cases, assorted colors, at a price, spot cash. Rosner & Liman, 17 West 17th.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity lightweights and heavyweights, new or old styles, for spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

PIECE GOODS.—Lot of silks and other goods. E 111 Times.

POPLIN.—Amoskeag 8158, 8958; open for quantity, all colors. M. 173 Times.

SERGES.—Will buy any quantity American 09050, also any other serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

SERGES.—Open for Juilliards 54221. Monogram Dress Co., 120 West 31st St.

SKIRTS, Suits, and Coats.—Open for better made, up-to-date styles for Summer wear; bring samples, after 10:30 A. M., Monday and Tuesday. Room 514 Marbridge Building, entrance on 35th St.

SKIRTS.—Contractors on silk skirts, bring samples; will furnish goods; big users. 15 East 26th, Room 2004.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Quotations and samples of sizes O and larger, bright finish, desired for prompt purchase. M 234 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Job in navy; only snappy styles; low prices. Mittenthaul & Son, 41 East Broadway.

SUITS, DRESSES.—Jobber looking cotton sport suits, dresses. Room 804, 27 W. 24th.

WAISTS.—200 dozen; open to buy job of crepe de chine, georgettes, &c.; call Monday morning, Fulton Cloak and Suit House, 506 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested in buying; A. D. Juilliard's 4408 serge, in colors. Bennett, Rector 6114.

Offerings to Buyers

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Jobs 500 to close out. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th.

COATS.—5,000 velours and other wanted fabrics, all new shades, latest models, including our famous No. 8001, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 for immediate delivery; all latest styles; exceptional values in the newest shades at very reasonable prices. I. and B. Sapiro Cloak Co., 45 West 20th St.

COATS.—5,000 best proven sellers in desirable materials and colors for immediate delivery. Sitkin & Gorechen, 22 West 21st St.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers, in silks and satins; popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS—SUITS.—3,000 on racks; reduced prices; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz, 88 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Closing out our entire stock; drop in for bargains. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

COATS.—White chinchillas and mixtures, sport coats, at $8. The Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th.

COATS.—3,000 poplins, serges, velours, to be closed out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Children's coats, good styles, high colors, at low prices. Emm-Ess Mfg., 41 East Broadway. Telephone Orchard 6548.

COATS AND SUITS to close out, also taffetas, for immediate delivery. W. Philip & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—Job 500, including worumbo chinchillas; big sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS, suits; jobs, close out; best selling styles. Kaufman, 6 W. 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job, to close out cheap. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring; will close out exceptionally cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—500, to close; poplins, serges, velours. R. Smith, 31 East 31st St.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS to close out cheap. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

COATS and Suits.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Eagle's 815, 40-inch, black and navy. Phone Franklin 1775.

DRESSES.—Wedding and party dresses for immediate delivery, $6.50-$12.50. I. Hollander & Sons, 6-8 West 22d.

DRESSES, 300 silk, close out for price; also 500 wash dresses for immediate delivery. Gross & Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and sport dresses very cheap, good styles. Bloch & Schiller, 17 Wooster St.

DRESSES, silk jersey, on the rack for delivery. S. Englander & Bro., 1,178 Broadway, entrance 28th St.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES for street, evening, graduation; exceptional values. G. Dress Co., 42 West 27th St.

DRESSES to close in silk materials; snappy styles. Sobelow, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Job high-grade silk close out. Cohen & Polowan, 10 West 21st.

GAS ENGINE, 10 H. P., good condition; reasonable. National, 141 Wooster St.

GEORGETTE, (domestic,) fine quality, at $1.05; also taffetas and crepe de chine cheap. Radiant Silk Co., 225 5th Av.

GEORGETTE; heavy quality, all colors, $1.10, immediate delivery. Rosen & Brandman, 460 4th Ave.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Our new Fall line is open for inspection. Write or phone for appointment. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 8401.

MATTRESS TICKING.—125 pieces printed sateens; desirable patterns; bargains. Phone Franklin 1358.

POPLINS and velours, high shades, immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

POPLIN 8158, serges 7614, 6801; all mustard, apple green. Velours. Gramercy 4454.

SERGE.—Gold, rose, French serge, shepherd check, Paisley tussah. Chelsea 5822.

SHANTUNG.—25 pieces natural, 50-yard pieces, at a price. Farragut 8647.

SHANTUNG, 50 pieces, to close out at $6.50. G. Seid, 145 West 28th.

SILKS, georgettes, to close out at $1; 6 tan, 6 gold, 2 rose, 1 Belgium; 7 per cent. cash. S. Englander & Bro., 1,178 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Interesting prices; put up under your own brand; we supply cards, printing, boxing, &c. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2089.

SNAP FASTENERS, imported, No. 1 white, for export; reasonable price. F 184 Times.

SUITS.—100 tailored and braided navy and black, at reduced prices. Schachner & Braunstein, 6 West 18th.

SUITS.—3,000 poplin serges, velour checks, to be closed out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—3,000 newest styles, including braided models, all new shades, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 W. 32d.

SUITS AND COATS, all sizes and colors, to close out at greatly reduced prices. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d.

SUITS and Coats.—Serges and poplins; good styles, big reduction. D. Gutman Co., 48 West 24th St.

SUITS.—1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

SUITS.—Braided serge, pleated poplins, shepherd checks; $8. 127 W. 17th, 8th floor.

SUITS.—1,500 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

VELOUR, checks and plaid, Stevens's and Juilliards, at a price. Levin & Michaels, 137 West 25th.

WAISTS.—Jap silk, 8½ momme, immediate delivery, $7.25; crepe de chine, $12; georgette, $27; all colors. Globe Waist Co., 1,065 Prospect Av. Tremont 3156.

WAISTS.—A quantity of silk and cotton waists to close out at a reasonable price. Deutchman Bros., 15 West 20th St.

WAISTS, big lot of cotton, striped voile waists to close out, all taffeta dresses. Spiegelman, 13 W. 18th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SILKS.—Sales agent to cutting-up trade; open for mill connection; commission basis. D 174 Times.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; B. Olson, women's ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, general merchandise; 1,270 Broadway.

BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; H. B. Scotes, shoes; 116 W. 32d St.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. W. Coombs, dry goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—J. Falkson & Co.; J. Falkson, woolens; Breslin.

BOSTON—Boston Laurel Mfg. Co.; C. Silverman, cotton piece goods, trimmings; Breslin.

BRANTFORD, Ont.—Criterion Hat Shop; G. G. Caudwell, millinery; Broadway Central.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adams Co.; B. J. Muller, silks; 2 W. 37th St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—McCurdy & Robinson Co.; J. W. Bullock, domestics, blankets; E. E. Swarthout, dress goods, silks; 351 4th Av.; Park Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; G. H. McDonald, toys, dolls; 1,140 Broadway.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Sporborg, gen'l mdse., bargain basement; 1,150 B'way.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; Miss Gordon, millinery; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, misses' apparel; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Siegel Cooper & Co.; Miss F. Tryon, coats, suits; 384 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss S. Bernstin, waists, muslin underwear; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. H. Holmes, furn. goods, hats; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel Cooper & Co.; S. T. Palay, domestics, linens, white, wash goods, flannels, blankets, bedding; S. Obermeyer, notions, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., trimmings; C. Nordquist, upholstery goods, curtains; L. Marks, merchandise manager; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. J. Schwartz, waists; Miss Lavine, dresses; Miss G. Livingston, suits; M. Herzog, general merchandise; 404 4th Av.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Minmaugh & Co.; J. L. Minmaugh, clothing, furn. goods, millinery; 45 W. 34th St.

DENVER, Col.—The May Co.; A. G. Morse, boys' clothing; W. I. Mead, men's clothing; 87 W. 26th St.

DES MOINES—Sheuerman Bros.; M. A. Sheuerman, dress goods, mackinaws; Breslin.

DETROIT.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss H. Silberman, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss M. McCarthy, waists; F. J. Fry, H. B. Scott, coats, suits, waists, millinery, corsets, furs; 200 5th Av.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; A. Seasber, cotton, silk sport dresses; 230 5th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; F. U. Zug, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD, Ct.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. Gray, representing; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Deisroth Sons; J. S. Mackie, notions, gloves, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; A. Deisroth, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

HOUSTON, Tex.—W. C. Munn Co.; C. Rice, coats, suits; 1,150 Broadway, Somerset.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; A. Taylor, domestics, blankets; 230 5th Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bros.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs suits; 72 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss H. Raphael, waists; Miss H. Schulse, dresses; Mrs. E. Mitchell, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co.; F. L. Woosley, men's, boys' clothing; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. M. Pike, women's knit bathing suits; 7 W. 22d.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schultz, general mdse. 308 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.; Miss C. J. Pedroarena, children's dresses; 111 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain & Co.; B. C. Wolper, jobs dresses, coats; 27 W. 34th.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—H. D. Levin; ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; J. Gellush, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Mendel & Freedman; J. R. Mikulski, domestics, dress goods, silks; 334 4th Av.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; P. Daniels, silk, cotton waists; 230 5th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Deed & Hughes Co.; Miss Brennan, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mrs. Ridley, millinery; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; S. Goldstein, cotton dresses; 230 5th Av.

PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman & Co.; N. Waldman, coats, waists, dresses; 404 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. J. Oliver, domestics; 432 4th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—W. Schloss, millinery; Collingwood.

RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson, Lewis, Gray Co.; M. M. Anderson, dry goods; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Engler, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Stephenson Cox & Co.; Miss H. Cox, ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hatch, silks; Park Av.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS.—Trorlicht Duncker Carpet Co.; H. H. Wilson, rugs; 11 E. 17th St.

St. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss J. Flynn, waists; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; A. E. Lundquist, clothing; 37 W. 26th St.

ST. LOUIS.—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss C. Hamm, ready-to-wear, basements; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Stix Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagroue, dress goods, silks; 1,140 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 37 W. 26th St.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; G. Tracy, patriotic novelties; T. A. Hennigan, ladies' waists; 377 B'way.

ST. PAUL—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, coats, suits; 31 Union Square.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; L. Strauss, boys' clothing; E. Hicks, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; J. I. H. Wright, white goods; 72 Leonard.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

TOLEDO, Ohio—M. Moyer, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; F. B. Kinney, linens; Grand.

UTICA, N. Y.—John A. Roberts & Co.; W. J. Hazlett, hosiery, furn. goods; Wallick.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; 1,140 B'way; D. H. Rosen, men's clothing, traveling goods; Martinique.

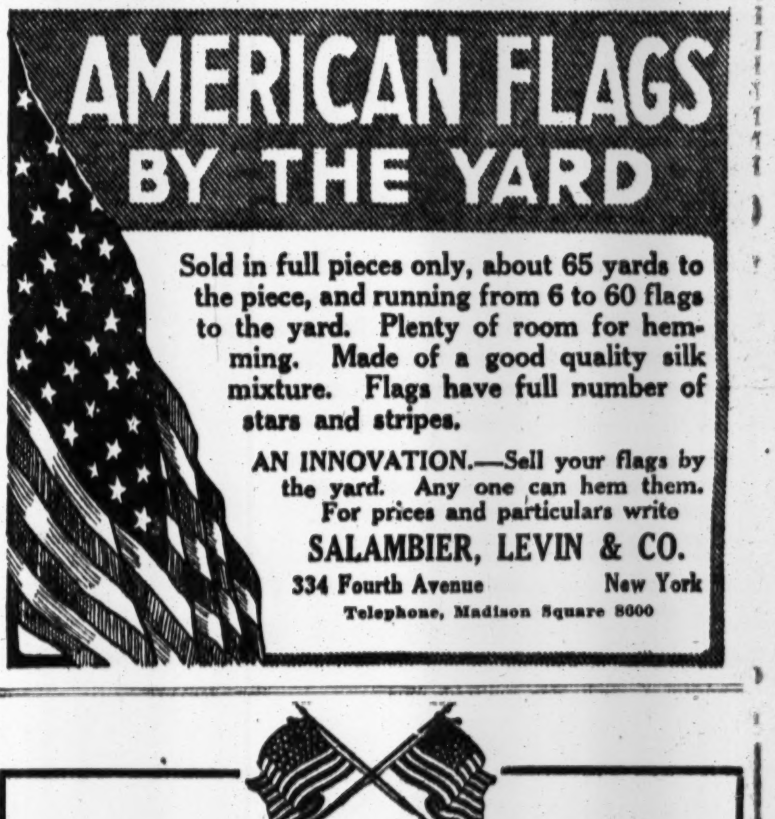
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros; W. H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—The Rose; J. Wren, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—The Rose; James Wren, obs suits, coats, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

WHEELING, W. Va.—L. S. Good & Co.; L. S. Good, women's ready-to-wear; S. P. Good, men's furn. goods, notions, ribbons; Seville.

YORK, Penn.—P. Wiest's Sons; Miss F. Pearse, muslin underwear, house dresses, sweaters; Miss J. Smyser, gloves, hosiery; Miss N. Smith, sweaters, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.



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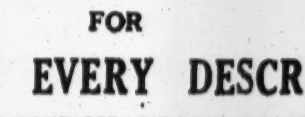

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Serges, Checks, Plaids, Velours, Poplins, etc., at CUT PRICES.
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FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bro., 115 West 30th Street.

Silk Dresses $6.75 13.00 Annette Waist & Dress Co., 109-111 West 27th St.

SKIRTS WIENER BROS. 19 West 21st St.

WASH DRESSES $1.00 $5.00 ROSEBUD MFG. CO. 37-45 W. 26th St.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. M. PERLMUTTER, 135 Canal St.

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Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
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General Merchandise.
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Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

MARKET SHORT ON BUILDING MATERIAL

Manufacturers Find Price Advances Fail to Cut Down Current Demands.

MANHATTAN BUILDING GAINS

Present Mill Capacities Unequal to the Rush of Local and Foreign Orders.

With a free field for strong operators opening far into the future and a seriously underbuilt market building material manufacturers are finding that mere price advances are not bringing current demands down to present mill capacities, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

Revised official figures from the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings for January, February, and March of this year show 98 plans filed for 104 new buildings, as against 92 plans filed in the same period last year for 103 new buildings. There is a gain of $5,032,705 in favor of this year. For the entire city, however, there is a decline of 165 buildings, valued at $3,756,409, and of alterations, $1,753,120, as against last year at the same time.

Here is the real evidence that it is a day for strong operators, and that the great suburban speculative field is accumulating possibilities for less ambitious companies and individuals as soon as investors discover that this country can absorb a mere $7,000,000,000 bond issue when it has a normal borrowing capacity of some $40,000,000,000.

Apartment house hunters, unable to find accommodation in Manhattan, are rapidly absorbing available space in Brooklyn, Richmond, Queens, and the Bronx. This is tending to make an open market in those sections before long.

Building material manufacturers realize the condition well, but it is a question with them of finding men to even maintain the output schedules they are operating under right now. Merely advancing prices is not solving the problem, yet they hesitate to put them any higher, because of the precedents such action creates. Extreme high and low prices are always used barometrically, and they make unfavorable comparisons when analyzed in later years.

It is a fact that some leading commodities are finding their costs today more than 30 per cent. above the manufacturing cost of November of last year, yet price advances in those commodities have been advanced less than 20 per cent. In every instance except two, where the advance has been 28 and 40 per cent., respectively.

But the strain cannot be borne much longer. Hudson River common brick offers a fair example. Last year in November the price of his commodity in wholesale lots was $8.75 and $9 a thousand. It cost the manufacturer about $6.60 to manufacture a thousand brick and put it on the barge. The agent here got 25 cents a thousand for selling the brick, the towing company got $1.10 a thousand to bring the boats down the river from the yards and the manufacturer got 80 cents a thousand for his commodity.

At that time he was able to buy coal at $4.50 a ton. Today he pays from $5.50 to $8 a ton and a new and higher towage rate became operative on April 1 making the cost per thousand of brick for towage somewhere around $1.30 a thousand.

An 8 per cent. increase in wages had to be paid this month to the barge captains and crew, loading laborers got a wage higher than prevailed last year and the cost of lumber for kiln boarding had advanced 50 per cent. That is why for the first time in recent Eastern history the brick manufacturer is obliged to grade his brick on a five-cent scale and put the price up 25 cents a thousand, to $10.25, effective today. And the market is eagerly absorbing every brick that comes into the market.

This story is almost identical with that in the lime, plaster, crushed stone, steel, Portland and natural cement, sheet metal, lumber, asphaltum, and, in fact, every branch of the building material market, save sand and gravel. Even that department is scheduled to advance now that Winter is over and roadwork can proceed. It accounts for the $1 advance in the price of hard wall plaster, of 50 cents for scratch and a like amount for brown.

It also explains in part, at least, why linseed oil has reached the level foretold in this column in January, that this commodity would reach $1.12 a gallon by the middle of April. Now the trade expects it to go to $1.20 a gallon, since the Argentine flax crop had failed entirely.

The same factor accounts for the advance that will take place within the next few days in miscellaneous kinds of glass, including figured rolled, plain rough and ribbed, and all kinds of wired glass. This advance will be from 10 to 15 per cent over present discounts on manufacturers' lists. In the roofing and slate department the new 5 to 10 per cent advance that will be announced within a few days is due to the new wage schedule just gone into effect at the quarries, whereby each man gets from 50 cents to 75 cents a day added to his pay.

Trap rock and crushed blue stone are at new record breaking levels, namely, $1.65 per cubic yard in wholesale quantities alongside of dock, New York, for three-quarter-inch trap rock, and $1.30 a cubic yard for three-quarter-inch blue stone.

Building material dealers here are getting ready for the big things that are to come. Upon the election last week of Elliott Smith, of the firm of Candee, Smith & Howland, to the Presidency of the Building Material Exchange, with F. A. Rose as Vice President and William P. Morton as Treasurer, the new president sounded the keynote of the bigger things to come by bringing out an overwhelming sentiment not only to move the Building Material Exchange from the Woolworth Building into the Forty-second Street zone, but to confer further with August Heckscher regarding his offer to erect a gigantic building in the new building material district for the exclusive occupancy of building contractors, building engineering associations, building trade employers' organizations, building material firms and individual building operators.

In the certainty of a prolonged building movement the usefulness of the Building Material Exchange is to be greatly enhanced, and it is the intention of the dealers to be prepared for later eventualities, especially if, as has developed within the last month, an actual buying movement for American building materials comes from Europe, South America, Canada, and China.

INSTRUCTION.

WIRELESS OPERATORS.—Demand increased by war; complete instruction afternoons or evenings. Eastern District Y. M. C. A., Marcy Av., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, N. Y. Shorthand Course $17.50; Bookkeeping $20; Spanish $7.50. Day and Evening Sessions.

N. Y. ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
127 W. 17th St. Tel. 2633 Chelsea.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and gearing and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., Washington, D. C., April 10, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., May 1, 1917, for grading certain streets, aggregating about 26,400 cubic yards of grading. Blank forms of proposals, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, Chas. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Higgins<Bros.
Re Ohio Copper<Mining Co (2.)
Smith<Yates.
Conron<Cauchois.
Chadeloid<Chalmers.
Assoc Press<Int News Service.
Hendricks<Thomas.
Elliott<Rota Co.
General calendar:
Mark Leong<US.
Reynolds<same (2.)
Staples Transp Co<Volunteer.
Phoenix Sand & Grav Co<Eureka.
Re Fiske.
W & C T Jones SS Co<Barnes-Ames Co.
Spencer<Puley.
Searchlight Horn Co<Am Graphophone.
Patagonia SS Co<Gans SS Co.
Auto Ins Co<Guaranty Sec Co.
Butterick Pub Co<Peerless Pat Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 328, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Taylor<Karper & Bro.
Phillips<Littlefield.
Buyan<Leh Val RR.
Empire Mfg Co<Fraad T M Co.
Same<Cozens Cab Co.
Kammeyer<NY C RR.
Wagner Spec Co<Manning, Max & Moore.
Schechter<Penn RR.
US<Banga.
Md Cas Co<Employers L & A Corp.
Penn Steel Co<Ellner & Hamilton Cont Co.
McConnell Print Co<Bradstreet Co.
US<Blair.
Same<Gordon.
Snare & Triest<St P Fire & Mar Ins Co.
Doxey<Central RR.
Peck<D, L & W RR.
Hodge<Meyer.
Steinhardter<Rey.
Driscoll<Lenox.
Schwartzkopf<Farnham.
Fuley<Hasbrouck.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.
Munger<Perlman Rim Corp.
Gold<Ewing.
Bronner<Tolk.
Le Roy & B<Nicholas Power Co.
Henderson & Ervin<Delpark, Inc (2.)
Klaw & Erlanger<Nirdlinger.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Sully<Gen Cotton Sec.
US Mercantile M Corp<New Eng SS Co.
Diblasi<Leh Val RR.
Lowe Motor Sup Co<Weed Ch Tire Grip.
Mariotti<Upper Hudson Stone Co.
US<One Overcoat.
Ahearn<Erie RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:
Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Manton, J.
Zanzinger<SS Idaho.
Creighton<Tug Bern.
Berwind White Co<Tug Geo R Kirkham
Cornell S Co<F'boat Musconetcong.
Embricos<Barber & Co
Jones SS Co<Marden, Orth & H.
Flanagan<Tug Ashbourne.
Keeler<Tug Transfer No. 9.
L V Coal &c, Co<Tug Ticeline.
Schoonmaker<N Y Central RR, (2.)
Hildebrant<Tugs President and Madison.
Cornell Stbt Co<Burns Ice Corp.
Bleakley<Haverstraw Stone Co.
Same<NY Trap Rock.
Pearce<Tug Coastwise Norwich & NY Prop Co<Tug Wonder.
Shea<Gaston, Williams, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.
Wolf Shapiro,
Joseph Nolarik,
Nathan J Greenstein,
John R Hayes,
M & L R Rosenberg,
Louis Fiore,
Rose Fiore,
Jacob Hacker,
Buel S Burroughs,
John B Gilien,
Frank A Sinnott,
Abraham Lieberman,
Louis Been,
Adolph Stern,
John W Pace,
Charles Margiasso,
Norman Phillips,
Maud S Waters,
Albert J Stocker,
Victor Leibowitz,
S & I Baron,
S Raines & Co,
John W Leftwich,
Paul Babin.
Under objections:
Louis H Taft,
Rachael Factor,
Francis J McNicol,
Samuel Simon.
Adjourned cases:
Agnes Schano,
P & N Wallach.
Involuntary case:
Petition<H F Grauger
Motions:
J C Wilson & Co,
Liberty Doll Co,
Stevens Const,
John J Gannon (2.)
Reilly Maintenance Co
Lichtman & Kallner,
Johnson Salkeld Co,
Baumeister & Froehlich,
Slavin Bros,
Baumeister & Froehlich,
Henry Rothleder,
Helen Gabriel,
Reuben M Segall,
Intern Underwear Co,
Samuel Abramowitz,
Samot Taxi Cab Co,
David Diamond,
I Heilman & Son,
Schathman Bros,
J & M Friedman,
Wolf Kammerman,
Charles W Harris,
M Zimmerman & Co,
The Realty Corp,
E J Rieser & Co,
Ferdinand Cohn,
David Kessler.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 328, P. O. Bldg., at 2 P. M.
Re Charles Hoppenfeld.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Criminal:
US<Henry Vyse.
Same<Perlmutter.
Bankruptcy:
Re Henry A Vyse.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Common Law Calendar, at 10:30 A. M.
This calendar will be called on Monday, April 16, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Trials will start on April 18, 1917.
Herman<P & R C & I
Glamzo<Marresford.
Reilly<McDonnell.
De la Pena<The Filtrine Mfg Co.
Jaegershock<Stand Oil
Karalus<Childs Co.
US<Diemer.
Greenzweig<Napier et al.
Marks<New England SS Co (2.)
Waldo<Aaronson.
Kane<C I & B RR.
Continental Spec Co<Am Drug Syndicate.
Mosby<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Weisberg<Noble.
Herzog<Goldfarb.
Tomaschefsky<Trounstine.
Braid<Aetna Life Ins.
Scudder<Curtin (2.)
US<L I RR Co.
Same<S I R T Ry Co et al.
Same<Barwin Rlty Co
Dargils<Mallory SS Co
Brady Brass Co<Cutler et al.
O'Keefe<Am Hawaii SS Co.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals will convene today at 2 P. M. and will be confronted with an order calendar which probably will require more than a week to complete. The court's session will last for six weeks.

DAY CALENDAR.
Nilson<Amer Bridge.
Re McKelway,
Re Hutton,
Re Grade Cross Com.
Re Hiscox.
Re Garrabrant.
Blockhaus<I R T.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Ottinger<Bennett.
Beebe<Beebe.
McGowan<Williams.
Goldberg<Egloff.
Herrman<CNY.
Re Keller.
Carpentier<Carpentier
Jackson<Jackson.
Caronum Equipment<Rothenbucher.
Strasehnew<Kadelburg.
Fine<Koppelman.
Re D G Pecora Granolithic Pavement Co.
C Moreggia & Co, Inc<Cassassa.
Schenker<Schenker.
Lopesto<NY Rys.
Radda<Radda.
Re Blau.
Thompson<Thompson.
Port<Poughkeepsie City & W F El Ry.
Silverberg<A Steinhardt & Bro.
Helfand<Helfand.
Silverberg Import Co<Samstag & H Bros.
Weston<Wallstein.
Salley<Salley.
Maas<Wm Hughes & Co, Inc.
Archambault<Taylor.
Brownregg<D Dominicis, (2.)
Keenan<Claridge Co.
Laskofsky<Pocahontas.
Lee<Lee.
Tarlofsky<Tarlofsky.
Nitzberg<Rosen.
Cudahy Packing Co<Paulsen.
Lemberger<Lemberger
Re Schmuck<Bklyn Mann & N J Realty.
Reznik<Smolowitz.
Re Kohn.
McKenzie<Guaranty Trust Co.
Wolffson<Goldsmith & Co, Inc.
Peabody<Eastman Kodak Co.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Parkside Av Rlty (3)
Eckerson<West Side Bank.
Janawsky<Brown.
Mayer<Mayer.
Murphy<CNY.
Same<Hill.
Gilson<Gilson.
Caricato<Caricato.
Re Brant<Rodrigues.
Copeland<Marden Orth & Hastings.
Re Vietor.
Pelanne<Seckestower.
Emery<Tracy.
Cohen<Stadler.
NY Life Ins<Stuart.
Quartucio<Jackson Bros.
Wild<Wild.
Samuelson<Levit.
Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<McKeon.
Davis<Davis.
Farmers Loan & T Co<Fellows.
Halliday<Lehigh Val RR Co.
Davin<Isman.
Re Risi, (Harris.)
Re Weram, (Cooper.)
Werther<O'Connor.
Re Bouillion.
Union Trust Co<Jefdan.
Goldreyer<Big Three Amusement Co.
Meo<Lehigh Val Coal.
Roth<Fischel, (2.)
Goldstein<Mitthenthal.
Bloom<Edgar.
Devoe<Bergmann.
Neary<Small.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Goldberg.
Weekes<Siciliano.
Van de Wiele<Wakefield.
David Shuldiner Inc<Elias.
Mellett<O L Schwencke L & I.
Camarda<Franche.
Carpenter Tow Gear Co<Carpenter.
Gould<Gould.
Re Grace (E. 233d St)
Carpentier<Carpentier.
Burkan<Kaltman.
Re Meyers.
Oesher<Rosenzweig.
Seamens<Chelsea Exch Bank.
Jas McCreary Realty<Sadowsky.
Winternitz<Prendergast.
Re Turbo Elec Const.
Lucas<Triangle Film.
Murrain<Corn.
Kossoff<Alexander.
Gustow<Koenig.
Fox<Fox.
Eckstrom<Eckstrom.
Calama<Tauscher.
Nevelson<Aetna Explosives Co.
Pushkar<Home of The Christian Hungarian Kitchen<Alexander.
Baker<Collins.
Rebhan<Socialistic Co-op Pub Co.
Uni Newspaper Assn<Superior Print, (2.)
Bard<Bartsch.
Jacobs<Gustenzang.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
Martinez<G A Smith.
Re McCusker (Etchingham.)
Salomon<Lowenstein.
Assets & Liabilities Corp<Cole.
Cook<Vitagraph Co.
J Portman & Co<Bock.
Wentz<Steigerwald.
Connell<Coolidge.
Union Dime Sav Bk<Forsheu.
Remington Arms Co<Blair Tool &c Wks.
Huber<Ash.
Herman<Herman.
Moss<Moss.
Pollock<Wolf.
Clark<Warner.
Hickson Inc<H Milgrim & Bros, Inc.
Pietrowski & Kanop Co<Conners Bros.
Razook<Mutual Life.
Alessio<CNY.
Hunter<Colonial Motion Picture.
Evans<same.
Naumaha<Irvin.
Re Winnick Press, Inc

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
Moller<Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Burkwitt<NY Rys.
Franklin Engineer Co<Driscoll.
Rehrer<Quinn.
Debrow<Debrow.
Re Sisson, (Stratford House, Inc.)
Re Same, (Todd.)
Re Pub Serv Com, (166-7 William St.)
Re Unionport Rd.
Moore<William F Renbright & Co, (3.)
Cuban-Am Tel & Tel<G Musso Co.
Fehr<Turner.
Tagliavia<Maresca (2)
Boman<White.
Stone<Illinois Surety.
McCarthy<Floyd.
De Bellis<Laffargue Co, Inc., (2.)
Ongley<Marcin.
Rosner<Burker.
Greif<Greif.
Schwarzbach<Schwarzbach.
Demurrers:
Hunton<Elliott.
Mayer<Kerns Com Co.
Preferred causes:
Re Simon.
Connolly<Connolly.
General calendar:
Case on—Sabin<Smith.
Case on—Hesselbach<Hesselbach.
Storm<CNY.
Bronstrom<Bronstrom.
To be called at 2 P. M.:
Bd of Home Missions<Woodbury.
Adler<Adler.
Duer<Arnold.
Scheible<Scheible.
Am Ice Co<CNY.
Spitz<Katz.
Peters<Peters.
Jones<Zupnick.
Levering & Garrigues Co<NY Cent RR.
Shevlin<Shevlin.
Williston Mills Co<Pierce.
Nat Life Ins<Stoddart
Oriental Fireproof S & D Co<CNY.
Dormer<Dormer.
Distilling Co of Am<Rice.
Nissman<Nissman.
Reisenweber's, Inc<Zinwill Co.
Wetter<Russell.
Pressprich<Queal.
Belmonte<Belmonte.
Birnbaum<Birnbaum.
Russo<Russo.
Posen<Schwars.
Leggiardo<Mut B Soc.
Anteo<Friedman.
Fontana<Fontana.
Chautauqua Planing Mill Co<Lyke.
Same<CNY.
Quinlan<Carnegie Tr.
Van Wagenen<Denny, (2.)
Calmes<Calmes.
Distilling Co of America<Rice.
Lake<Lake.
Kruger<Kruger.
Warheit Pub Co<Day Pub Co.
Friedman M & S Wks<Whitcomb.
Betts<Barrett.
Baskin<Frenzel.
Levy<Goldberg.
Goshie<Goshie.
Carpentier<Carpentier.
Stromberg Exp & Imp Co<Stromberg.
Knickerbocker Mills<Meyer, F & D Co.
Paul<Kathodion Bronze Works.
Enos<Naftal.
Quaid<Ratkowsky.
Rosenberg<Socol.
Morris<Aldstedter.
Clark<Hoes.
Polo<Am Metal Co.
Wetherbee<Wetherbee.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Williams<Williams.
Redpath<Redpath.
Carlisle<Rich.
Ford<Ford.
Mertin<Hanford.
Clevenger<Marshall.
Clark<Clark.
Devive<Kurtz.
Harvey<Heinze.
Millar<Elliott & Co.
Schnitzer<Schnitzer.
Lyons<Roth.
Haber<Orszag.
United Film Serv Co<New Film Corp.
Portman & Co<Book.
Phenix Cheese<Kirp.
Hill<Hill.
NY Co Nat Bk<CNY.
Col & So Ry<Prossner
Terry & Tench Co<Ritz Realty Co.
Ragons<Riccobono.
Diamond<Lex L Goods
Hall<McCully.
Nichols<Dey.
Sokolofsky<Marsch.
Wagner<Wagner.
Bertel<Bertel.
Trustees Presby<Fernandes Garcia.
Cowen<Call.
Davis<Bull.
Braun<Gilman.
Haselton<Sturtevant.
Herman<Tisman.
Lowenthal<Rosenberg.
Rubin<Rubin.
Flinn Rlty Co<Charter Const Co.
D G C Value Co<Grimshaw & Sturges
US Trust Co<Van Pelt
Col Chem Wks<Royal Chem Works.
Grace Church<Early.
Milaw<Milaw.
Newson<Commonwealth Hotel Const.
Moran<Moran.
Jones<Corn Exch Bk.
Ryan<Ascher.
Wenzel<Wenzel.
Brooklyn Children's Aid Soc<Clark.
Huber<Asch.
Taylor<Proweller.
Kelley<Kelley.
Schwartz<Diringer.
Laitman<CNY.
Samarelli<Samarelli.
White<Grannis.
Le Cain<Resta.
Goldberger<Maas.
Kite<Kaldrovics.
Stern<Stern.
Schapiro<Schapira
Dale-Nat Rlty Co<Jones
Conkling<Conkling.
Gold<Weinstein.
Nichols<Nichols.
Pekarsky<Pekarsky.
Eder<Linde.
Zipkin<Zipkin.
Brody<Freeman.
Kaufman<Schwartz.
Scheler<Mitchell.
Hall's Safe Co<Houghtaling.
Simpson<Abrams.
Bloom<Bronner.
Kaufmann<Clausen-Flanagan Brewery.
Cote<Fisk.
Ferro<Ferro.
Talifer<Falk.
Getzger<Paddell.
Little<Little.
Ives Mfg Co<Smith & Hemenway Co, (2.)
Benner<Benner.
Trapini<Trapini.
Stern<Harms Co.
Fox<Fox.
Cauldwell-Wingate Co<1,067 5th Av Co.
Man Petticoat Co<Davis.
Brown<Bernardini.
Dempsey<Mt Sinai H.
Whitehurst<Whitehurst.
McCreery Rty Corp<Sadowsky, (2.)
Griffin<Brody, A & K.
Same<Wielandt.
Kobre<Kobre Assets Corp, (2.)
McCreery Rty Corp<Sadowsky, (2.)
Un Carpet C & R Co<Updegrove.
Butera<Butera.
Woods<Astoria Rty & C Co, (2.)
Pessah<Schwartz.
Babcock<Brown.
Rudolph<Harriman.
Canadian Agency<Assets Real Co.
Zinc Corp<same.
Greenfell<same.
Charter Trust & Agcy<same.
Brit-Can Gen Co<same
2d Ind Trust Co<same
Ind & Gen Trust<same
Ivanhoe Gold Corp<same.
Trustees, &c<same.
Kahn<Saperstein, (2.)
Sheingold<Haber.
Thompson<Brown.
Botany Worsted Mills<Kanter.
Bleiman<Libman Rty.
Krauss<Krauss.
Kane<Kane, (4.)
Lightfoot<same.
Lyons<Frey.
Schmutz<Schmutz.
Feldstein & S<Columbia Ice Box Co.
Herreshoff<Co-operative Syndicate.
Schwegler Realty Co<Amoroso.
Celestial Rty<Childs.
Cohen<Cohen.
Lawyers Adv Co<Bronx Star Pub Co.
Manheimer<Isman.
Tarafa<Tarafa.
NY Cent RR<Imperial Rice Milling Co.
Knauth<Levy.
Humphrey<Humphrey.
Blair<Thomsen.
Josephowitz<Josephowitz.
Cuba Distill Co<Rice.
De Quarto<De Quarto.
Clear.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.
Burden<Purdy.
Mutual Prof Premium Corp<same.
Riverside Drive Rty<same.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.
Steigman<Wagaraw S D Co.
Falk<U S Light &c Corp.
W F Hall Printing Co<Brown.
Duhrenheimer<Prudential Casualty.
Same<Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins.
McDonald<Aetna Life Ins.
Bragdon<Bennett.
Rogers<Sherman Elliott Co.
Mitchell & Co<Triangle Waist Co, (3.)
Foreign Trading Exch<The Ins Co of Penn
Same<Stuyvesant Ins.
Same<Globe & Rutgers Ins Co.
Solomon<Lowenstein.
Bridges<Kaiser.
Capers<Clark.
Huber<Van Houton.
E Maurer Co<Keystone Tire & Co.
Pomeroy<Hocking Val Ry, (2.)
Warriner<same.
Friedman<Soslow.
Old & Wallace<Marquette.
McNab & Harlin Mfg Co<461 8th Av Co.
Same<Sheahan.
Goldberg<Popular Pictures Corp.
Peters<Gregory.
Standard Oxygen Co<Boyd.
Friedman<Harrison.
Empire City Gerard<Herzog Const Co.
Depew<Dahr.
Zipkin<Zipkin.
Case on.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.
Coluss<Mitchell.
Lawrence<Ruysdael (2).
Connolly<N Y Rys.
Fowler<Alvarez.
Michelson<Gifford.
Mutchnit<Herb.
Kennedy<West.
Arbit<Agostini.
Green<Carmana Rlty.
Sheuer<NY Cent RR.
Di Tommaso<Lehigh & N E RR.
Henry<Samuels.
Henry, Jr<same.
Preisner<Nowsky.
Weinstein<Silver.
Goldman<Shannon.
Krug<Amsterdam Grocery Co.
A Phillips<CNY.
F Phillips<same.
McCluskey<Wall St Taxicab Co, Inc.
S Schiff<Kashowitz.
B Schiff<same.
Zarchin<Montefiore Hebrew Free School.
Hammerschlag<Baum.
Weislander<South Side Const Co.
Stoyanovich<Ebling Realty.
Fitzgerald<N Y Rys.
Janos<Levinson.
Goldberg<Arkawy.
Tucker<N Y Cons RR.
Bila<Bloomingdale.
Licht<Chetjian.
A Constantino<Bullowa.
R Constantino<same.
Kelsman<Fry Nyburg Realty Co.
Wood<Amsterdam News Pub Co.
Schlessel<N Y Rys.
Mayer<Lahr.
Booth<Int R T.
Pojarsky<N Y Cons RR.
Wershelofsky<Goldberger.
Caffey<Cuyler Rty.
Habashian<Curley.
Wershelofsky<Goldberger.
Kierer<Postal Transfer Service, Inc.
Morelli<Nazareth Cement Co.
Kantrowitz<Bergman.
Gaussios<Atlantis.
Katevaman<Star Co.
Martin<same.
Hill<Greeley Sq Hotel
J Builer<Linch.
H Builer<same.
Sommerman<Scal.
Weszeltier<Tulchinsky.
McGuire<N Y Rys.
Pazwinka<Beaver.
Schieffer<Smallwood.
Schuls<Fleischer.
Eckel<Hart.
Grossel<Tilton.
Herold<Weser.
Maher<Union Ry of N Y.
Price<Cavin.
Rubenstein<CNY.
Weislander<South Side Const Co.
Weiss<Crook.
Cartwright<Myers.
Connolly<Moskowitz.
M Stewart<Morewood Realty Holding Co.
J Stewart<Morewood Realty Holding Co.
Barrucci<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Hechler<N Y Rys.
Dunphy<C H Southard Co, Inc.
Engel<First Vienna Bakery.
Gilligan<CNY.
Loughlin<Darling.
Mudick<N Y Cons RR
Mittelkauf<N Y Rys.
Pachmel<Smith.
Soder<Cohen.
B Sobol<Kupfer (Acts 2 & 1.)
I Sobol<same, (Act 1.)
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M., in Trial Term, Part XVIII. room.
Kosch<Bradley Cont.
Svedovsky<Fleck.
Frazer<NY Cent RR.

PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.
Frank<Meyer.
Frawley<Adler.
Meyer<Ehret.

PART VI.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
McBride<NY Rys.
Donnelly<Bimberg (2.)
Busch<Herskowitz.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gibson<Gibson.
Johnson<Johnson.
Tibbs<Tibbs.
Ackerman<5th Av Coach Co (2.)

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Amica<So Bklyn Rys.
Granite<Bkn Hts RR.
Schneckletch<same.
Faita<Storm.

PART XI.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.
Howard<Necker.
Burnetton<Richmond L & RR.
Allman<Trusch.

PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XIII.—Taylor, J.—At 10 A. M.
O'Brien<CNY.
Yanowitz<Travers Co.
Smith<Adams Land, &c Co.

PART XIV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Betts<Provident Loan
Gregory<Lewis
Knight & De Mieso<Lewis
Dunigan<Kraus.
Miesta<Com'l Un Assn
Van Horn<Van Horn.
Livingston Hdg & Mfg Co<Morton Truck & Tractor Co.
Holtz<B Kuppenheimer & Co.
Gilsey<Lancaster.
Helgert<Maxwell Mot Co, Inc.
Garner Co<Watts.
Leopold<CNY.
Morris<Chapman.
Phillips<Wolf.
Black<Gibbs.
Sherman<Noveck.
Otis<Otis.
Sully<Tiffany & Co.
Wetmore<Wetmore.
United D Beef<Hartinagel.
Phillips<Bachman.
Zampounis<Encosis Pub.
Raymond<Hartford Fire Ins.
Atterbury Motor Car<Atterbury C Truck.
Ely, Jr<Cons Milk Exchange.
Christiansen, Jr<CNY.
Dunn<same.
Currie<Moss.
Guaranty Trust<Manhattan Co.
NY, N H & H RR<same.
People, &c<Leonard.
Hanauer<Morris.
Quiney<Emery.
Cudney<Phillips Mfg.
Spain<Manh'n Shirt.
Lieberman<Graf Rlty Holding.
Crombie<Ill Surety.
Romero<Kennedy.
Dinkins<Weber.
McKinnon<CNY.
Cook<Vitagraph Co.
Shaw<Davis.
Lacing Lig Corp<Heinze, (12.)
Beck<Olny Skirt Co.
Stoltz<Wokal.
Di Roma<Gilbert.
Leiserson<Hecla Gown
Hess<Hess.
Martin<New Trinidad Lake & Asph (2.)
Rosenberg<Haas Bros Ladies' Tailoring.
Clear.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Robinson<Gilsey.
Clarke<Federal Sign.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Room 502 at 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Alice Trudeau,
Giose Galluccl,
Room 504, wills for probate:
Jacob Silverman,
Fanny M Chapman,
Henry B Riggs,
Julia Culnan,
Josefa Classen.
Henry B Stillman,
Eliza C Pray,
Mary Fanning,
Jane Curry,
Augusta Lembke,
Otto F Meeske,
Auguste Maier,
Louis Bronner,
Herman Hurwitz.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Room 503, at 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Agnes Flynn,
George W Van Allen.
Alexander Y Pringle.
Estate of:
Amelia G Cutter.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Morris Asinof & Sons<Aero Waist Co, (2).
Lincoln<Dennigan.
Shoratan<Markowitz.
Saks & Co.<Coverdale.
J E Linde Paper<Steinberg.
City R E Imp Corp<Piatello.
Lippe<Wilbur.
Platt<Merhige.
Lenane<Peyton (2.)
Goodman<Levy Dairy
Lieberman<Regal Mfg Co.
Goldstein<same.
Leopold<Aronson.
Edelstein<Stern.
Paglinghi<Frank.
Wight<Tilden.
Goldstein<Finestone.
Pittsburg<Byrnes.
Strachstein & Nadel<Mass Bdg & Ins Co.
Jacobowitz<Weill, (2.)
Elias<Hammer.
Stonewall Cotton Mills<Meyer.
Hoffman<Stern.
Same<Serebinsky.
Berkowitz<Berkowitz.
Intl Magazine<Longuemare Curb Co.
Pesson<Sacken.
Katz<Lindner.
Enengl<Seamen's Ch Inst.
Goldstein<Yachnowitz.
Elbaum<Linderman.
Rosen<Levine.
Heller<Quinn.
Landauer<Union Clinical Thermometer.
Desmond's<Dahlgren Chem Eng Co<Lewis.
Huntley<N E S S.
Goldfarb<Deutsch.
Wolf<Cohen.
Ehrlich<Rice.
Bachmeier<Com'l Motion Pict Co.
Harris<F A Clauberg Co.
J McCreery<Panofsky.
159 W 25th St Co<Postman.
E Schoonmaker Co<Dickstein.
Allen<Bond.
Lubman<Levin.
Fuchsman<Klein.
Silberman<Hyman, (2)
Maas<Dworsky.
Bernstein<Kaplan.
Reiter<Cohen.
Rosenzweig<Popper.
Pergoli<Marx.
Cohen<Lerner.
De Poyster Rty<Steele
Libman<Dickstein.
Burns Bros<Spector.
Same<Wolff.
Rakowitz<Rosenfeld.
Dickstein<Am Sug Ref Co.
A P Youngblood, Inc.<Indep Bisc Co.
Daley<Int R T.
Motor Car Equip Co.<Dinsmore.
Rock<A N Leventhal & Co.
Stein<Belt Line Ry
Kent<Lajotte.
Bloom<U Walker Co.

PART II.—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
De Felice<Westchester Elec RR.
Duffy<Cushman.
Rosenblum<Cooper (2)
Brown<Barrett.
Raines<Levy.
Adler<Rodgers & H.
Abbett<Met F S W.
Held<Belt Line Ry.
Shirk<Griffiths.
O'Neill<Snare & T.
Moreland Oper Co<Knickerbocker.
Corheim<Kamber.
Kinstler<Lee Bros Storage & Van Co.
E. Dumble Co<Owen.
Newman<O'Brien (2.)
Lewis<Krass.
Davis<Taylor.
Acavia<Wersla.
Kostenbaum<Fay.
Jamack<Bakanowsky.
Bercovica<D, L & W.
Nevelson<Aronstein.
Galvey<Spindler.
Hrinjo<Loeschner.
Lorenzen<Martin.
Bernstein<Eckey.
Greenberg<Botonick.
Pt Morris Yacht Club<A McMullen Co.
Schiesel<Epstein.
Dubin<Cohn.
Malamud<B R RR.
Schneider<Haven Const Co.
Haneman<Hayes.
Wallowitz<Marksamer.
Neufeld<Horwitz.
Sanders<Star Wet Wash Laundry, Inc.
Salerno<Fidelity Phoenix Fire Ins Co.
Markowitz<Bernstein.
Boskin<Shenk.
Shulman<Simonoff.
Walshowsky<Bianxyce
Farbman<Beaver.
Pavlofsky<Keiser.
Kheel<Winkelman.
Mercadante Import Co<Munroe (2.)
Burke<Riker-Hegemann Co.
Dandridge<Elite Amus Co.
Saenger<Adams.
Bernstein<Monohan Express Co.
Klein<Rice.
Heig<Emigrant Sav Bank.
Wills<Brinberg.
Goldfarb<Crown Holding Co.
March<Bushnell.
Smith<Krause.
White<Bradley Cont.
Weinberg<Borden's Condensed Milk Co.
Schelt<Goldberg.
T A Clarke Co<Blanchard.
Silverman<N Y & Cuba M SS Co.
Berkowitz<Vorchick.
Gotthell<Ave A Holding Co.
Friedberg<Schultz.
Wilson<Third Av RR.
Woddrop<Spencer.
Leon<Int R T.
Traister<Consol Gas.
Kelly<Hewitt (2.)
Lonshein<Hoffman.
Gissen<Schrier.
Ebling Brew Co<Keenan.
Linch<Mostick.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
M Carlton & Co<Carlton (2.)
Rosenschein<Rosner.
Blackburne<Shale.
Klein<Newelt.
Matthews<Zimmerman.
Clear.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Kinzler<Mandel.
Fritz Schulz, Jr<Raines (5.)
Varrirale<Pugliatti.
Hanauer<H J Hyman Co.
Bass<Lasky.
Palicastro<Riley.
O R M Realty Co<Reed Printing.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.
Liberman<Lunnesschloss.
Boiardi<Levett.
Hoffman<Stern.
Clear.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Branion<Branion—Joseph D. Kelly.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—American Sav Bk<Jennie Wolf—J Romaine Brown Co Met Sav Bk<Frieda Hart (3.)—G Edward Laff.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Veith<Kahrs.
Fales<Stilwell.
Posner<Loeb.
Krause<Skillman.
Fass<Sender.
Greenberg<Tamor.
Wechsler<Kallenberg
Rosenberg<Siegel.
Musgrave<Musgrave.
Stahl<N Y C R R.
Wechsler<Kallenberg
Rudinsky<Tully Co.
Morris<Gould.
Re Gass-Jennett<Jennett.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.
Werbin<CNY.
Re C N Y.
Greenberg<Marsh (2.)
Truelson<Seddon Rlty Co.
Dorman<Wittenberg.
Ill Surety Co<Fetzer.
Wald & Co<Ayres.
Cent Hid Co<N Y W & Bos R R Co.
Graconcourse Co.<Lowe.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.
Donnelly<Fredin.
Green<F Falk Co.
Peters<Peters.
Verschleiser<Crespi.
Corn<Miller.
Lucas<West Elec RR.
Krellenstein<same.
Schmidt<I R T.
Scanlan<West El RR.
Stein<Connor.
Dayes<Bronx Taxi (2)
Cohn<N Y Rys.
Columbia Const<Wolf.
Haber<Nass El RR.
Presser<CNY.
Shapiro<Magid.
Evans<Goerlitz.
Cottingham<I R T.
Paff<N Y C Int RT.
Kelly<Stephens.
Leibowitz<Kossow.
Est Dev Co.<Ferry.
Horowitz<Sopshin.
Lippman<Levy.
Freed<C I & B R R.
Paul<Riger Con Co (2)
Donaiff<Mass.
McArdel<Langner (2.)
Ridout<Garford Co.
Dothrore<same.
Kreisberg<Lightstone (2.)
Sauer<Davis.
Tulchiner<Malcolm.
Senior<Preece.
Greenberg<No S Ster Whs Co.
Davis<Barry.
Pfaff<Gorges.
Lomrantz<Mulligan Const Co.
Piccirello<Castaldo.
Rohfeld<Wheeler.
Perito<Squire.
Wade<Taube.
Rosenbaum<Carvel Co., (2.)
Greenstein<Barchan.
Same<Tischler.
Spahr<Strube.
Kelly<Int R T Co.
O'Donnell<N Y Rys.
N S Roof & Cor Co.<CNY.
Davis<Gustaveson.
Kelly<Int R T Co.
Wicke, Jr.<same, (2.)

Highest number reached in regular order, 875.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Cases on:
Wasserman<Davidson.
Weber<Bloom.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions:
Jane Meehan, (2.)
Marie Manger.
Wills for Probate:
Marie E. K. Stapleton,
John H. Ludwig,
Edward Baker.
Antonie Kathe,
George A. Gill,
Jacob E. Soltau.
Accountings:
Joseph Mendelkorn,
John T. Nolan.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will: Cornelius Leary.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Restiano<Wolfson.
Lagonia<Caterisano.
Fitzpatrick<Silverman
Rosenbaum<Dellman Baking Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Bernstein<Maybach.
Schwartzberg<Rodgers & Haggerty.
McNamara<Un Ry.
Milone<same.
Freidenheim<Burland
DeMatthies<NY C H RR.
Schnitzler<Carvel Co.
Miller<Manaker.
Dorsey<Union Ry.
Squitieri<same.
Handman<Int R T.
Unger<Grestede.
Firks<Goss.
Cochran<Carvel Co. (2)

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Pelegrini<Tozzini et al.—Edgar Hirschberg.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Max Fine<Clinton Realty Co. et al.—Julius Haas.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Miner<Rembt (2.)
Hea<Prendergast.
Dunlop<Slavers.
Rapson<CNY.
Schwalbach<same.
Carter<same.
Braisted<Emerson.
Secor<N J RR.
Witteman<Forman.
Wichman<N Y Consol RR.
Crooks<Aeolian Co.
Baker<Johnson.
Thompson<Holt-Chandler Co.
Wilson<L I RR.
Ringelmann<O Daniels Co.
Zuaro<Moskowitz.
Motion calendar:
Dunsmure<Hotel Shelbourne.
Town of Brookhaven<Robinson.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Re Fisk Av (La Roche) (2.)
Same (Hyman.)
Same (Bohnhoff.)
Same (Yocker.)
Curran<Norris Realty & Constr Co.
White<Spedaker.
Ghazal<Farah.
Sofer<Zink.
Beach<Beach.
Ullman<Advance Waist Co.
Pollitzer<Pollitzer.
Walker<Bennett.
Werbelovsky<Lefrock.
Traders Exchange, Inc<Hubbell.
Berger<Berger.
Provenzano<Brewery Coat & Apron Supply Co (2.)
Re Linden St (Spreeman.)
Cole<Donnell.
Roberts<Lambert.
Kelly<Daubert.
Churchill<Churchill.
Gallagher<Prendergast.
Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co<La Pasta.
Scilleppi<Scilleppi.
Loyd<Loyd.
Rickard<Meyer.
Grannell<Grannell.
Re Shirk (Kelly-Lane) adjd April 27.
Pines<Zigman.
Dwyer<Cone.
Rich<Everett.
Kantor<Schmier.
Olson<Olson.
Logan Mtge Corp<Franklin (2.)
Same<Champ (8.)
Same<Sudhaus.
Voorhees Realty Corp<Schmidt.
Re Bruere (B Moore & Co.)
Gratz<Margulies.
Re Miller.
Platky<Wolff.
Re Montario (N Y Telephone Co.)
Cortland Savgs Bank<Woodhull.
Crown Lands Corp<Rourke (2.)
Beinert<Miller.
Nadler<Perlman.
Pacific Burt Co<Kimball.
Sonderman<Hammond.
State Bank<Margulies.
Silberman<Wm Wisser Trucking Co.
Re Glickman Concreting Co (Square Lumber Co<Bay Ridge T Co.)
Nungasser<Kurzok.
Rohde<Henick.
Levison<Levison.
Austin<Austin.
Osborne<Drescbler.
Atlantic Macaroni Co<Lagomarsino.
Henretty<Gelston.
Deutsch<Brown.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.
Soc Prevention Munic Waste<Mitchell et al.
Parker<Thompson Realty Co.
McDermott<Arden Constr Co.
Serata<Goldman.
Morse Dry Dock Co<Purdy (8.)
Haness<Haness.
Gano<Gano.
Barker<Barker.
Highest number reached on regular call, 4100.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J. Part II., Aspinall, J. Part III., Van Siclen, J. Part V., Callaghan, J. Part VI., Kelby, J. Part VII, Jaycox, J.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Collins<Bordens Cond Milk Co.
Sweeney<Thayer.
Hull<Cary.
Honko<Cashopheco Transporters.
McGovern<Nass RR.
Wilmarth<Amrhein.
Holton<O'Hara.
Kerrigan<Elwell.
Kane<B H RR.
Bresslin<Tribune Assn
Balinsky<Nass RR.
Kessler<same.
Riordan<Bklyn U Gas.
Bk of Coney Island<Segall et al.
De Lacey<Hortons Ice Cream Co.
Ebert<Lerner.
Ehrenworth<Stuhmer & Co.
Hughes<Shea.
Smith<Coles.
Hynes<Lee et al.
Tromba<Gregnano.
Kosinski<Kirck Ice.
Johnson<Madigan et al.
Lemik<Am Sugar Ref.
Kenny<B H RR.
Penton<same.
Castle<Namm & Son.
Falkin<NY Rys.
Gloster<Levin, K & Co.
Moehring<Olace.
Silver<Thom et al.
Schnitzer<Klein.
Carroll<CNY.
O'Mara et al<Guernsey Earthenware Co.
Cocks<Dairy Mach & Const Co.
McGovern<Weinstanley et al.
Ward<B H RR.
Caro<Wiener.
Izzo<C I & B RR.
Nichols<Nassau RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Arlauckas<Munson SS Co.
Brandes<Norwegian Home & Hospital.
Cobbs<Le Presti et al.
Schneider<Neary.
Benincasa<Padula.
McLachlan<Nass RR.
Chiaramonte<Hornstein et al.
Reilly<B H RR.
Brunswick<NY Mun Ry.
Cooper<Terry & Tench et al.
Rehacek<Loeffelhardt.
Benedicks<Nassau RR
Vose<King et al.
Finneran<NY Mun Ry
Bertrand<Osting Bldg.
Weinstein<CNY.
Nowak<D, L & W RR
Hubert<Harden Bros Trucking Co.
Amer Veneered Column Co<CNY.
Salaschefski<Spinelli.
Majewski<Nelson.
Nowak<Mut Life Ins.
Young<Petrucello.
Wakely<All Package Stores & Spencer.
Neidhardt<C I & B RR.
McGuinness<B H RR.
Flanagan<Ross.
Orella<Degnon Cont.
Muller<Evans et al.
Epstein<Connor et al.
Peters<Dombeck.
Howard<3 Av Ry.
Blumenthal<Met Life Ins Co.
Munzer et al<Dukeshire.
Hoffman<Prussian Nat'l Ins Co.
Hession<Jobson-Gifford Co.
Kotter<B H RR.
Taub<Kaiser.
Riell<C RR of N J.
Wood<Nassau RR.
Modzelewski<Liebmann's Sons Brew.
Morris<Gude Co.
Savarese<Degnon Cont Co et al.
Fishman<NY Cons RR
Altman<Nassau RR.
Highest number reached on regular call, 9813.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Jacob Lang,
Nicholas J Bishoprick,
Charles C Wilson,
Theresa Griesback,
Mary A. Sutton,
Mary A Reardon,
Henrietta Ruhmann,
Gorgianna Hamilton,
Belle Purdy.
Administration of:
William Berowitz,
Josiah Zelle.
Accounting of:
Mary A Seuber,
John B Mellie,
Henry Batterman,
Clemence Monsanto,
Peter Reid,
Richard Rendich,
Katharine Vielmann,
Henry R Howell,
Augusta M Vincent,
Lydia Cairns,
Sarah Terrett,
Morris Myers.
Estates of:
Herbert Luey,
Selina Stirrup,
Mary Farrell,
Adelia Winter,
Morris Meyers,
Benjamin F Green,
Isabella Johnston,
Dorothy L Fuller.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Parker<Bklyn H R R.
Rumph<Lott.
Flore<Bklyn H R R.
Gutman<Nas El R R.
Bleistift<Bklyn Heights R R.
Schloss<N Y Con R R.
Goldstein<Marquardt.
Grogan<Bklyn H R R.
Leiffer<Teitelbaum.
Lourie<South Bklyn Railway Co.
Thompson<Bklyn Heights R R.
Kusiack<Kallman.
Moore<N Y Con R R.
Holter<C I & Bklyn R R.
Regan<Bklyn H R R.
Gallo<same.
Malasky<Itzkowitz.
Engel<Mandell.
McGill<Bklyn H R R.
Kesler<Isaacowitz.
Connors<Jobson-G Co.
Blyman<same.
Lipitz<Nassau El R R
Jacowasky<Grebin.
Leshaw<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R.
McCarthy<Bielefeld.
Cronin<Fischer.
The highest number reached on the regular calendar, 5681; on the call calendar, 5902.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.—
Pelkington, as amr<Marsden.
Wolcianowicz<Phila. & Read C & I Co.
Ragot<42d St, Man, &c, Ry Co.
Lang<same.
Pulz<same.
Murphy<Bklyn H RR Co. & another.
Kiefaber<Manhattan & Q Traction Corp.
Mordecai<Cross, A & I Lumber Co.
Samson<same.
St John<Weiden, et al

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day on this call.
Benn Rigel C & S Co<Long I R R Co.
Richmond<same.
Simis<same.
Steiert<same.
Guidi, as admx<same.
Gluck<Union Ry Co of NYC.
Legron, an infant<Wallace.
Toto<DiCicco.
Leininger<NYC.
DeFrancisci Bros Co<Meyers.
Halperin<Stacom.
Clancy<Peck Slip A T Co, Inc., et al.
Iorio<Boomhower.
McCallan<Ocean SS Co
Krouse<Barge.
Neuhaus, as admr<Steel Erectors, Inc.
Leinert<Sheepshead B & R Ferry Co.
Dorman<Bklyn H RR.
Kessler<Kerscher.
Schoncke<Charles F Lyon Construc, et al
Greenwood<Luke A Burke & Sons Co.
Van Houten<Salmon, et al.
Wernberg<N Y Con R R Co.
Laskowski<Bklyn Heights R R Co.
Raia, as admr<Lenehan, et al.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1576.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
Storm King Pap Co.<Firth Carpet Co.
Un G Imp Co.<Tri-County Cons Co.
Decker<Annes Homes of N Y.
Reynolds<Reynolds.
Peo ex rel N Y, N H & H R R Co.<St Bd of Tax Com.
Fennell<Fennell.
Highest number reached on call, 386.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., no assignment.—At 9:45 A. M. in Part I. in new Court House.
Hynes<NYCRR Co.
Hilke<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Parker<Dezell.
Johnson<West St R R Co.
O'Connor<Webber, (2.)
Williams<Bauman.
Jordan<Federal Cooperage Co.
Bergin<West Elec RR.
Coleman<Mason & Hanger Co.
Breunich<Strass.
[illegible]
Tschantre<West El R R Co.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Goronitzky<Duffy.
Kevane<NY, NH & H R R Co.
Hansen<Gas Engine & Power Co.
Pechulis<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Brodwick<Colonial Coal Co.
Williams<City of New Rochelle.
[illegible]<Ryan.
[illegible]<Herzog.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Duffy<West St Rlt Co
Phon<West El Rlt Co.
Gooley<same.
Whaley<NY, NH & H RR Co.
Dallinger<Burtis.
Bricker<same.
Shaw<NY NH & H R R Co.
Roberts<same.
Lefkoff<Pitliski.
Gerlisch<NYC & Hl R R Co.
Punka<H S Kerbaugh, Inc.
Hunter<Cent N E RR Co.
Barillo<Cranford.
Ost<Wertheim Coal & Coke Co.
Malcolm<Kelly.
Whaley<NY, NH & H R R Co.
Megley<Linblad & Co.
Fal<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
McTeigue<Gates.
Lerner<Halperin.
Highest number reached on call, 477.

SPECIAL CALENDAR—Part II.—Platt, J.—For Monday, April 16.
Short causes:
Shetke<Reid.
Tucker<Wessman.
Seward<Transit Con.
Taylor<Lyon.
Contract causes:
Clarke<Buchanan.
Mitchell<Thorpe.
Tarrytown Lyceum<Ben Franklin Ins.
Birdsall<Garrison.
Cameron Smith Coal Co<Verplanck.
Van Cott<Pottler & S.
Testi<Rollins.
Hendrick<Bailey.
Cowles<Morse Boulger

Surrogate's Court.

TRIAL TERM—Sawyer, S.—Contested wills:
Estates of:
John C. Carpenter,
Marie Salatselder,
Hiram B. Sarles.
Fannie Schuyler,
Elizabeth Rave,
George S. Crap.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Criminal calendar:
People<C Jones, (2.)
Same<B. Geldberg.
Same<J Foder.
Civil calendar:
Hamilton<Con Film.
Campbell<Rich Light.
Ross<Franklin.
Luciano<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Synthetic C Co<Ohio Ins Co.
Hill<Hickson.
Dilts<Wilson.
Gottlob<Smith Baker.
Transferred from trial calendar:
Ward<Lincoln Trust.
Robinson<Cedar Grove
Christensen<Faye, (2.)
Equity calendar:
S I Supply<Ernst.
Seeber<Reynolds.
Mayer<Ruttkay.
Prine<Prine.
Jones<Jones.
Same<CNY.
Wallach Co<Sachet.
Harris<Harris.
Zimmer<Zimmer.
Pittinos<Lovington.
Atl, G & Pac Co<Met By-Prod Co.
Schweiger<Schweiger.
Clifford<CNY.

All cases marked "ready" on the equity calendar will be called at 10 A. M., and dates for trial fixed.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,557.
Notice is given that CHARLES M. MARKS and JOHN A. HARE, doing business under the firm name of UNIVERSAL JEWELRY & SALES COMPANY, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 21, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,914.
Notice is given that LARRY BESTHOFF, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 21, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,988.
Notice is given that FLORENCE B. KAUFMANN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 21, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,470.
Notice is given that MAX H. MICHELMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 21, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24029.—Notice is given that HUGO WALDVOGEL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 21st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE.
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—THEO. SMITH & SONS CO. against STEAMER "SAPPHO," her engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessels upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, for repairs, &c., $61.49. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 23, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered. Dated New York, April 16, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
ALEXANDER & ASH, Proctors for Libelant.

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Occupying entire block of ocean front in the fashionable Chelsea section; 200 bedchambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL.
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Hot and cold sea and fresh water in all baths.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
On the Beach. ATLANTIC CITY. N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
·ORCHESTRA·DANCING·
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Propr.

ISLESWORTH
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Capacity 600. American and European plans, with famous cafe and grill. White service. Sea-water baths. Orchestra. Indoor ice skating. Booklet.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always.
MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains.
A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. B. LAYTON, Mgr.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3.00 up daily; special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BROOK FEATURE FILM CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—No. 24,146.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of Honorable John J. Townsend, Referee, the undersigned, Max Frieder, Trustee of the assets of the above-named bankrupt offers for sale the property, assets and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of the following:
A laboratory equipped for the manufacture of moving picture films with all the appliances and appurtenances belonging thereto, as well as office fixtures, furniture, desks, chairs, etc., including a lease of the premises No. 729 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in which said property is located, for a period of approximately three years from May 1st, 1917.
Further particulars in regard to the said property may be obtained from the undersigned or his attorney. The above described property may be inspected on the premises from April 6th, 1917, to April 13th, 1917, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Bids for the above described property, assets, and effects as an entirety, with the exception of one moving picture camera, may be submitted to Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the 16th day of April, 1917, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him, and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto.
A separate bid will be required for the moving picture camera above referred to. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10% of the amount of the bid. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction at the premises of Charles Shongood, the official auctioneer for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated New York, April 4th, 1917.
MAX FRIEDER, Trustee.
DAVID HAAR, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York City.

CHARLES SHONGOOD, UNITED STATES Auctioneer, sells assets of M. ZIMMERMANN COMPANY Monday, April 16th, 1917, 10:30 A. M., in following order:
At 318 East Houston Street: Sausage-making machinery and equipment, scales, power plant, Corliss engine, electric generators, ice machines, pumps, shafting, pulleys, belting, tools and machine shop equipment, office furniture, fittings, adding machines, typewriters, time clocks, &c.; trustee's right, title, and interest in lease covering premises 316-324 East Houston Street, New York City.
At 90 East Third Street, New York City: Sausage-making machinery, equipment, power plant, machinery, Corliss engine, &c.
At 400 East Third Street: Wagons, trucks, Chase automobile, auto cars, Hudford, Ford autos; stable provisions, &c.
ARTHUR F. GOTTHOLD, Trustee,
60 Wall Street, New York City.
LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Attorney for Trustee, 55 William Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WEISSLITZ & SCHARF, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this Thursday, April 26, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 533 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furniture, arm chairs, rockers, desk, &c.
JACOB M. SCHOENFELD, Trustee.
HAROLD R. LHOWE, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MACKS SLEDZ, trading as STANDARD MERCHANDISE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 16, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 42 East 23d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, original pieces of white percale, woolens, raw feathers in bags, quills, stuffed birds, desks, chairs, iron skirt racks, &c.
GEORGE FEINBERG, Receiver.
LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Receiver, 217 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
HECKSCHER & de SAULLES,
MORTGAGES
Murray Hill 7820. 50 E. 42d St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
ATTENTION, INVESTORS!!
SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE APRIL 18TH, 1917.
BY JOS. P. DAY, AUCTIONEER.
GREATEST BARGAIN OPPORTUNITY.
60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Nos. 125-135 West 111th Street
ONE BLOCK FROM CENTRAL PARK.
New Six-Story Elevator Apartments.
All Improvements. Unexcelled Location.
RENTAL $23,000. NO VACANCIES.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Big manufacturers are awake to the advantages of a
MILL BASIN
site. Sales and leases are being consummated. Send for our booklet of opportunities.
Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.,
Park Row Building
Room 2410 New York Dept. "A"

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35
7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. O. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE
Only $25 monthly, which includes principal and interest, with a small cash payment, will buy handsome 7-room cottage, modern up-to-date improvements; all large, airy rooms; water, gas, heat, electric light, &c.; porch and plot for garden; few blocks from depot and trolley; 30 minutes from city; in town with schools, stores, and churches. For photo, &c., call or write, B. Hoyt, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TWO WATERFRONT LOTS
Positively fronting on the water; wonderful view for miles; ideal location for cottage or bungalow; water, gas, electricity on the premises; cement walks laid; no assessments. Full price $1,000. Easy terms. Make offer for cash. Seymon, Room 911, 141 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
STONE HOUSE—25 ACRES FOR RENT—FURNISHED
One hour out; fine lawns, gardens; house stands ½ mile back from highway, and has 10 rooms, 4 baths; handsomely furnished; can be had for season or year.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 E. 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
WONDERFUL BARGAIN
$12.50 PER LOT
22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell all for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing near by; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less a month than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

A SACRIFICE—$20 MONTHLY.
Beautiful home; 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, elegant decorations, hardwood floors throughout, electricity, gas, steam heat, range and tubs; large plot for garden and garage; shrubs; easy commuting; $250 cash; full price $3,400. H. S., Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

SEASHORE HOME
Amityville, on Great South Bay.
Six-room cottage, ready for occupancy.
Large plot with direct waterfront.
Price $2950. Liberal Terms.
Koster-Cornehlsen Co., 367 Fulton St., Bklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
Morton Building
116 Nassau Street
Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.
AGENT ON PREMISES.
FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2211 Broadway

128 WEST 49TH ST.
BETWEEN BROADWAY & 6TH AVE.
4-story building (25x100); lease for a long term; will make alterations.
Arthur M. Bullowa, 280 Madison Ave.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.
Country Estate for Rent
Safe distance from coast; fifty minutes from New York; near station; large house; ten bedrooms; high elevation; extensive view; lawns, woodland, and garden. Room 1003, 64 Wall St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
21 and 12 room Cottages on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; three minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $480-$600 per year.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,409.—In Bankruptcy.—DANIEL BAXTER and JAMES R. COE, individually, and trading as Coe Engineering and General Supply Co., Bankrupt.
Daniel Baxter and James R. Coe were duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 9th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on April 30th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, April 14th, 1917.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24369.—In Bankruptcy.—MITCHEM CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Mitchem Co., Inc., are hereby given notice that on April 11th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, April 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23,187.
NOTICE is given that CHARLES F. LAAS, individually, and as a member of the firm of Durkin & Laas, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 21st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24429.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT I. WILLMARTH, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Robert I. Willmarth are hereby given notice that on April 12, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, April 27, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
April 16, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24420.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—CONRAD WEIS, Bankrupt.
Creditors of said Conrad Weis are hereby given notice that on April 11, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., New York City, April 27, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
April 16, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York,—Bankruptcy.—23,522.
NOTICE is given that GEORGE P. BOLENDER, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 21st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, corner 65th St. and 2d Av., four five-story cold water tenements; six stores, fully rented; lot 48x100, irregular; will sacrifice to a quick buyer. A. Wellish & Co., 115 West 27th St.

Four-story apartment on 114th St., near Lexington Av., well rented; hot water; near new subway station; little cash required; will sell cheap. A. A. Schopp, 53 3d Av.

Charming bungalow, highest location, overlooking ocean; $2,500; garden. W 344 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

2 delightful trolley-front lots, ferry 15 minutes, $210 each. W 343 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely finished; open brick fireplace, paneled walls, beamed ceilings; steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen, large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches near by; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $300 down, $20 monthly. For further information write Bungalow Owner, 280 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms; send for particulars.
John J. Randall Co., 1,005-1,007 Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. C.

Elegant two-family, eleven rooms, two baths; detached house; fine section, Elmhurst, L. I.; express L station two blocks; 59th St., Park Row, Delancey St. cars one block; rented and in fine condition; price $5,600. Nyholm, 9 Banta St.

This is your opportunity for $2,900 to get a new 8-room house, decorated, open fireplace, beam ceiling, all improvements; $200 down, balance like rent. Owner, Alfred D. Allison, Lynbrook, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

AN OPPORTUNITY to buy a home at a bargain; 8 rooms and bath; hot-water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¼ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7 room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write, or phone owner. MUNSON D. AYRES, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

Rare Opportunity.—New, 7-room stucco house; up to the minute; side porch, with fireproof garage below; acre plot; twenty-mile view; $6,000; easy terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Gentleman's farm, 20 acres, at Rahway, N. J.; 1,000 feet water front; good bathing, fishing. 308 West 25th.

Five acres and house, $1,600; land cultivated; about hour from city; easy terms; by mail. 922 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BIG FARM NEAR LAKEVILLE.
Chance to dam Salmon Creek and make 25-acre lake near old Colonial brick house, 10 rooms, bath, furnace; frame house, 8 rooms, bath; extensive stock barns; 315 acres; price $13,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

8-room furnished cottage for rent; modern improvements; garage; 100 feet frontage on Sound; hour out, New Haven Road. Plant, owner, Everett Bldg., city.

SOUND BEACH, CONN. — WATER-FRONT Cottages; rents, $1,800 up. E. J. LUCAS.

Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

Greenwich.—Boarding house; also adjoining cottage; directly on harbor. Columbus 9354-8013.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Massachusetts farm for sale, 160 acres, on large lake; many cottages want produce; fine for boys' camp. Hawley & Locke, Springfield, Mass.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Gentleman's country estate, in Central Pennsylvania, on main line of Penn. R. R.; $80,000 cash. Y 301 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted — In Hewlett, Woodmere, or Cedarhurst, plot, frontage 100 feet or thereabouts; must be cheap for cash. X. Y. Z., Garden City Hotel.

Wanted, large farm in Connecticut, not over 50 miles from city; state particulars. H 289 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Large plant, fully equipped for manufacturing of cloaks, suits, skirts and waists; 36 machines, pressing plant, cutting room; steam heat; cheap rent; 16 miles from New York Central; plant working at present; willing to sell at sacrifice. Inquire, Worth & Smith, 135 West 27th St. Telephone 4789.

$75.00—Splendid large, light loft, 2,500 square feet, 16 windows, steam, elevator service; for any manufacturing. 407-409 East 70th. Agent, Sigmund Lewy, 1,064 Lexington Av. Phone Lenox 2252.

Sublease for two years, roomy, attractive office in building with perfect service, convenient location, concessions. Room 722 Rogers Peet Bldg., 258 Broadway, corner Warren St.

Aristocratic office building, magnificent and palatial; enormous suite, artistic offices; for desirable tenants; $100 monthly. 110 West 40th St.

For Rent.—Modern garage and stable, East 3d St., 7 stories, 50x100 ft.; rent reasonable. Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St., Manhattan, N. Y.

Very desirable space on the eleventh floor of Gurney Building, 62 West 45th St., to let from May 1; plenty of light. F. E. Barnes, on premises.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small front parlor, north, overlooking park; electricity; high-class; references.

WILL SUBLET light outside office. Apply Room 604, Aeolian Hall.

Desk room and office space. Call 233 5th Av., second loft. B. S. Co.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Will lease store, part of store, or desk room with sign privilege; Broadway, 34th to 55th. A. B., 47 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

MAGNIFICENTLY furnished residence, 12 rooms, 3 baths; unusual opportunity; rental $5,000 yearly. Leroy Coventry, agent, 58 West 72d.

RENT FURNISHED HOUSE, nine rooms, three baths, gas, electricity; 17 minutes from Penna. Station; country. Kew Gardens 15.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,385, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; 2-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

Out of Town—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR.—Furnished seven-room house, large shaded grounds, conveniently located; $55 monthly. Telephone Shonnard, Circle 2390.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

TO RENT, furnished, for Summer, charming house for a small, select family; high class detached house in the most exclusive part of Flatbush. Address J. A. Davidson, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Attractive furnished cottages, finely located, from $85 to $200 per month, for Summer season. See W. W. Conkling, Ridgewood.

Summer Homes Wanted.

Family adults want furnished house; three master bedrooms; near water; commuting distance; not over one hour or less; best reference given. S 83 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MUST GO.

1917 Overland,	1916 Abbott "8,"
1916 Paige Cabriolet,	1916 Oldsmobile,
1916 Maxwell,	1915 Lozier,
1916 Overland,	1914 Abbott Roadster

Open evenings.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
SIMPLEX 1915, 7-PASS.
PIERCE-ARROW "38" TOURING.
PEUGEOT 40-92 4-PASS. "SPORT."
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC 8 SPRINGFIELD SEDAN.
Beautiful 7-passenger, all-year automobile; run 5,320 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect throughout; extra equipment, slip covers, &c.; cost $3,600; sacrifice. 150 West 55th St.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5892. Rumlis.

CADILLAC 1917.—Landaulet, perfect condition; price, $3,200. R. V. Hiscoe, 43 Exchange Place.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $300. Bryant 5892. Rumlis.

CHALMERS 1917 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CHANDLER 1915 five-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, five-passenger touring; used one season; equipped electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition, appearance like new; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th.

MARMON, 1916, 4-passenger, for sale; driven less than 5,000 miles; in very good condition; no dealers. M 228 Times Downtown.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 48 horse power touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL roadster, 1917, practically new; excellent condition throughout; all new shoes, one spare; extras; bargain to quick buyer. Garwitt, Columbus 6720.

MERCER 1917, new, sporting model; finished in green; never been driven; will sell reduction list price; good reason for selling. Y 295 Times Annex.

NATIONAL 1916 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 five-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.

'16 PACKARD 1-35 seven Pass. Touring.
'16 WILLYS-KNIGHT Touring.
'15 PACKARD 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 OVERLAND 7 Pass. Touring.
'16 WILLYS-KNIGHT Limousine.
'15 STEARNS KNIGHT Touring.
'16 OVERLAND Roadster.
'15 PAIGE 7 Pass. Touring.
'16 OVERLAND 5 Pass. Touring.
'15 REO Roadster.
'16 DODGE Roadster.
'16 OVERLAND Landau Brougham.

We guarantee Willys-Knight and Overland Cars. One price on each—the lowest.
WILLYS OVERLAND INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.,
Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD landaulet for hire by month; open for engagement May 1; owner drives, goes anywhere; appointment by letter. J. Micker, 155 East 82d St.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, 1915, 2-38 limousine, touring; 1912, 30 limousine, touring, excellent. 221 E. 67.

PACKARD 7-pass. touring, 1914, perfect, $900. Du Charme, Hotel Netherland.

PAIGE
Six-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car; very late model; rebuilt and painted like new; guaranteed; any demonstration; a bargain at $700. Paige-Detroit Co., 1,886 Broadway, (near 62d St.)

STEARNS 1915 three-passenger coupe. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
MARMON 1916 4-PASS. CLOVERLEAF.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

USED CARS THAT ARE GUARANTEED.
PEERLESS, 1916, 8 cylinder, guaranteed one year.
PACKARD, 1914 "48," six cylinder, seven passenger; perfect. $1,000.
PEERLESS, 1,896 BROADWAY. 8763 COL.

WINTON Six, 1913, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter, overhauled and repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co. Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1916 Cole 8-60 Touring.
1915 Cole 8-50 Touring.
1915 Cole 4-40 Touring.
Dodge Brothers runabout and touring cars.
1916 Studebaker, 6 cylinder Touring.
1916 Reo 4 cylinder Touring.
1916 Oakland Touring.
1915 Scripps-Booth.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD.—Elegant Packard touring car, $2.50 hourly up; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine (like new) by hour, day, week, or month; reasonable rates. Joubert Co. Circle 620-1490.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for seven-passenger in good condition. Shapiro, 8 East 110th.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS,
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

THE CALL OF WAR
demands men trained to repair and drive automobiles. Are YOU? Send for booklet and pass for free lesson. BEDFORD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.
Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.
COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 50th St.	Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments, attractively furnished; 2 rooms and bath; one block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

FOR RENT.—Apartment, furnished or unfurnished, May-October, or part, 6½ rooms; $100 per month; corner 87th St. and Madison Av. Phone Lenox 1880.

GRAMERCY PARK, 36.—Apartment 8 rooms, 3 baths; $125 per month, May 1 to Sept. 1; cool and accessible.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,054, (75th.) — Living room, bedroom, kitchen; references. Call 12-5.

NICELY FURNISHED 7 rooms, all improvements; Victrola; $55. Phone Lenox 9175.

Park Av., (lower Sixties,) exceptionally cool, attractive apartment; eight outside rooms, bath; elevator; $125; May-October. Plaza 7882.

Until October, $75 month, large, beautifully furnished studio, alcove, bath; club service. 122 East 40th. Kirby. Apply on premises.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 210.—4-room, kitchenette apartment, handsomely furnished, southern exposure, for 4 or 5 months; references required. Dithridge.

56TH, 124 WEST.—Beautifully furnished housekeeping suite—living room, two bedrooms, bath, and kitchen; steam, electricity, running hot and cold water in bedrooms, linen, silver, dishes. Rodman. Telephone 3314 Greeley. Call 2 to 5.

47TH 115 WEST.—Newly decorated one, two, and three rooms, with bath; all modern improvements; well furnished; with service.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms and bath; all improvements; $10 weekly.

57TH, 108 WEST.—Sublet apt., studio, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished, May 15 to Oct. 1; references exchanged. Apply Monday-Tuesday, 10 to 3.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neatly furnished parlor floor, two or four large rooms, bath; valet, maid service; refined house.

72D ST., WEST.—Sublet two-room apartment; piano; $100 month. S 174 Times.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Extremely handsome light private suites, studios, single; electricity, telephone.

81ST, 167 WEST.—7 outside furnished room apartment; Summer months, $60. Glave.

85TH ST., WEST.—Must sublet unusually attractive and artistic apartments, beautifully furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, from May 1 to Oct. 1. West 85th St., one door from Riverside Drive. Tel. Van. 3910.

86TH ST. AND BROADWAY, Hotel Bretton Hall.—Sublet, gentlemen only, beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; possession at once. Apply Apartment 636.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Six spacious rooms; southern exposure; elevator; $70. Lawrence.

112TH, 523 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Seven rooms, three master bedrooms, two baths, unrestricted southern exposure, Oriental rugs, box springs; eighth floor; fireproof. Apt. 82.

118TH, 210 WEST, "THE CECIL."
1, 2 rooms, private bath; low rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St.
WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Attractively furnished two-room, kitchenette apartment; reasonable; elevator.

121ST, 414 WEST.—4-room apartment, with piano. See Superintendent.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 348, (NEAR 94TH ST.)—APARTMENT TO SUBLET; MODERN, ELEVATOR, FURNISHED, RENT $110; UNFURNISHED, RENT $85; 8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS; TWO BATHS. CALL WOLFF.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Nicely furnished all light seven-room apartment on eighth floor for rent from May or June 1 to Sept. 1 at $150 per month.

CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, 200.—Furnished apartment to sublet; 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

HILDONA COURT,
341 West 45th St., just off Broadway.
New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.—Completely furnished apartment, two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator buildings. For particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone 1647 Academy.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; Summer price; near Columbia. Clarke.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (corner 95th St.)—7 furnished rooms, high-class apt., conveniently located. Phone 9027 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—5-room apt. to sublet to Oct. 1, 1917, at very low rental. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway,
3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Six light rooms; reasonable; sublet May to October, Apt. 1.

New Jersey.

AT EAST ORANGE, 243 Dodd St.—Furnished apartment of 5 rooms, bath, for June, July, August; family of adults; 3 minutes to station.

Unfurnished—East Side.

30 EAST 64TH STREET,
CORNER MADISON AV.
New building; just completed; 2 rooms, bath, with service. Apply Supt., premises.

TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $40; new building, electricity, maid service, 469 4th Av., near 32d St., central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

72D, 118 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, 7 windows; service; immediate possession. Apt. 83. Columbus 8545.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av.

87TH, 160 WEST.—To sublet after May 1, 5 rooms and bath, 7th floor, southern exposure, outlook; $95.83. Telephone 5525 Schuyler.

93D, 325 WEST.—Attractive six rooms, bath, front; reduction to Oct. 1. Sixth floor, Long.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Three large rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class apartment; $35.

CLAREMONT AV., 130.—To sublet from May 1, a high class, five room, elevator apartment; all light rooms. Apply Superintendent.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St., 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—7 rooms, 2 baths, overlooking Hudson; $1,200 apt.; rent lower to Oct. 1, 1917. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

TO SUBRENT.—For married couple, ideal four-room apt., overlooking Hudson River; all modern improvements; $38. Apply renting office, 849 W. 178th St.

WEST 161ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. —Several new high-class elevator apartments, 6 rooms; $60 to $80. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, two or three rooms, furnished, kitchenette apartment, below 75th, east or west side; not over $100 per month; immediate occupancy. Miss A. Coyne, 46 West 83d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH ST., 220 EAST.—Outside rooms, single, double; telephone, bath; references. Tullar.

30TH, 143 EAST.—Attractive, neatly furnished, front library, bedroom adjoining, main floor; private entrance; near "L" and subway; suitable for gentlemen. Register.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Comfortably furnished room; business gentleman; private house.

41ST, 6 EAST, (near Fifth Av.)—Small and large room, steam heat, pleasant surroundings, gentlemen; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

60TH ST., 45 EAST.—Two bedrooms to let in private residence, furnished; young women preferred.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Furnished room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; gentlemen only.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$6, $10, $12; private bath; ground floor; doctor, $100.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; private house; references.

10TH, 54 WEST.—Large back parlor, with front parlor; $9 weekly; private; telephone.

12TH, 28 WEST.—Large, sunny room with private bath; toilet; gentleman only; reference.

20TH, 420 WEST.—Pleasant, light room, with private family for business man; $4. Bodin.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; steam heat, electricity; references required; gentlemen preferred.

52D, 47 WEST. — Beautiful, large, sunny room, with bath, telephone service; $9; comfortable hall rooms, $2, $3, $4.

52D, 236 WEST.—Elegant large front room, private bath, twin beds, piano, home comforts.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, suitable any business; excellent opportunity for doctor or dentist; splendid location.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Large, airy room, private lavatory, electricity, elevator, telephone. Starr.

58TH, 346 WEST. — Large; private bath; front parlor; small room; running water.

68TH, 37 WEST.—Comfortably furnished parlor; private bath; exclusive home; very reasonable.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large room in house with owner; telephone.

113 WEST 69TH STREET,
WEST HALL.
A large and a small well furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen or a business couple.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming single, double front room; running water; modern apartment; cheerful home; worth investigating; reasonable. Vane.

70TH, 278 WEST, near Subway.—Furnished, unfurnished bachelor accommodation; quiet location; reasonable; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST, Apartment 7E.—Well-furnished, newly decorated; reference required. Col. 5557.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; gentlemen; reference.

71ST, 106 WEST—Beautifully furnished, 2 large rooms; also single room; board optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

71ST, 308 WEST.—High-class accommodations for business man; breakfast served.

72D, WEST.—Medium room, nicely furnished; electricity; near bath; Summer rates; gentleman preferred; private house. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Columbus 3588. Debernyz.

73D, 140 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE TILED BATH, LAVATORY; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

73D, 255 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room with bath; also single; very reasonable.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and single rooms; exclusive location; references.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large front room, also private bath; first floor; electricity; $10 up.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms, running water, bath, phone; $4.50-$6.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small or large, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, comfortable rooms, large, small; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Sunny, light rooms, overlooking Central Park; moderate rates. Mrs. Harrington.

76TH, 158 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, single or en suite; electricity; all conveniences.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished rooms, with, without bath, single or en suite; electricity; refined home.

77TH, 109 WEST. — Room, private bath; kitchenette; newly decorated; all conveniences; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, private bath; gentlemen preferred; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; references.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, handsomely appointed, large, small; private bath; electricity.

78TH, 214 W.—Large sunny room, private bath, electricity; gentleman or business woman.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Front suite; living room, bedroom; adjoining bath; private. Schuyler 5870.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; front basement; bath, hot water, electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large rooms; electricity, telephone; $10; convenient location.

80TH, 126 WEST. — ONE SMALL ROOM; EVERY CONVENIENCE; REFERENCE.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates; references.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story room, private bath, dressing room, twin beds.

85TH, 136 WEST—Beautiful room, with electricity and private bath; telephone; all conveniences.

85TH, (near Broadway.)—Sunny, outside room; elevator, references. Schuyler 2789.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, attractive room with bath; private entrance; suitable for two; also large front room with bath; exclusive neighborhood, near Drive.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium room, bath, breakfast, those accustomed comforts; fine private home.

86TH ST., 114 WEST. — Very attractive rooms, suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home; references.

86TH ST (549 West End Av.)—large room, $6; gentleman only.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large front room, dressing room; bath; porch.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and medium rooms, with bath; exclusive.

93D, 259 WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Modern high-class newly furnished rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights, parquet floor; inspection invited.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; board optional; references.

95TH, 317 WEST.—Small room, shower; gentleman; reference; $5. Apartment 41.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath, electricity, separate beds, $12.

107TH, 319 WEST.—Lady, having elegantly appointed private home one door from Riverside Drive, will rent, double and single room, running water, with most excellent meals; ideal Summer home. Tel. Academy 131.

108TH, 210 WEST, (B'way.)—Elegant, large rooms; business men, transients; elevator, 61.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Suite two bedrooms, living room; southern exposure; exclusive. Apt. 44.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Sunny, airy, outside room; single, homelike, modern; all conveniences; breakfast optional; kitchen. Apartment 83.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Outside room; exclusive roomer; elevator apartment; private. Johnston, 9A.

114TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Comfortable single room, adjoining washroom; gentleman; private family.

121ST ST., 501 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; kitchen privileges; phone; electricity. Byrne.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, $3.50-$8. Apt. 4R, E.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Quiet, pleasant room, one or two ladies; near Broadway. Copley.

136TH, 614 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, two flights; bath, electricity; reference. Jansen.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST, (Facing Hudson.)—$7; convenient location; also large front. Turner.

171ST, WEST, (112 Haven Av.)—Large, airy, nicely furnished room; cool, quiet location for Summer. Apt. 22.

BROADWAY, 2,020, (69th St.)—Attractive, large room in exclusive apartment; shower. Wild.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Cor. 86th.)—Magnificent private apartment, 11th floor; bachelor; breakfast; exclusive. 5300 Schuyler. Railing.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—In charming apartment overlooking Park; delightful outside room; excellent transportation; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK.—Desirable room for lady; kitchen privileges. Waggaman. Phone River. 3705.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful rooms overlooking Hudson; private house; 79th St. subway.

WEST END AV., 611, (near 89th St.)New, elegantly furnished rooms; every possible convenience, continuous hot water; absolutely nothing like it in the city; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74TH.)
Large, small rooms; bath. 1,747 Columbus.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; exceptional board; references. Stuyvesant 4275.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213.
Rooms with and without bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; private bath; electricity, telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.
Rooms with board; table board.

53D, 64 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, private bath; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Sunny front room; excellent table; fine service; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large front room, also small room, with board; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 120 WEST. — DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; price reasonable; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; also parlor floor, private bath; excellent board.

75D, 260 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity to secure large double front room, with bath adjoining; accommodations one or two persons; cuisine a specialty; inspection invited.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Large room, bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; excellent table.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; furnished or unfurnished.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; rose-color suite; bath; other rooms; best table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, "The Georgian."—Rooms, board, and service; the best of everything.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, second floor; other rooms; private bath; special terms.

85TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful, large and single rooms; excellent French cuisine; homelike.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

88TH, 316 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

90TH, 312 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, NEAR RIVERSIDE, LARGE AND SMALL ROOM; EXCELLENT TABLE.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 6S.)—Private family, light room, breakfast, dinner; gentlemen.

93D, 21 WEST.—Bright room; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; references.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large front room; "twin beds;" couple or two gentlemen; superior table; refined, homelike. Chaurant.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double room, private bath, very best table, $28.

107TH, 322 WEST (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY) — LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS, SUNSHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

115TH, corner Manhattan Av., "Columbia." —Pleasant rooms; good board; telephone. 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST—"Audubon;" Summer location; porch; fine food; single, double rooms; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740. — Private family offers choice of two large rooms facing Riverside Drive, suitable for two gentlemen. Apt. 6B. Telephone 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally elegant rooms; superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; can take trial balances; knowledge of typewriting; 4 years' experience. A. J.) 258 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian, experienced, accurate, knowledge stenography; best references; $15. H 298 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; 8 years' experience manufacturing concern; double entry; accurate. R 211 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (TEACHERS' TRAINING,) TYPIST, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION. P 327 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GIRL, North of Ireland, for cooking in apartment. 128 Sherman Av., McDowell's bell.

PRIVATE SECRETARY (stenographer and bookkeeper) wants work in downtown office; salary, $35 week to start, with good chances for advancement; educated, experienced, intelligent, and well recommended. Y 302 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position, with prospects; expert stenographer-typist; highest credentials furnished; salary, $18-20. P 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; intelligent and capable worker; trustworthy; $18. H 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. P 365 Times Downtown.

TRAINED NURSE, fond of children, wants charge of invalid, afflicted or motherless child; best doctor's reference. X 339 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references, Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 306. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

ACCOUNTANT.—Ten years' commercial and public accounting experience; capable of taking full charge; salary $35. P 331 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—Books opened and written up weekly by private accountant, from $3. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

AGENCY wanted for Philadelphia. Smyth, 411 High St., Germantown, Penn.

ARCHITECT.—Graduate, Paris Beaux Arts Training; many years' practical experience in Paris, London, Brazil; wishes position with architect, contractor, or building society. A., 78 Washington Place.

BOOKKEEPER, (24;) six years' general office experience; competent; excellent references. H 313 Times Downtown.

CAN YOU USE a commercial high school graduate who combines brains and initiative with ability to do things; three years' business experience; at present employed. P 391 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, useful, very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 260 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. R. McClure, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position, private; make own repairs; city or country; references. William Mullen, 1,783 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, (colored,) wants position; good reference; seven years' experience; employed at present. P 183 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, reliable, experienced, own repairs, best references, wishes position. Tel. Lenox 8186.

CIVIL ENGINEER, university graduate, seeks opening with engineering concern. H 317 Times Downtown.

ENGINEERING EDITOR, author, time to spare from present work, would assist manufacturer, publisher, advertising agency or others, complete preparation catalogs, booklets, sales manuals, printed matter, collection and analysis data, investigations, publicity, other writing; technical graduate; many years' varied experience; careful, persistent, resourceful. Y 287 Times Annex.

FARMER wants position; age 47; family; best of reference. W. S. Horner, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

GARDENER.—AMERICAN, WANTS POSITION ON PRIVATE PLACE; MARRIED, WITHOUT FAMILY; CAN GIVE BEST OF REFERENCES. H. SCHINCK, OAKLAND, N. J.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, 18, DESIRES POSITION WHERE SINCERITY SECURES ADVANCEMENT. S 165 TIMES.

SALESMAN having 10 years' actual manufacturing, selling, and managerial experience with large organization by whom now employed, desires position as sales director; details of experience and good references on request. D 185 Times.

SECRETARY, PRIVATE, (25;) WELL EDUCATED, WELL BRED; EXPERT STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS FURNISHED. S 145 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Philadelphia resident salesman with a large following would like to represent a silk mill catering to the women's cutting-up trade; will only consider live and up-to-date firm. Address "C 11," P. O. Box 3,443, Philadelphia.

SALESMAN, AGGRESSIVE, WISHES POSITION WITH RELIABLE HOUSE; KNIT GOODS EXPERIENCE. D 183 TIMES.

SECRETARY.—Young man, (29,) good stenographer and detail clerk, experienced in meeting high-grade clients and customers, now employed, desires change; $26. P 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, accurate, business education, desires position with future. R 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, experienced, reliable; high school graduate; $9. B. P., 404 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) five years as clerk and floor salesman, desires position inside or outside; can sell goods; willing to work; reference or security. H 344 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) seeks opening with theatrical concern; school of journalism training; neat, refined appearance; highest references; general business experience; aggressive, industrious. P 186 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American Christian, high school education, ambitious, energetic, desires position where ability appreciated. Spainer, 193 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, experienced bill clerk and office assistant, desires position with advancement; rapid typist and figurer. R 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) experienced, knowledge of typewriting, books, managerial ability, desires position, theatrical or film concern. S 149 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated shipping, receiving, selling experience, desires connection with reputable firm or assistant to salesman. S 108 Times.

YOUNG MAN (22) wishes position in broker's office; three years' experience as comparison and ticket clerk. H 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good education, energetic, varied business experience, position salesman or in office requiring ability. D 123 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, bookkeeping knowledge, seeks position. H 299 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, desires position where rapid advancement is insured; best references. S 166 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, willing, desires position with advancement. H 303 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER to assist in general office of a gas company; must have good working knowledge of principles of bookkeeping and thoroughly understand controlling accounts; state age and experience in detail; salary $65-$75. H 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be neat, accurate, and capable of taking full charge of books; state reference and salary expected. S 161 Times.

CLEANING.—Let me keep your apartment clean; will call every day, (Sunday excepted,) $2 weekly. Morningside 7048, Apt. 41.

COOK, for general housework; two in family; excellent home. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CORRESPONDENT, fairly proficient, with years of business experience; one capable of composition; highest salary paid to right party. E 98 Times.

CORSET SALES WOMAN, experienced, wanted for a Fifth Av. specialty shop; must be good fitter; write, giving experience. Address Ivy Corset Company, Worcester, Mass.

DESIGNER ON INFANTS' DRESSES; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PARTY. R. K., 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DIRECTOR for girls' club in settlement house Friday evenings, and for junior boys' club Tuesday evening. Address Box 55, 1,515 3d Av.

FASHION DESCRIPTION WRITERS wanted, with or without experience; applicants must be well educated, keenly interested in women's dress and capable of writing in a bright, attractive style. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to A. L. G., Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR NEAT APPEARING YOUNG
LADIES AND YOUNG MEN.
Very fast selling and well-represented proposition; rapid advancement for conscientious workers; salary and commission. Apply Room 807, 1,457 Broadway, near 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working, for one lady, small house; references. Address 15 Kew Gardens.

HOUSEWORK. — White girl for general housework in small family short distance in country. Call 10 to 12 Hotel Sherman, 71st St. and B'way. Apt. 66.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Healthy, reliable, willing girl to assist in care of three small children; good wages and good home. Address K. C. S., 1,120 Centre Av., Reading, Penn.

MOTHER'S HELPER, at once, to go to California with English family. Apply personally 169 West 228th St. Telephone Marble Hill 772.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, or mother's helper, refined person, to assist with four boys, ages 2 to 9. Write Mrs. T. S. Crowley, Rock Ridge, Greenwich, Conn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
EXPERIENCED YOUNG GIRL OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT AS PRIVATE SECRETARY IN BUSY OFFICE; HOURS 8:30 TO 5:30; $18 TO START, WITH ADVANCEMENT; AN EXCEPTIONAL POSITION FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL GIRL. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY AND AGE, BOX S 164 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady of at least 3 years' experience; courteous manner, neat appearance, as well as speedy and accurate work considerations; good, permanent position. Reply by letter only to Gasoline Distributing Co., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, thoroughly experienced; must be good at figures; good opportunity; $12; references. H. Breger, 6th floor, 310 East 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper.—Must be neat, active and experienced; salary $10 to start. Apply The Niles Normalizing Machine Co., 210 Fifth Av.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, bright, grammarian, age 20 to 30, pleasant private office; $9, $12 start; reply fully. H 311 Times Downtown.

TYPIST-SECRETARY,
WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK; HOURS 8:30 TO 5:45; $14 TO BEGIN AND CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; EXCEPTIONAL POSITION FOR REFINED, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS YOUNG WOMAN. APPLY, OWN HANDWRITING, BOX S 163 TIMES.

TYPIST.—Young lady who is quick and accurate touch typist and who has the qualification of executing detailed instructions. Address stating age, references, and salary expected, Y 317 Times Annex.

TYPIST, $8 start; long experience not necessary. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, who has had some training in domestic science or lunchroom experience, to take charge of an employes' lunchroom for girls; salary, $12 per week. M 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN,
AGED 18 TO 35 YEARS,
LEARN TRADE.
WAGES START $9.00.
Opportunity to make $10.40 in short time for competent worker; applicants should be willing to live in or near Woodhaven; if unable to call, write, giving age, whether married or single, height and weight, and class of work to which you are accustomed. Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., Woodhaven, L. I., suburb of Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted to work in bindery; experience not necessary. Call 421 Hudson St.

Employment Agencies.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 5th Av.—Cooks, kitchen maids, chambermaid-waitresses, parlor maids, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses wanted immediately for excellent places in city and country.

BOOKKEEPERS—ADDING MACHINE, $15.
CLERKS—MERCANTILE, $8-$14.
STENOGRAPHERS—TYPISTS, $8-$18.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyne Agency, 1 West 34th.

GIRLS.—Beginners and experienced workers, numerous positions. MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; Individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT wanted by a Newark manufacturer, (largest in U. S. in its field); should know something of cuts, printing, and office methods, and have good ideas; experience technical advertising office valuable; fair salary to start; excellent opportunity to grow; tell all about yourself; salary expected; phone number in letter. Y 326 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by a leading New England daily newspaper; must be an aggressive and energetic worker; experience in copy writing desirable; salary; give references and details of experience. Y 265 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST wanted, college graduate, with two or three years' experience; must have experience of a general nature and be thoroughly familiar with analysis of soaps and essential oils; state college, experience, references, and salary desired in first letter. The Kolynos Company, New Haven, Conn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER to assist in general office of a gas company; must have good working knowledge of principles of bookkeeping and thoroughly understand controlling accounts; state age, experience in detail and salary requested. H 346 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in florist shop; must be neat, courteous, and willing; state age, experience, if any; salary expected. Florist, Y 325 Times Annex.

BOY WANTED in wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. H 321 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT for car manufacturer in Havana, Cuba; must have practical experience, be young and unmarried; state age, reference, and salary expected; inclose photograph if possible; knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not essential. Address Box 654, Havana, also make inquiries at National Employment Exchange.

CORRESPONDENT.—Experienced typewriter and stenographer. Apply 160 2d Av.

DISPLAY MANAGER.
Large department store, short distance from New York, requires services of up-to-the-minute display man; originality and experience essential. Complete information will insure prompt reply. S 176 Times.

DRUGGIST wanted at Presbyterian Hospital. Apply Monday, 9:30 A. M., Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

ESTIMATOR.—Large corporation in Eastern Pennsylvania requires services of high-class estimator on roofing and sheet metal work; state age, experience, and salary. Address James E. Gorman, Alleghany Av. and Tulip St., Philadelphia.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT wanted, experienced, with family to manage 300-acre farm near Albany; bring references. Call 100 Broadway, 16th floor, Tuesday, at 9:15 A. M., or write to E. T. S. at above address.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Up to date, well established factory situated near New York City requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. Y 256 Times Annex.

MAN OR YOUNG MAN for position as station attendant; character, appearance, and manner must be of the best; good, permanent position. Reply by letter only to Gasoline Distributing Co., Long Island City.

NATIONAL DEFENSE—QUESTION OF THE HOUR.
Subscription men on National Defense Magazine, established sixteen months; leads furnished; liberal commission. 9 to 10 A. M., 304 Madison Av.

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted for office building; state age, experience, reference, and salary. Y 313 Times Annex.

ORDER CLERK wanted in woolen commission house; state age, references, and salary expected. M 216 Times Downtown.

OPERATOR for power stamping press for a large manufacturer of fine stationery, out of town; experienced operator desired; state age, experience; give references and wages desired in first letter; all references considered confidential. Y 311 Times Annex.

PORTER wanted, white man, 25 to 40, in office of wholesale house; state references and salary expected. M 222 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Man, 25-40 years old, with commercial, mercantile, or specialty selling experience, wanted for out-of-town territory, selling nationally advertised specialty on leads with hurry-up closing argument; business booming and salesmen earning $50-$150 per week now. Business is permanent. Company is forced to increase sales force. Commissions, drawing account, transportation, training; quick action. C. H. Bellows, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED
to travel Eastern States; training, leads, transportation, and drawing account against commission given; must be 25-40 years old, have high school education, and refer to past employers; we are paying $75-$150 to good salesmen; inquiries produced by our general advertising requires increase in sales force; permanent. Call Encyclopaedia Britannica, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Corporation doubling sales force wants salesmen, with education, ability, and appearance for permanent work; we pay commission, drawing account, and transportation, and furnish genuine leads; kindly state age, education, and experience. Address Permanent, P 112 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, knit goods, commission. Apply by mail, Abel Manufacturing Co., 377 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Artistic wooden toys and novelties; good opportunity; commission basis. P 185 Times.

SOLICITOR.—One who can go out and get subscriptions for a weekly financial paper of the highest class; splendid opportunity for a young man of push and ambition to make desirable connection; small salary; liberal commission. Y 286 Times Annex.

TIRE MAKERS WANTED,
EXPERIENCED, FIRST CLASS, ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-GRADE, HAND-MADE TIRES; WAGES, $4.50 TO $5 PER DAY; PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO QUALIFIED WORKERS; GOOD, CLEAN COMMUNITY; TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY. APPLY BY LETTER OR AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE. RUBBER INSULATED METALS CORPORATION, MANUFACTURERS OF CENTURY TIRES, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

TINSMITHS,
MILKCAN MAKERS.
Within 5c. car fare limit from all points of Brooklyn. Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co., Woodhaven, L. I., (suburb of Brooklyn.)

YOUNG MEN wanted to work in bindery; experience not necessary. Call 421 Hudson St.

Employment Agencies.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, $10-$15.
CLERKS—Mercantile—fire ins., $8-$18.
COST—PRODUCTION—TIME—SHIPPING
STENOGRAPHERS-TYPISTS, $10-$20.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 B'WAY.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 5th Av.—Butlers, footmen, useful men, couples wanted.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

POST OFFICE CLERK-CARRIER "exams" at New York and Brooklyn, May 5th; $800 to $1,200 year; get prepared by former Government examiner. Booklet J-85 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

Billy Sunday the Man and His Message. Mr. Sunday's authorized book; low price; big terms; salesmen making profits; sample book and instructions free. International Bible Press, Dept. N, Philadelphia.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—TRIAL desired in the County of New York.—RALPH P. HOVEY, Plaintiff, against GERMAN AMERICAN MERCANTILE BANK of Seattle, Washington, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of New York.
Dated New York, February 19, 1917.
PERCY S. DUDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 26 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, German American Mercantile Bank of Seattle, Washington:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of February, 1917, and filed, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of March, 1917, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of February, 1917.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1917.
PERCY S. DUDLEY, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 26 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The centre of the disturbance reported Saturday night over the western plateau has advanced eastward to Colorado, whence it will continue to advance in an east-northeast direction. It has been attended by large areas of unsettled weather over the region west of the Mississippi River and there have been rains in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and the North Pacific States.

The temperature has risen considerably over the Southern plains States, the Gulf States, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and it has fallen over the western plain plateau and Northern Rocky Mountain regions. Temperatures continue below the seasonal normal in practically all parts of the country.

In the Atlantic States fair Monday will be followed by unsettled weather on Tuesday, with probably rains by Tuesday night.

Except in the lower Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, where the temperature will be lower Tuesday, no important temperature changes are indicated for the eastern half of the country during the next 48 hours.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday:

North Atlantic: Gentle to moderate west winds and fair weather.

Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic: Gentle variable winds and fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair Monday. Tuesday unsettled and warmer, probably followed by rain.

New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday. Tuesday probably rain.

Western New York—Fair Monday. Tuesday probably rain or snow; not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
8 A. M.	40	34	4 P. M.	58	45
6 A. M.	40	35	6 P. M.	56	46
9 A. M.	45	43	9 P. M.	53	43
12 M.	52	45	11 P. M.	50	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 47 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 4:50 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 37 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.90 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

Fire Record.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—69 W. Houston St.; I. Shapiro	$2,500
8:10—958 Intervale Av., Bronx; D. Pankplessky	Slight
5:05—192 8 Av.; F. Buck	Slight
5:05—310 Amsterdam Av.; F. Fradley	$5,000
9:45—501 W. 179 St.; J. Bauer	Slight
10:35—Greenwich & Dey Sts.; Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	Slight
10:50—1,498 Hoe Av., Bronx; not given	Slight
11:20—447 E. 120 St.; S. Lyons	Slight
5:20—335 E. 18 St.; C. Parnelo	Slight
11:25—345 E. 37 St.; T. Blaes	Slight
P. M.	
2:40—27 Ludlow St.; Proper Dress Co.	Slight
3:00—320 Rivington St.; M. Wekler	Slight
3:30—53 Washington Sq.; Hotel Judson	Slight
4:30—208 Rivington St.; Molly Freeberg	Slight
4:40—328 W. 44 St.; J. Albertman	Slight
6:40—45 W. 60 St.; C. Ketchel	Slight
6:40—734 11 Av.; John Till	Slight
6:45—105 W. 100 St.; M. Dubner	Slight
7:50—169 St. & Amsterdam Av.; O. J. Gude & Co.	Slight
8:25—101 Willett St.; D. Bloomfield	Slight
9:30—1,765 Bathgate Av., Bronx; not given	Slight
10:05—67 Pike St.; J. Bobleschitz	Slight
10:40—1,053 Southern Blvd., Bronx; J. Hirsch	Slight
11:00—332 E. 4 St.; David Gilkin	Slight

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—$100,000 assets of motor truck company; this includes 31 ton and a half trucks, $23,000 finished units and extra parts; also dies, jigs, and patterns; here is a nucleus for a new company; selling price very attractive. Address D 200 Times.

Great chance for anybody wishing to run four floors in rooms or apartments; elegantly furnished. 102 West 57th.

Staple and fancy articles wanted by jobber for cutting up and kindred trades. A 409 Times Annex.

DRESS FASTENERS.—BUY OF FACTORY. PHONE MARKET 9655.

Dependable multigraph letters; 25 multigraphs. 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 13 Park Row.

Business Notices.

Patents, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7894. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer, 32d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

Typewriters.

Typewriters Rented—$5 for 3 months, for all invisible makes; $5 for 2 months on all visibles; 6 months' rental allowed toward purchase. Telephone Cortlandt 1983. Typewriter Sales Co., Inc., 5 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes, &c. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Men's Credit Tailor.—Suits, raincoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway. (enter, 5 Cortlandt St.)

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 23, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that WRIGHT & COBB LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, as owner, and ALLEN COBB, as charterer of the steam lighter "Pioneer," have filed their petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury on said vessel on November 8th, 1915. Said vessel has been transferred to a Trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of July, 1917, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—THE NAFRA COMPANY, INC., against the STEAMSHIP "LAURA MAERSK," her engines, &c. Notice: I have arrested the foregoing vessel upon a libel filed in a cause, civil and maritime, damages for breach of charter, amounting to $496,940.70. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on April 28, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default and condemnation will be ordered.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
GREENE, HURD & STOWELL, Proctors for Libellant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act Assembly No. 454, Int. No. 455 has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the duties of the property clerk in the police department.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Tuesday, April 17, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, April 13, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act Senate No. 1083, Int. No. 888 has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the appointment of a new member of the board of health in the event of the abolishment of the office of health commissioner of the port.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Tuesday, April 17, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, April 12, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENT, notice is hereby given that an act Assembly No. 1296, Int. No. 1114 has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

To amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to contracts for the purchase of eggs, milk, butter or canned fruits and vegetables.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Tuesday, April 17, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, April 13, 19
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL,
Mayor.

GIVE $2,500,000 TO JEWS IN WAR

Schiff Dinner Brings Pledges and Cash Toward $10,000,000 Relief Fund.

THE HOST GIVES $100,000

Julius Rosenwald, Who Has Pledged 10% of Total, Hopes for Full Allotment.

PATRIOTISM IN SPEECHES

Many Promise to Contribute 10 Per Cent. of Their Community Total.

Several hundred of the most prominent Jews in the United States were the guests of Jacob H. Schiff at a dinner last night at the Hotel Savoy. Among them were delegates from all over the country to a National Emergency Conference held yesterday by the American Jewish Relief Committee to map out its campaign to raise $10,000,000 for relief of Jewish war victims during this year. Appeals for support for this campaign were made at the dinner, and before it was over pledges and cash contributions amounting to more than $2,500,000 had been made.

Among those who appealed for aid on a larger scale than has been made before during the war were Julius Rosenwald, head of Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago and a member of President Wilson's Council of National Defense; former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Mr. Schiff, and Felix M. Warburg. Many wrote out pledges of large personal contributions while the speeches were in progress, others from out of town brought announcements of pledges from Jews in their cities, amounting in all to more than $1,000,000. As a result nearly a third of the desired $10,000,000 had been reached, for to the $2,500,000 in pledges and contributions is to be added a contribution from Mr. Rosenwald of "one-tenth of the entire amount raised by Nov. 1, 1917, in the United States." If the entire $10,000,000 is raised Mr. Rosenwald's contribution would be $1,000,000. He told his auditors last night that he hoped they would make him contribute the entire amount.

Contributions were still coming in rapidly at midnight, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, the Treasurer, said he had received in cash and checks alone nearly $400,000. A complete statement of the pledges and contributions will be made today.

Expect to Raise Full Amount.

Already, during the two and a half years of the war $8,000,000 has been sent to Europe for Jewish relief. This announcement was made at the emergency conference by the Treasurer of the Joint Distribution Committee. Despite the fact that the amount which the American Jewish Relief Committee has set about to raise in one year is greater than the total amount sent during the three previous years, all of last night's speakers expressed confidence that it would be reached.

Mr. Schiff announced that his contribution would be $100,000 and that its special purpose would be to establish a hospital unit in Russia in recognition of the emancipation of the Jew, won through the Russian revolution. He said that many Jewish surgeons had already volunteered to go to the front with the hospital unit.

Nathan Straus contributed $50,000. Charles A. Wimpfheimer and Julius Kayser each contributed $25,000; Samuel Untermyer and James Speyer, $10,000 each; H. P. Goldschmidt, $5,000. Judge Leon Saunders pledged $25,000 and said it would be "possibly $50,000," on behalf of the Independent Order Brith Abraham. It was announced that pledges amounting to $1,000,000 were brought in by delegates from other cities to the emergency conference.

It was announced that "Table 8" pledged itself to raise $1,000,000. At "Table 8" were twelve persons: Felix Gould, Joseph H. Cohen, Harry Bronner, William Fischman, S. I. Hyman, S. C. Lamport, I. L. Philips, A. E. Rothstein, R. Sadowsky, Bernard Semel, Julius Swartz, and Max Weinstein.

Mr. Warburg contributed $25,000, Leo Bamberger of Newark $10,000, Robert H. Lehman $10,000, and smaller contributions amounted to $150,000. Adolph S. Ochs promised 10 per cent. of the amounts contributed in Tennessee. Governor Simon Bamberger of Utah, Governor Moses Alexander of Idaho, and Ben Selling of Oregon made similar pledges for those States. The following pledged to contribute 10 per cent. of the total amounts raised in their home communities: Harry Gumbinsky, Kalamazoo, Mich.; I. Friedman, Massena, N. Y.; J. Dittenhoffer, St. Paul, Minn.; I. Weinstein, Waterbury, Conn.; G. A. Efyoymson and Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Braunstein, Lewiston, Me.; D. R. Travis, Kansas City, Mo.; Felix Fuld, Newark, N. J.; Morris Levy, Omaha, Neb.; L. B. Finkelstein, Wellsboro, Penn.; Jacob Epstein, Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Michael, Athens, Ga.; I. H. Nakdimen, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. G. Joseph, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. W. and Bernard Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Daniel Rothschild, Ithaca, N. Y.; Falk Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; M. Gardner, Rome, N. Y.; J. Fish, Mrs. I. Wolf, and Mrs. S. Rosoff, Peekskill, N. Y.

The speeches were marked by a patriotic note, and Mr. Schiff, who presided, started them by drinking a toast to the health of President Wilson. Mr. Morgenthau also put patriotism first, and said that "We, as Jews, must first of all think of ourselves as Americans." He said he believed Julius Rosenwald's service in Washington on the Council of National Defense was "a greater tribute to the Jews of America than his $1,000,000 contribution to the emergency fund."

Mr. Schiff said, in part:

"We all know the President has not lightly led the nation into war; we know of his struggles, of his patience, of his unfortunately futile endeavors to bring the warring Governments together into a peace without victory; of his efforts to the last to prevent ourselves being drawn into the cauldron that gradually was consuming all Europe. But the moment at last came when we were no longer left with any choice, when we were confronted with but the alternative of whether or not America, the great democracy of modern times, should submit the sovereignty of its people to the dictates of a Government built upon class supremacy and absolutism. Had we done so, we should have contributed in a large measure to the extension of autocratic government and perhaps the gradual perishing of government "by the people, of the people, for the people," among the nations of the earth, for the victory of absolutism in Europe could in time have led to no other result.

"And to us as American Jews it must be particularly gratifying that our country enters this momentous struggle for the liberation of the modern world from the possible rule of those who would make automatons of all over whom they might gain dominion, just at the moment when the great stronghold of autocracy—Russian Czardom—has succumbed to the onslaught of the people whom it had so long oppressed and deprived of the rights which should be the inborn possession of all mankind. As American Jews we are full of gratitude that Providence has placed our lot within this great nation, and that as part of it we can and shall willingly do our duty with our entire heart, with our entire soul, and with our entire possessions.

Duty of American Jews.

"The duty on our part becomes the greater now to do our utmost to assuage the hard fate of those, who, for almost three years, have been held in the grip of the indescribable distress and the horrors the war has produced. Even the hardships of the greatly to be pitied Belgians, undeserved and sad as these hardships no doubt are, are probably not as great as the cruel sufferings to which several millions of our co-religionists in the war zones have been subjected, and from which they cannot be freed unless American Jewry furnishes the means for the rescue of these great numbers of men, women, children, who are of our flesh and blood, and whom we, whom Providence has blessed so greatly, dare not permit to perish.

"And does not our duty become even greater, now that the gates have been opened to Russian Jewry for entering upon the undiminished enjoyment of the happiness of life—attainable alone where human rights are accorded to all alike—to make it possible that these broken-down brothers of ours shall be helped to a recovery of their health and their existence, not to speak of the large requirements for aid to our co-religionists in Palestine, in Poland, in Galicia, in Rumania, in Bulgaria, and in other lands involved in the war.

"I feel that the Jews of America have a serious duty that they cannot evade," Mr. Rosenwald said. "These starving men and women and children must depend on us to do for them what we would expect them to do for us were the conditions reversed. We have been successful as we view success, but there are hundreds of thousands who have worked harder than we have and have been just as able, but it has been ours to have the opportunity that they lacked. And now it is our opportunity to aid them. We have had the good luck to live in this free country, the United States, and it is our duty to help those whose cradles happened to be rocked in Russia instead of here. They are no more to blame for their condition than our children would be if they were similarly situated. What we must do is to bring it home to the Jews of this country that it is our duty to aid the Jews of Europe."

Duty Toward United States.

Felix M. Warburg, Chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee, said that the greatest duty of the Jew in this country today was toward the United States. He said that, as he saw it, the country's problem was three-fold: military preparedness, industrial preparedness, and agricultural preparedness. He said:

"We are all, I know, in absolute accord with our President in his advocacy of military preparedness. Your friends and mine have in many instances already enlisted for active service. Numbers of our friends and relatives have been training for the last two years in Government and college military training camps.

"As regards industrial preparedness—our financial and commercial leaders can be of tremendous value to our Government in a program for the conservation of our industrial resources. We have in our midst one such, Julius Rosenwald, of whose achievements and of whose heart and brain you know.

"As regards agricultural preparedness, I have in mind the possibility of working along lines which shall make it possible for the realization of the hope that every bit of untilled land in this country will be made productive.

"A (a) program for production which shall utilize as sub-military agents those persons who because of the present rigid military requirements have not been able to enter the army and navy. Such people can render a vast service which should be recognized as a quasi-military service; in many instances through their very toil under conditions which make for greater health and strength, they will become more fit for military duty at a later time should they then be needed.

"(b) For co-ordination of agricultural work between cities and States, between States and the Federal Government.

"(c) For distribution by some sort of Government system which will as much as possible standardize prices and equalize outputs."

Mr. Rosenwald said it would be impossible to give as much aid as was needed. The Belgians, he said, had at least been fed, even though unsatisfactorily, while the Jews of Russia and Poland had had less than one-fourth of the food the Belgians had received.

Other speakers emphasized the need of reaching a larger number of the Jews in this country with the appeals for aid, and it was announced that the conference would take a census of all the Jews in the United States and divide the country in seven districts, of which New York and Chicago would each constitute one district. There is to be a Chairman for each district and for each city. The local committee of each State is to campaign for a stipulated amount assessed to each State. New York's assessment was the biggest, being $4,000,000. Illinois and Pennsylvania came next, with assessments of $1,000,000 each.

The assessments, as prepared by the Apportionment Committee, were:

Alabama	$700,000	Nebraska	55,000
Arizona	4,000	Nevada	10,000
Arkansas	20,000	N. Hampshire	12,000
California	700,000	New Jersey	400,000
Colorado	70,000	New Mexico	5,000
Connecticut	300,000	New York	4,000,000
Delaware	18,000	N. Carolina	50,000
Dist. of Col.	50,000	North Dakota	25,000
Florida	30,000	Ohio	750,000
Georgia	100,000	Oklahoma	50,000
Idaho	10,000	Oregon	70,000
Illinois	1,000,000	Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Indiana	150,000	Rhode Island	100,000
Iowa	125,000	S. Carolina	35,000
Kansas	50,000	South Dakota	5,000
Kentucky	100,000	Tennessee	100,000
Louisiana	100,000	Texas	175,000
Maine	25,000	Utah	25,000
Maryland	250,000	Vermont	8,000
Massachusetts	700,000	Virginia	100,000
Michigan	350,000	Washington	55,000
Minnesota	175,000	West Virginia	50,000
Mississippi	125,000	Wisconsin	150,000
Missouri	300,000	Wyoming	25,000
Montana	15,000		

At the afternoon session of the conference Mr. Lehman, Secretary of the Joint Board of Distribution, made a report on the funds already distributed for Jewish relief which showed with what economy the funds have been handled. He reported that less than 1 per cent. of the entire amount collected had been paid out for expenses.

Mr. Morgenthau frankly scored New York as the "weakest point" in the campaign. He said he was not given to "scolding," but that he felt it was sometimes necessary to arouse persons from their lethargy.

"Our weakest spot is New York," he said. "The reason is that we are steeped in materialism here, and surrounded by an atmosphere of selfishness. I hope that these reports from outside about the contributions that are being made in other parts of the country that are not so rich will serve to arouse us to our duty."

Mr. Straus aroused great enthusiasm with his announcement of a $50,000 contribution. He said that in comparison with his earthly possessions he believed he was putting up more than any other Jew in the United States, and Mr. Schiff quickly seconded this statement and said that he realized that Mr. Straus was depriving himself of many comforts to make the gift.

SOCIALISTS IN PROTEST.

Dominated by Germans, They Want Russian Revolutionist Set Free.

A group who styled themselves "revolutionary Socialists" met here yesterday to protest against the action of the Canadian Government in detaining Leon Trotzky, a Russian revolutionist, at Halifax. Trotzky was seized while en route to Russia, the charge being, as explained at the meeting, that his mission was to provoke another revolution there which would nullify the stand of the present Russian Government. In a resolution, vigorously applauded and unanimously adopted, workers the world over were told to "use all force in their possession to bring about the release of Trotzky and to bring peace."

The meeting was announced as being under the auspices of Russians, Jews, Lithuanians, and Germans. Many were apparently of German birth or extraction. In between the radical speeches of a Russian, a Dane, and a Japanese revolutionary songs were sung in English and in German by children from the Ferrer anarchistic school. References to the "hypocritical" nations composing the enemies of Germany were applauded. The Chairman of the meeting and the principal speaker in English was Louis Frainer, who is Secretary of "International Propaganda of Boston."

"We talk about the autocratic Governments of Germany and Austria," said Frainer, "but the Allies are just as bad, for in England Lloyd George is as supreme as the Kaiser is in Germany, and here in this country they are seeking to introduce similar autocracy. In protesting against the detention of Trotzky we are protesting against the war."

He denounced legislation that prohibits strikes.

"That is the sort of a civilization and democracy that we are asked to go out and fight for," he declared. "Down with the war and down with the Governments that are capitalistically controlled into entering the war."

Children from the Ferrer schools gathered about a red banner and sang. Among the airs were "I. W. W., Unite," the "International," in German, and "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." After the resolution had been read and carried, Frainer announced that the meeting was but the first of a series to be held throughout the country "to bring peace."

Rumanian Jews Hail Free Russia.

A cable message praising the provisional Government of Russia for having emancipated the Jews was sent to Foreign Minister Paul Miliukoff yesterday by all of the delegates to the annual convention of the Federation of Rumanian Jews, held in the Hebrew Technical School for Girls at Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The message expressed hope that the Allies might be victorious in the war and help in the emancipation of Jews in Rumania. The convention also pledged its support to the State and National Governments, and approved all measures taken for preparedness and national defense.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST or Stolen—Certificate No. 167, for 12 shares capital stock of the Poole Engineering & Machine Company, standing in the name of Mrs. Mary S. Harris. Notify Chubb & Son, 5 South William St., New York City.

LOST.—From automobile, Sunday afternoon, between Sea Cliff, L. I., and New York City, small package containing shirtwaist, gold thimble, scissors, and eye glasses; reward. S. B., 5 Nassau St., Room 908.

LOST.—Bunch of keys, either at Globe Theatre or Madison Av. car, Saturday evening; return to Aldred, 413 Madison Av. and receive reward.

LOST—Thursday evening, Staten Island ferryhouse, Battery, lady's handbag containing stock certificate; reward. Telephone 8250 Cortlandt.

LOST—On Broadway or car bet. 100th St. and 63d St., last Thursday evening, small diamond pin; very liberal reward. Hotel Empire.

LOST—$5 reward for sealskin and muskrat muff, left in Madison Av. car at 42d St., Sunday afternoon. Return to 52 E. 56th St.

LOST—Lady's fur scarf, left in taxi, taken from New Amsterdam roof, Saturday night; reward. Phone Bedford 8129-W.

LOST—Silver scarfpin, with ring, West 73d-East 70th, or Central Park. Room 1151, 70 5th Av.

LOST — Amethyst bracelet, Tuesday night, between 171st St. and subway, or subway train. J. W. Hanson, 90 Haven Av.

LOST—Black velvet bag with gold initials, "A. H.," containing sum of money. Reward if returned to 61 East 77th St.

LOST.—Near Second Av. and 20th St., lady's black traveling bag; reward if returned to 303 West 77th St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 683,719, check inclosed. Dime Savings Bank, 6th Av. and 40th St.

LOST—Goodyear tire, between 125th and Tinton Av.; reward. Phone Franklin 573.

REWARD offered for the return of one opal and diamond ring, one opal and diamond bracelet; no questions asked. Lawton, 132 West 13th St., New York.

$50 REWARD—Diamond watch bracelet lost between 6 and 6:30 Friday, April 13. Schumann Sons, 2 West 56th St.

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There are blue, black and gray serges and unfinished worsteds; plain and fancy cheviots and worsteds in a host of shades and a variety of colors. Every yard strictly all wool. Style, workmanship and value are guaranteed. Samples and Style Suggestions mailed upon request.

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P. S. *Making a dent in the other fellow's consciousness leaves a place for a pleasant recollection to rest.*

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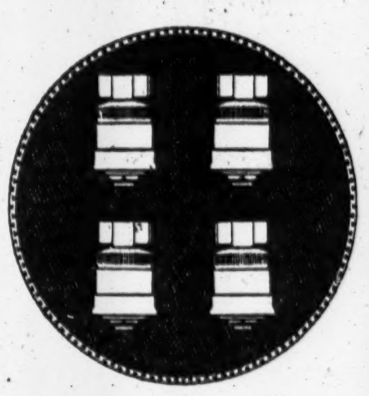

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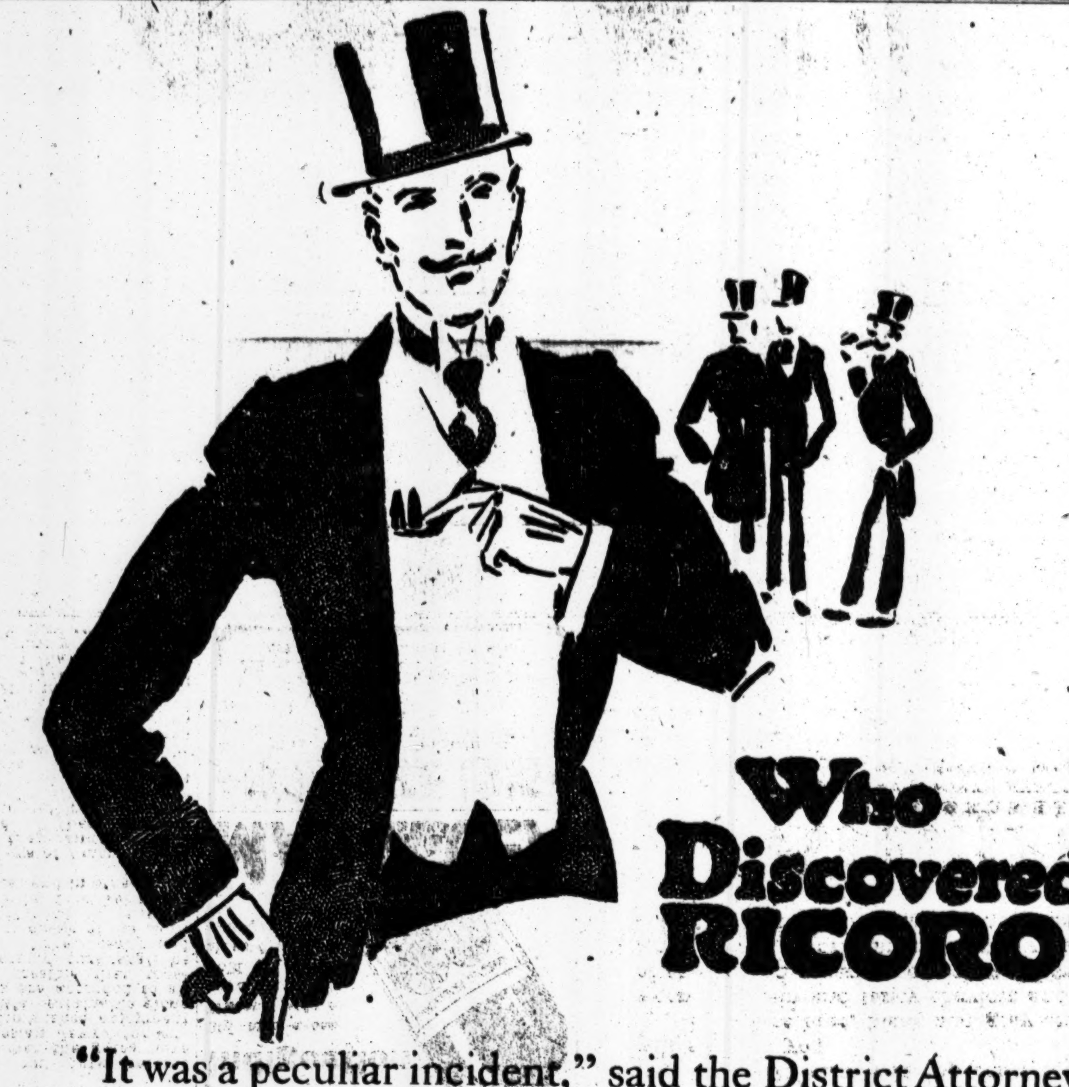

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